

the Great Western railway. Area 1,796 acres. Pop. in 1831, 396; in 1851, 359.

**MONKTON-MOOR**, a parish and township in the upper division of the ainstey of the city of York, 6 m. NW of York, on the SE bank of the Nidd, including the townships of Hessey and M. Area 4,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 484; in 1851, 221.

**MONKTON-NUN**, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NW of York, on the river Ure, at the junction of the Nidd. Area 1,692 acres. Pop. 358.

**MONKTON-TARRANT**, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 m. NE by E of Blandford-Forum. Area 3,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1851, 255.

**MONKTON (West)**, a parish in Somersetshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE by N of Taunton. Acres 3,079. Pop. 1,146.

**MONK-WEARMOUTH**. See **WEARMOUTH**.

**MONMOUTH**, a parish and capital of the co. of the same name, situated in the hund. of Skenfreth, 13 m. E by S of Abergavenny, and 115 m. WNW of London, in a valley at the conflux of the Wye and the Monnow. Area of p. 3,420 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,845; in 1831, 4,916; in 1851, 5,189.—The town consists of one long principal street, with several smaller ones diverging from it. Many of the houses are handsome erections; and the streets are paved and lighted with gas. The county-jail is a massive stone building, commodiously constructed, and well-regulated. On the ridge of an eminence upon the banks of the Monnow, W of the principal street, are the ruins of an ancient castle. Under the reform act, M., in conjunction with Usk and Newport, continues as heretofore to return one member to parliament. The parliamentary boundary includes the p. of M., and also those parts of the old borough which lie beyond that parish. The pop. of the par. borough in 1841 was 5,822; in 1851, 5,710. The number of electors registered for M. in 1837 was 360; in 1847, 352; for the district, 1,144. M. carries on a considerable trade with Bristol and other places by means of the Wye, and furnishes the surrounding country with supplies of various goods. The principal business of the town consists in converting pig-iron into bars, and in making tin plates. The iron is brought from Newport and Cardiff: the tin for coating is brought up the Wye to Redbrook in the form of blocks. Timber and bark are exported to Bristol and Ireland; and coals are brought from Coleford by means of a tram-road, which is said to have proved an unprofitable speculation to the projectors. On the neighbouring streams have been erected many mills for the manufacture of paper and the grinding of corn.

**MONMOUTHSHIRE**, a maritime county of England bordering on South Wales, bounded on the N by part of Brecknockshire, and by Herefordshire from which it is divided by the river Monnow; on the E by Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the river Wye; on the S by the Bristol channel; and on the W by Glamorganshire, from which it is divided by the river Romney or Rumney. It is about 110 m. in circumf., comprising an area of 550 sq. m., or 352,000 acres. Nearly one-third of the county is a rich plain or moor, upon the shore of the Severn; one-third consists of beautifully variegated ground watered by considerable rivers; and one-third assumes the mildest character of mountain abounding with lovely valleys. The most remarkable are the Skyrred, or St. Michael's Mount, and the Sugar-loaf. The other mountains which attract notice are the Hatterel-hills, the Graig, Mynyth-Llwyd or Grey-hill, Mynyth-Allervig, Mynyth-y-Crag, and Twin-Barlwn.

*Rivers.* The only river of importance properly belonging to this co. is the Usk. The Wye and the Severn only bound the co. The Monnow and the Romney, rivers of inferior magnitude, also merely

bound the co., except that the Monnow crosses a small district to the town of Monmouth and its junction with the Wye. The Usk, rising in Brecknockshire, enters this co. on the NW, between Crickhowell and Abergavenny, where it is joined by the Grwyneu-Fawr, and afterwards, near Abergavenny, by the Kebby and Kevenny; it then runs SSE in a very winding course, by Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, and is joined by various other tributaries, the principal of which are the Avon and the Ebwy from the NW, and the Alwy from the NE. Expanding into an estuary to the S of Newport, it becomes tidal and navigable for about 5 m., and then falls into the Bristol channel. The river Ebwy, which falls into this estuary, rises in Brecknockshire to the S of the Usk, and passes round the Beacon mountain, by two branches. The Avon or Torvaen rises to the N of Aberystruth, and runs SE by Pont-y-pool, Llanvihangel, and Caerleon, to the Usk. The Alwy rises on the E border of the co., near the Wye, and flows WSW to the Usk, a little below the town of Usk. The Trothy is a small river in the NE part of the county, falling into the Wye, at its junction with the Monnow, near Monmouth. Numerous small streams cross the hundred and level of Caldicot, and fall into the Bristol channel, and the Severn estuary.

*Canals and railroads.* The Brecon and Monmouth canal enters this co., in the valley of the Usk, a little to the S of the point at which the Usk itself enters; sends a branch to the Usk; and winds, in a somewhat devious S course, to the vicinity of Pont-y-pool, to a railroad NW of which a branch is carried. The main canal continues its course southwardly, through the valley of the Avon, to Newport; sending off another branch near its terminus, through the valley of the Ebwy, to Crumblin, where it also terminates in a railroad.—The Romney railroad runs from the Teyncarno iron-works, at the head of Romney valley, southwards down the valley of the Romney, and by Gock-y-north to Newport, crossing the river Ebwy near its termination. The Sirhowy railroad runs from the Tredegar and Sirhowy iron-works, at the head of the Sirhowy river, down the valley of that river, to near Risca, where it is joined by the Ebwy railroad, and then continues its course SE to Newport. The Ebwy railroad runs from the head of the Ebwy valley, at the Beaufort and Ebwy vale works, and follows a similar course with the former down the Ebwy valley to its junction with the Sirhowy railroad. The railroad joining the Brecon and Monmouth canal, near Pont-y-pool, runs down the Avon valley from the Blaenavon and other iron-works. The Mamhilad railroad unites the Brecon canal, and the Usk, between Mamhilad and Usk. The Abergavenny and Hereford railroad has been noticed under article **HEREFORDSHIRE**. The Monmouth and Forest of Dean railway runs from the town of Monmouth into the forest, where branches radiate through it in different directions. There are various other branch railroads in this co., the whole being chiefly devoted to the conveyance of iron and coal. A railway has been projected to run from Newport by the Wye at Huntsham-ferry, to the terminus of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, at Gloucester.—The principal roads in this co. are those entering near Monmouth from Hereford, London, &c., and radiating to Chepstow, to Cardiff by Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, to Pont-y-pool, and to Brecon by Abergavenny.

*Mineral produce.* In the district comprehending Monmouth and Glamorganshire fuel, ore, and flux commingle almost of themselves, and so intimate and convenient is their mutual proximity, that towards the head of the parallel valleys of Monmouth and Glamorgan, with Merthyr-Tydvil in the focus, most of the great iron-works of Wales are concentrated. Here, lying chiefly in a continuous range of furnaces from Merthyr to Pont-y-pool, numerous masses of the pop., comprehending from 4,000 to 10,000 individuals, are collected. The ironstone of M. is argillaceous, occurring both in strata and in lumps detached. The ores contain on an average 35 per cent. of iron, with a remnant proportion of carbonic acid and clay in their composition. These ores are situated in the midst of the 'South Welsh coal-field,' which occupies the W district of this county, and is a gift round with limestone strata. The coal and lime are, of course, as extensively used as the iron ore, the quantities mutually requisite in the manufacture of iron being about equal. The coal is of two kinds,—furnace and stone coal; the latter of which burns with great brilliancy and intensity of heat. The lime is broken into small pieces, and used as a flux, to combine with the clay of the ore in the manufacture of iron, and thus flow off in the form of 'slag' or refuse. It is also burnt in large quantities for manure and building purposes. There are numerous quarries of breccia for millstones, and other valuable stone for building. The E districts are chiefly occupied by the old red sandstone formation, which stretches N into Brecknockshire and Herefordshire.

*Soil and agriculture.*] The soil is of various kinds, but generally fertile, except in the hilly districts, particularly in the NW. The Caldicot-level, or southern district, is alluvial, and consists of light and heavy loam, with black and sterile peat. The vale of the Usk, particularly the tract of country to the E of the river, is fertile in corn and pasture, and well-wooded: so also is the land bordering on the Wye. The climate, except in the more exposed situations on the hills, is temperate and salubrious, particularly in the S quarter of the county, and in the valleys of the Usk and the Wye.

*Divisions, population, &c.*] This co. is divided into the 6 hundreds of Abergavenny, Caldicot, Ragland, Skenfrith, Usk, and Wentloog; and subdivided into 127 parishes, containing the borough and county-town of Monmouth; with two contributory boroughs, Newport and Usk; and 8 market-towns, namely: Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Monmouth, Newport, Pont-y-pool, Tregedra, Usk.—Pop. in 1801, 45,582; in 1831, 98,200, consisting of 19,911 families, of whom 5,614 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 8,626 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 5,671 otherwise occupied; in 1841, 134,355; in 1851, 157,418, of whom 82,349 were males, and 75,069 females. Inhabited houses in 1841, 24,944; in 1851, 28,944.—M. is in the province of Canterbury, and dio. of Llandaff, except a small portion on the NE, including the borough of Monmouth, which is in the dio. of Hereford. According to the report of Mr. Seymour Tremere to the committee of council on education, in a pop. of 85,000, the total number of children occasionally attending 47 day and 53 dame schools, and these in general of a nearly useless description, was only 3,308; and upwards of 70·8 per cent. of the whole number of children belonging to the working classes in the district, did not attend any day school whatever. The number of savings' banks in the co. on 20th November, 1838, was 5; number of depositors, 2,505; amount deposited, £62,315. The number of savings' banks in 1851 was 6; number of depositors, 4,124; amount deposited, £107,960.—The poor-rate returns for 3 years, to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £2,898 on the poor of this county; for 1803, an expenditure of £19,762; for 1833, of £30,826; and for 1847, of £28,645.

*Franchise, &c.*] The county returns 2 members to parliament, besides 1 for the borough of Monmouth, to which Newport and Usk are contributory. Monmouth, Abergavenny, Bedwelty, Newport, and Usk are polling-places in the county-elections, the principal place of election being Monmouth. The number of electors registered for the county, in 1837, was 4,347; in 1848, 4,614.—M. is included in the Oxford circuit. The quarter-sessions are held alternately at Monmouth and at Usk. The county-court and county-jail are at Monmouth.—According to the criminal returns, the total number of offenders in the co., in 1838, was 197; in 1849, the number of criminals was 370.

*Trade and manufactures.*] The great trade of the co. is in iron and coal: see articles NEWPORT, MERTHYR-TYDFIL, PONT-Y-POOL, USK, CHEPSTOW, and MONMOUTH. The celebrated Welsh flannel was at one time manufactured to a greater extent than now. In 1838 there were 9 woollen-mills employing 71 hands; but flannel is chiefly made by hand-loom weavers, of the number of whom there is no accurate return. There is a considerable trade in timber, bark, and foreign produce.

*History and antiquities.*] Under the British dynasty this co. was included under the name of Wales. At the time of the Roman invasion, it formed part of the Silurian territory. In early and obscure times its history can be traced only with great difficulty. Sometimes it formed a detached district called Gwent; at

other times it was included in Morganwg, which comprehended Glamorganshire and part of Caermarthenshire. Henry VIII. when he divided Wales into 12 counties, annexed M. to England; it was, however, considered a Welsh county till the time of Charles II. In the great civil war, Chepstow-castle surrendered to the Parliamentarians in 1645. In 1648 it was surprised by the royalists, but retaken by assault. During the same year Ragland-castle, after a heroic defence, surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax. The most interesting event in the modern history of this co., is the Newport insurrection of Chartists in November 1839.

**MONMOUTH**, a county of Van Diemen's Land, having the Derwent river on the S, and the Clyde on the W; and comprising the 9 hundreds of Apsley, Bath, Bothwell, Pictou, Hamilton, Pontville, Brighton, Bellerive, and Yarrington.

**MONMOUTH**, a maritime county of New Jersey, U. S. Area 1,030 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 32,909; in 1850, 30,293. Its cap. is Freehold.—Also a township of Kennebec co., Maine, U. S., 17 m. WSW of Augusta. Pop. 1,882.—Also the cap. of Warren co., in Illinois.

**MONMOUTH (CAPE)**, a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan, at the entrance of St. Sebastian's sound, in S lat. 53° 23', W long. 70° 24'.

**MONMOUTH ISLAND**, a small island in the straits of Magellan, 2 m. W of James island, or Isla-de-los-Infantes.—Also one of the Bashi islands, in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 20° 18'. It is about 3 leagues long, and a league broad, hilly, with many steep precipices.

**MONNAIE**, or **MONNOYE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 10 m. NNE of Tours. Pop. 1,550.

**MONNIERES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Clisson. Pop. 1,100.

**MONNIKENDAM**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 8 m. NE of Amsterdam, in N lat. 52° 27'. Pop. 2,471. It has a harbour on the Zuyder-Zee, at the embouchure of the Monnik, but it is nearly blocked up by sand.

**MONO**, a township of Upper Canada, in Simcoe district. Pop. in 1842, 1,020.

**MONOBLET**, a village of France, in the dep. of Gard, 4 m. NE of St. Hippolyte. Pop. 1,140.

**MONOCASY**, a river of Maryland, U. S., which runs S into the Potomac, 50 m. above George-town.

**MONODY CREEK**, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which joins the Swatara, 12 m. W of Lebanon.

**MONOHAN**, a township of York co., in Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 770.

**MONOKA**, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, in 76° 53' W long., 38° 10' N lat.

**MONOMIES**. See **MEMOMONEE**.

**MONOMOTAPA**, **MUKARANGA**, or **MOCARANGA**, a country of S. Africa, between the 15th and 19th parallels of S lat.; bounded on the N by the Zambesi, which separates it from Mozambique; on the E by the Indian ocean,—or, more limitedly, according to some geographers, by the Manzora, which separates it from Manica; on the S by the territory of Delagoa; and on the W by countries in the interior, of which we are almost entirely ignorant, but which are supposed to be possessed by the Botongas, Changa-Meras, and other tribes who have received the general appellation of Kafirs. The longitude of its western boundary is not known.—It is a mountainous country, watered by several considerable rivers, of which the Zambesi, the Maçares, and the Manzora, are the chief. A large part of the country is uncultivated, and covered with forests, which shelter numerous herds of elephants whose teeth afford an important article of commerce. Gold is said to abound in the interior, especially at Zumbo in S lat. 18° and E long. 27°, whither it is brought from Abu-



tna, a distance of 360 m. to the W. To the same spot considerable quantities of ivory are brought, which is said to be procured in the countries along the Orange river. The natives are reported to be entirely black with woolly hair, and to have all the characteristics of the African negro. In many of their customs they appear to resemble the Abyssinians, particularly in their mode of hunting and dressing their hair. This country appears to be the *BONOMOTAPA*, and *MESTAPA*, of some geographers. The tribes inhabiting this district appear to have pushed northwards, and to be now in possession of the country around the great lake N'yassi.

**MONONGAHELA**, a river of the United States, which has its rise in the Laurel mountains in Virginia; runs N into Pennsylvania; and, after a course of 300 m., unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg to form the Ohio. It is navigable for barges to Brownsville, and still farther for lighter craft. It is deep, and in general of a gentle current. Its principal tributaries are the Cheat and the Youghisgony.—Also a township in Greene co., in Pennsylvania, 14 m. SE of Waynesburg. Pop. 1,178.—Also a county in the NW part of Virginia, U. S. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 17,368; in 1850, 12,387.

**MONO POINT**, the NW extremity of the island of Trinidad, in N lat. 10° 43', W long. 61° 44'.—**MONO or APE'S ISLAND**, off this point, has a length of about 2½ m. from NE to SW, and is 1½ m. in breadth. Its N part rises to 1,013 ft. above sea-level.

**MONOPOLI**, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Bari, on the Adriatic, 26 m. ESE of Bari, in N lat. 40° 57', E long. 17° 18'. It is well built, has two fanboirges, and contains a cathedral and a number of churches. Its streets are narrow, but extremely clean. "Domes, spires, and minarets rise above its bastions and flanking walls; but every thing is in miniature." [Williams.] Its principal manufactures consist of bempen and cotton stuffs; it also exports wine and olives. Pop. 19,000. It has two ports, capable of containing vessels of considerable size. At a small distance are several subterranean villages or series of habitations, hollowed out of a bed of calcareous spar, which, like the excavations near Modica in the SE of Sicily, seem to have been the primitive dwellings of shepherds. About 4 m. SE of Monopoli are the vestiges of the ancient town of *Egnatia*.

**MONOS**, a river of Guinea, which falls into the Atlantic, 15 m. S of Tombi.

**MONOVAR**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Alicante. Pop. 10,000. Rock-salt is procured in the neighbourhood.

**MONPAZIER**, a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, on the Dropt, 25 m. SE of Bergerac. Pop. 1,020.

**MONPEYROUX-DU-BOSQUET**, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 3 m. SW of La Guiole. Pop. 1,500.

**MONPIANO**, a village of Lombardy, 3 m. N of Brescia. Pop. 1,400.

**MONPON**, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 18 m. SSW of Ribérac, on the l. bank of the Isle. Pop. 1,400.

**MONPOX**. See *MONPOX*.

**MONREAL**, a town in the north of Spain, in Navarre, 10 m. SE of Pampeluna. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the prov. and 50 m. SW of Cuenca.—Also a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. WSW of Coblenz. Pop. 600.

**MONREAL-DEL-CAMPO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NNW of Teruel, on the l. bank of the Xiloca. Pop. 1,500.

**MONREALE**, a town of Sicily, situated on a hill 2 m. WSW of Palermo, of which city it may be con-

sidered a suburb. The view from the town is one of the most interesting in Sicily. Its cathedral is one of the finest specimens extant of the Gothic style. The walls are covered with mosaics and other ornaments, producing a very fine effect. In the neighbourhood is a richly endowed convent. Pop. 8,000.

**MONROE**, a county in the NW part of the state of New York, U. S., bounded on the N by Lake Ontario. It comprises an area of 607 sq. m., drained by Genesee river and several small streams, all affluents of Lake Ontario, and intersected by the Erie and the Genesee Valley canals, and by the Auburn, Rochester, and Tonawanda railroad. The surface is slightly undulating, and the soil is rich and highly productive. It contains large quantities of iron-ore, gypsum, and marl, and several sulphur-springs. Pop. in 1840, 64,902; in 1850, 27,838. Its cap. is Rochester.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Pennsylvania, comprising a superficies of 750 sq. m., bounded on the NW by Lehigh river, and on the E by Delaware river, and drained by branches of those rivers. It has a hilly surface, but possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 9,879; in 1850, 13,263. Its cap. is Stroudsburg.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Virginia, containing a surface of 750 sq. m., bordered on the W by New river, and drained by Greenbrier river. It is intersected in the E by the Alleghany mountains, and has a general alt. of 1,500 ft. above sea-level. The soil consists of a rich calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 8,422, of whom 868 were slaves; in 1850, 10,197. Its cap. is Union.—Also a central co. of the state of Georgia, containing an area of 370 sq. m., bordered on the NE by Ocmulgee river, and drained by branches of that river. Pop. in 1840, 16,275, of whom 8,447 were slaves; in 1850, 16,900. Its cap. is Forsyth.—Also a co. of the state of Florida, situated in the S part of the peninsula, bordered on the S by the Florida channel, and on the W by the gulf of Mexico. It comprises a part of the Everglades,—an inundated region covered with pine,—and the Florida keys. In the NW part it contains some fertile land. Pop. in 1840, 688; in 1850, 2,645. Its cap. is Key West.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Alabama, comprising an area of 980 sq. m., watered by Alabama river and its branches, and containing along these rivers tracts of fertile land. Pop. in 1840, 10,680, of whom 5,292 were slaves; in 1850, 12,131. Its cap. is Monroeville.—Also a co. toward the NE part of the state of Mississippi, containing a superficies of 650 sq. m., drained by Tombigbee river, and its tributary the Battahatchee. Pop. in 1840, 9,250, of whom 4,083 were slaves; in 1850, 21,131. Its cap. is Athens.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Tennessee, containing a superficies of 750 sq. m., drained by branches of Tennessee river. Pop. in 1840, 12,056; in 1850, 11,578. Its cap. is Madisonville.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Kentucky, drained by Big Barren river and its branches, and to a small extent by Cumberland river. Pop. in 1840, 6,526; in 1850, 7,756. Its cap. is Tompkinsville.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Ohio, bounded on the r. by the Ohio, and drained by Little Muskingum river, and by Sunfish, Duck, and Wills creeks. It is to a great extent hilly, but it has some level and fertile districts, and contains coal and iron-ore. Pop. in 1840, 18,521; in 1850, 28,378. Its cap. is Woodfield.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Michigan, comprising a surface, generally level and fertile, of 540 sq. m., bounded on the E by Lake Erie, and drained by Otter, Plum, Sandy, Stony, and Swan creeks. Pop. in 1840, 9,922; in 1850, 14,702. Its cap. is Monroe.—Also a central co. in the state of Indiana, containing a superficies of 390 sq. m., drained by the W fork of White river and its tributaries. It

has a level surface, and contains a considerable extent of prairie. Pop. in 1840, 10,143; in 1850, 11,283. Its cap. is Andersonstown.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 360 sq. m., watered by Horse, Prairie, De Long, and Eagle creeks, and bounded on the W and SW by the Mississippi. Its W part is hilly, but toward the E it contains a considerable extent of good land. Pop. in 1840, 4,481; in 1850, 7,680. Its cap. is Waterloo.—Also a co. toward the NE part of the state of Missouri, comprising a superficies of 744 sq. m. The surface is undulating, to a large extent prairie, and generally fertile, and is watered by Salt river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 9,505; in 1850, 10,543. Its cap. is Paris.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Arkansas, comprising a surface of 1,150 sq. m., watered by Cache and White rivers. Pop. in 1840, 936; in 1850, 2,190. Its cap. is Lawrenceville.—Also a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, 54 m. NE of Augusta, watered by Marsh river, an affluent of the Penobscot, and generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,602.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Vermont, 15 m. NNE of Montpelier, watered by branches of Onion or Winoske and Lamoille rivers. Pop. 1,092.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Massachusetts, 120 m. W by N of Boston, bordered on the E by Deerfield river. Pop. 282.—Also a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 54 m. SW of Hartford. It has a rough and stony surface, and contains little arable ground. Pop. 1,351.—Also a township of Orange co., in the state of New York, 14 m. SE of Goshen, 117 m. S by W of Albany. It is intersected by the range of the Highlands, and is generally hilly. It possesses considerable diversity of soil, and is drained by Ramapo, an affluent of Passaic river. Pop. 3,914. The village is on Ramapo river, and is intersected by the New York and Erie railway. Pop. 450.—Also a village of Hardiston township, Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, 80 m. N of Trenton.—Also a township of Middlesex co., in the state of New Jersey. Pop. 2,453.—Also a township of Bradford co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,153.—Also a village of Durham township, Bucks co., in the same state, 116 m. E of Harrisburg, on the W bank of Delaware river, consisting in 1840 of about 12 dwellings.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the same state, 7 m. SE of Carlisle. It has a level surface, watered by Yellow Breeches creek. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,570.—Also a township of Luzerne co., in the same state. Pop. 340.—Also a township of Armstrong co., in the same state. Pop. 1,151.—Also a village of Walton co., in the state of Georgia, 61 m. NW by N of Milledgeville, on the head of Ocmulgee river.—Also a village of Washiti parish, in the state of Louisiana, 300 m. NW by N of New Orleans, on the E side of Washiti river. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Overton co., in the state of Tennessee, 102 m. E by N of Nashville, on a small branch of Obie's river.—Also a village of Hart co., in the state of Kentucky, 100 m. SW of Frankfort, on the W side of Little Barren river.—Also a village of Lemon township, Butler co., in the state of Ohio, 95 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. 250.—Also a township of Adams co., in the same state, on the Ohio river. Pop. 832.—Also a township of Ashtabula co., in the same state. Pop. 1,323.—Also a township of Butler co., in the same state. Pop. 202.—Also a township of Carroll co., in the same state. Pop. 1,060.—Also a township of Clermont co., in the same state. Pop. 1,628.—Also a township of Coshocton co., in the same state, between Killbuck and Mohican creeks. Pop. 557.—Also a township of Darke

co., in the same state. Pop. 471.—Also a township of Guernsey co., in the same state. Pop. 940.—Also a township of Harrison co., in the same state. Pop. 1,039.—Also a township of Holmes co., in the same state. Pop. 899.—Also a township of Knox co., in the same state, intersected in the E part by Schenck's creek. Pop. 1,249.—Also a township of Licking co., in the same state. Pop. 1,156.—Also a township of Logan co., in the same state. Pop. 1,203.—Also a township of Madison co., in the same state. Pop. 385.—Also a township of Miami co., in the same state, on the N side of the National road. Pop. 1,404.—Also a township of Muskingum co., in the same state. Pop. 918.—Also a township of Perry co., in the same state. Pop. 999.—Also a township of Preble co., in the same state. Pop. 1,176.—Also a township of Pickaway co., in the same state. Pop. 1,346.—Also a township of Richmond co., in the same state, on Mohican creek. Pop. 1,624.—Also a township of Putnam co., in the same state. Pop. 509.—Also a township of Putnam co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 1,341.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state. Pop. 1,537.—Also a township, and the cap. of Monroe co., in the state of Michigan, 37 m. SSW of Detroit, on the river Raisin, 2½ m. from its mouth. It is connected by a canal with Lake Michigan, and by a railroad with Hillsdale. Pop. 1,703.—Also a village of Greene co., in the state of Wisconsin, 81 m. S of Madison, on a branch of Pickatonokee river.—Also a township of Hardin co., in the state of Illinois. Pop. 328.—Also a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 796.—Also a township of Livingston co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 217.—Also a township of Lafayette co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 504.—Also a township of Sevier co., in the same state. Pop. 216.

MONROEVILLE, a village of Monroe co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 151 m. S of Tuscaloosa, on a branch of Limestone creek, and 12 m. E of Alabama river.—Also a village of Kidefield township, Huron co., in the state of Ohio.

MONROE-WORKS, a village of Monroe township, Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S., 105 m. S by W of Albany, consisting in 1840 of about 40 dwellings. Iron-ore of good quality is found in the environs.

MONROIG, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Tarragona. Pop. 3,000. It has soap-manufactories, and antimony is wrought in the vicinity.

MONROVIA, a town on the W coast of Africa, the cap. of the free state of Liberia, at the embouchure of the Mesurado, and on the side of Cape Mesurado, in N lat. 6° 16'. Pop. 2,000. Its appearance from the sea is picturesque. Its interior presents a few stone-houses, amongst which is a large legislative hall; and a stone-fort occupies the highest point of ground in the place.

MONROY, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NNE of Cáceres. Pop. 800.

MONROYO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Sagrassa, 80 m. W of Tortosa. Pop. 1,500.

MONS, in Flemish BERGHEM, a town of Belgium, capital of the prov. of Hainault, situated partly on a hill, partly in a plain on the small river Trouille, by which it is divided into two parts, and which joins the Haine, a little below the town, 20 m. ENE of Valenciennes, and 32 m. SW of Brussels. It is surrounded by an earthen mound and a ditch, and has, since 1818, received additional fortifications, especially on the W side. On the E it is protected by two large etangs or pools which discharge themselves into the Haine. It is the only strong place between Brussels and the French frontier. It is a well-built town, with several squares, and tolerably regular

streets, which are steep and winding, but in general wide and well-paved. The market-place is spacious, and contains the government-house, and the house of the provincial council. The hotel-de-ville is a large old building, with a fine steeple. The churches are in general well-built; that of St. Elizabeth is remarkable as occupying the site of an ancient castle, demolished in 1618, and said to have owed its origin to Julius Caesar. The Trouille is crossed by 3 bridges. The charitable institutions are, a large hospital originally constructed by Vauban, a foundling-hospital, and a work-house. The library of the gymnasium is extensive. M. has a great variety of manufactures in woollens, cotton, linen, and lace; and its command of coal has also led to the establishment here of iron foundries, along with works for salt, earthenware, oil, soap, and copper and lead foundries. In these articles, and in coals, its trade is very considerable. There are also extensive bleaching-grounds in the vicinity. It communicates with the Scheldt by a canal to Condé. The pop. of this town, at present 26,000, is said to have been formerly greater, but it has frequently experienced the calamities of war. In 1691 it was besieged by Louis XIV., and, to prevent bombardment, the citizens compelled the governor to capitulate. In 1709 it was taken by the allies under Marlborough and Eugene, after the sanguinary battle of Malplaquet. In 1746 it was taken by Marshal Saxe; and in the wars of the French revolution, it was successively taken and retaken by the opposing parties.

**MONS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, 15 m. E. of Carcassonne. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the dep. of Var, 4 m. N. of Fayence.

**MONSAGRO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Salamanca, 16 m. ESE of Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. 528.

**MONSALES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. NW of Villeneuve. Pop. 565.

**MONSANTO**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 18 m. NE of Castello-Branco. It is situated in an elevated position, and is surrounded by decayed fortifications. Pop. 1,400.

**MONSARAS**, a walled town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, 16 m. S of Villa-Vicosa, near the r. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 1,400.

**MONSEGUR**, a town of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, on the l. bank of the Dropt, 9 m. ENE of La Reole. Pop. 1,344.—Also a village in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. SE of Monflanquin. Pop. 664.

**MONSELICE**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. SSW of Padua, on a canal of the same name which runs from Este to Bacchiglione. It has manufactories of silk and woollens, and conducts an active trade by means of the canal. Pop. 4,500.

**MONSÉLMINE**, a race of people in the W part of the Sahara, and scattered along the coast of the Atlantic from Cape Non to Cape Jubi, who appear to be a mixture of Arabs and fugitive Moors from Morocco. Their territory is fertile in dates, figs, almonds, and grapes; and they export these fruits, and oil, wax, and tobacco.

**MONSEMPRON**, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 1 m. WSW of Fumel. Pop. 790.

**MONS-EN-PERVELE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. S of Pont-a-Marcq. Pop. 1,700. Philip the Fair defeated the Flemings in the vicinity of this place on 16th August, 1304.

**MONSERRAT**. See MONTSERRAT.

**MONSERRATE**, an island in the gulf of California, in N lat. 25° 45', SE of Carmen island.

**MONSHEIM**, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, cant. of Pfeddersheim, 7 m.

WNW of Worms, near the l. bank of the Pfim. Pop. 819.

**MONSOL**, a village of Lower Guinea, the cap. of the kingdom of Anzico, 420 m. NE of San-Salvador.

**MONSOL**, a town of France, in the dep. of Rhone, arrond. and 18 m. NNW of Villefranche, near the source of the Grosne. Pop. 1,202.—The cant. of M., comprising 12 coms., had a pop. of 12,462 in 1841.

**MONSON**, a township of Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 75 m. SW of Boston. Pop. 2,151.—Also a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, 77 m. N by E of Augusta. Pop. 548.

**MONSOON**, winds which blow in the N part of the Indian ocean from the parallel of 12° S. for about five months of the year, or from the middle of April to the end of September, in a SW, and for other five months, or from November to March, in a NE direction. When either of the monsoons is about to change, there is an interval, occurring between the middle of March and the middle of April, and the middle of September and that of October, during which the winds gradually fall, and are not unfrequently replaced by a dead calm. When in full they blow a moderate and sometimes even what in nautical phrase is termed a fresh gale. The name is derived from the Malay word *musim*, or the Arabic *musim*, signifying 'a fixed time,' 'epoch,' or 'season.' Professor Guyot thus explains the origin and characteristics of these winds. The Indian ocean "is in reality only a half-ocean,—a great gulf surrounded on the sides by huge continental masses: the mighty Asia with its peninsula and its table lands on the N. Africa on the W. Australia on the E. Asia prevents the oceanic trade-wind of the NE from arriving there, and the influence of the lands and of the vast plateaus remains greatly preponderating. Thus the movements of the atmosphere depend upon the unequal heating of the neighbouring continents during the extreme seasons of summer and winter, which are opposite in the continents situated in the N and in the S. The eastern trade-wind in this way changes into a sort of double semi-annual breeze, blowing regularly six months in one direction, and six months in another. While Africa, S of the equator, receives the vertical rays of the southern summer sun, in December, January, and February, Southern Asia, on the N of the equator, and the neighbouring seas, are feeling the low temperatures of winter. The air rushes in from the colder regions of S. Africa, and of Upper Asia towards the warmer regions of S. India, and the trade-wind is transformed into a north-easter, which blows as long as this difference of temperature lasts. It is for India the winter or NE monsoon. The reverse takes place when India and Asia are heated by the burning sun of the northern summer, and when Africa is cooled by the southern winter. The air blows towards the places of which the temperature is more elevated: it is for India the summer or SW monsoon. Hence, in place of a constant current setting from E. to W. the relative position of the lands, combined with the action of the earth's rotation, gives occasion to two periodical winds: the monsoon of the SW, blowing from April to October during the northern summer, and the NE monsoon, blowing from October to April during the southern summer. In the S part of the Indian ocean, which is not under the influence of the lands, the SE trade-wind blows quite regularly throughout the whole year. The transition from one monsoon to another, depending upon the course of the sun, does not occur at the same period in places situated under different latitudes; but the approach of this critical season is always announced by variable winds succeeded by intervals of calm, and by furious tempests and whirlwinds, proving a general disturbance of the atmosphere. The phenomenon of the monsoon, or the change of winds according to the seasons, takes place in like manner between the Indian and New Holland; but is less regular and less marked than the Indo-African system just described. The seas of Southern China and the great archipelago of Sunda and of the Moluccas, by their position, feeling at the same time the influence of the trade-wind of the Great ocean, and of the double system of the monsoons of the Indies and Australia, it may be readily conceived that we must seek in this circumstance the cause of the tempests and typhoons which desolate this sea more than any other upon the surface of the globe."

**MONSTER**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 15 m. WNW of Rotterdam. Pop. 850.

**MONSTREUX**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, cant. of Ittre. Pop. 318.

**MONSUR**, or **MANSA**, a small town and fortress of the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Indus, and on the N frontier of the territory of the Sikhs.

**MONSWILLER**, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. N of Saverne. Pop. 300.

**MONT**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Marche. Pop. 834.—Also a com. in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Comblain-au-Pont. Pop. 210.—Also a com.



in the same prov., and dep. of Dison. Pop. 529.—Also a com. in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Flobecq. Pop. 125.—Also a commune in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Godinne. Pop. 315.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Perwez. Pop. 725.—Also a com. in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Sombreffe. Pop. 241.—Also a com. in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Thieux. Pop. 106.

**MONT (Le)**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Biesnee. Pop. 185.—Also a com. in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Bioul. Pop. 237.

**MONT (Le Grand)**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and circle and 14 m. N. of Rolle, and 16 m. NW of Lausanne. Pop. 673.

**MONT (Saint)**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 3 m. W of Riscle, and 32 m. WNW of Mirande, on the l. bank of the Adour. Pop. 610.

**MONTA**, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 11 m. NNW of Alba, mand. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Canale. Pop. 2,850.

**MONTABAUR**, an amt or bailliage of the duchy of Nassau. The bail. is in the W part of the duchy, bordered on the S, SE, and E, by that of Nassau. Pop., chiefly Cath., 13,019. The town is 11 m. ENE of Coblenz, and 33 m. NW of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,727. It is enclosed by walls; and has 2 suburbs, 5 churches, and an hospital. It possesses several paper, oil, and fulling-mills.

**MONTACUTE**, a parish in the co. of Somerset, 4 m. WNW of Yeovil. Area 1,485 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,028; in 1851, 1,042.

**MONTACUTO**, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 51 m. ESE of Florence, vicariat and 3 m. NW of Anghiari.

**MONTAFIA**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and 35 m. WNW of Alessandria, prov. and 17 m. NW of Asti. Pop. 750.

**MONTAGANO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 5 m. NNW of Campobasso. Pop. 2,850.

**MONTAGNAC**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and arrond. of Beziers. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,958; in 1841, 9,956. The town is 18 m. ENE of Beziers, and 24 m. WSW of Montpellier, on the l. bank of the Herault. Pop. in 1841, 3,446. It has a Calvinist consistorial church; and possesses manufactures of serge, druggets, and other woollen fabrics, a distillery of brandy, and several oil-mills. Wine is extensively cultivated in the surrounding country.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. E of Montflanquin, and 14 m. NNE of Villeneuve-d'Agen. Pop. 1,795.

**MONTAGNAC-SUR-L'AUVERNON**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Nérac. Pop. 1,177.

**MONTAGNAC-LA-CREMPSE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Villambard. Pop. 1,400.

**MONTAGNANA**, a walled town of Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Padua, on the r. bank of the Frassinone. Pop. in 1840, 3,640. It has manufactures of silk and linen, and a considerable traffic in the agricultural produce of the surrounding territory.—Also a village in the duchy and 9 m. SSW of Modena.

**MONTAGNE-DE-SAINT-GEORGES**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Lussac, 6 m. E of Libourne. Pop. 1,698. Good red wines are made here and in the vicinity.

**MONTAGNY**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Perceux, 8 m. E of Roanne. Pop. 1,724.

**MONTAGNY**, or **MONTENACH**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. WNW of Friburg. Pop. 615.

**MONTAGRIER**, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, arrond. and 6 m. E of Ribérac. Pop. of cant. 3,548; of com. 842.

**MONTAGUE**, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the New Hebrides, to the N of Sandwich island, in S lat.  $17^{\circ} 20'$ , E long.  $168^{\circ} 30'$ .—Also an island off the coast of Moneroo, New South Wales, in S lat.  $36^{\circ} 20'$ , E long.  $150^{\circ} 25'$ , 6 m. E of Cape Dromedary.—Also a river of Tasmania, which flows N, and falls into Bass's strait, to the S of Robbin's island.

**MONTAGUE**, a township of Upper Canada, in the Bathurst district. It is to a considerable extent fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1842, 2,097.

**MONTAGUE**, an island of Russian America, in the N. Pacific, at the entrance to Prince William sound, in N lat.  $60^{\circ}$ , W long.  $147^{\circ} 20'$ . It is nearly 60 m. in length from NE to SW, and about 9 m. in breadth.

**MONTAGUE**, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 85 m. W by N of Boston, on the E bank of Connecticut river, which is here crossed by a bridge, and watered by Sawmill river. It has a hilly surface, and considerable diversity of soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,255.—Also a township of Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, 91 m. N of Trenton, bounded on the NW by Delaware river. It is mountainous towards the SE, but in the SW is a river alluvion. It is drained by Mill and Chambers-Mill brooks, and Big and Little Flat kills, affluents of Delaware river, and is to a great extent fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. 1,026.—Also a village of Essex co., in the state of Virginia, 68 m. NE of Richmond. Pop. about 50.

**MONTAIGU**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and arrond. of Bourbon-Vendée. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,138; in 1841, 15,246. The town is 23 m. NE of Bourbon-Vendée, and 21 m. ESE of Nantes, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Maine. Pop. 1,310.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain. Pop. 2,228.

**MONTAIGU (Pic)**, a summit of a ramification of the Pyrenees, in France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and to the E of Argelès. It has an alt. of 2,376 metres = 2,599 yds. above sea-level.

**MONTAIGU SOUND**, an indentation of the NW coast of Australia, to the W of Admiralty gulf, in S lat.  $14^{\circ} 30'$ , E long.  $125^{\circ} 30'$ . It is 36 m. in length from E to W, and 18 m. in breadth.

**MONTAIGUT**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the river Seine, 28 m. NW of Montauban. Pop. of cant. 7,967; of town 4,073.—Also a town in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 27 m. WNW of Clermont, on the summit of a commanding eminence. Pop. 1,421.

**MONTAIGUT-LE-BLANC**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Champoux, 8 m. NW of Issoire. Pop. 1,352.

**MONTAJONE**, a town of Tuscany, 22 m. SW of Florence, near the Elsa. Pop. in 1839, 1,244.

**MONTALCINO**, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, 45 m. SSE of Florence. Pop. 3,819. It is the see of a bishop.

**MONTALE**, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Florence, vicariat and 5 m. E of Pistoia.

**MONTALEGRE**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 69 m. W of Braganza, and 15 m. W of Chaves, on an elevated plateau. Pop. 720. It has a fortress, which protects the road to the frontiers of Galicia.

**MONTALEGRE**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 390 m. W of Para, in Guiana, on an island formed by the confluence of the Gurupatuba with the Amazon. Pop. in 1842, 4,000. It was one of the principal stations of the Jesuits. The surrounding district produces mandioc, cotton, coffee, cacao, &c.—Also a village in the prov. of Bahia, and district of Jacobino.

**MONTALEMBERT**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. SE of Sauze, and 18 m. SE of Melle. Pop. 800.

**MONTALET**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. of St. Ambroix, and com. of Meizannes, on the Cèze, 12 m. N of Alais. It has mines of zinc.

**MONTALIEU**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Touvet, and 20 m. NNE of Grenoble. It has a quarry of fine blue marble.

**MONTALIVET**, a group of islets off the NW coast of Australia, to the NW of Montagu sound, in N lat. 14° 14', E long. 125° 17'.

**MONTALTO**, a district and town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. of Ascoli. The town is 11 m. NNE of Ascoli, and 15 m. SSW of Fermo, near the r. bank of the Aso, an affluent of the Adriatic. Pop. 1,470.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 11 m. NW of Cosenza. Pop. 2,400.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 30 m. ENE of Alessandria, prov. and 11 m. E of Voghera.—Also a village in the dio. of Coni, prov. and 6 m. S of Mondovì, on the r. bank of the Corsaglia. Pop. 2,025.—Also a village in the dio. of Turin, in the prov. and mand. and 1½ m. N of Ivrea. Pop. 1,180.

**MONTALTO-DI-CASTRO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 20 m. NNW of Civita-Vecchia. Pop. 432.

**MONTALVAO**, a fortified town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 29 m. N of Portalegre, and 21 m. S of Castello-Branco, on a height near the l. bank of the Sever. Pop. 740.

**MONTALVEN**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. N of Tervel, on the Rio-Martin. Pop. 3,700. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

**MONTALY**, a village of France, in the de. of the Var, and cant. of Grimaud.

**MONTALZAT**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. SW of Montpezat, and 19 m. NNE of Montauban.

**MONTAMISE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. of St. George-les-Baillargeaux, and 5 m. NE of Poitiers. Pop. 750.

**MONTAN**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 36 m. WNW of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and partido of Viver or Vivel. Pop. 1,000. It has a convent, and possesses several distilleries of brandy, and oil-mills.

**MONTANANA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 4 m. WNW of Miranda-de-Ebro, on the r. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 156.—Also a town of Catalonia, in the prov. of Huesca, partido and 8 m. E of Benabarri. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of linen and coarse woollen fabrics.

**MONTANARO**, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 16 m. NNE of Turin. It retains its ancient walls and gates, and has several churches. Pop. 4,182. The vicinity is remarkably productive of hemp.

**MONTANARO**, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 16 m. NNE of Turin, and 3 m. NW of Chivas. Pop. in 1841, 4,400. It is well-built, and has an orphans' asylum.

**MONTANCHES**, a judicial partido and town of

Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 20 m. N of Merida. Pop. 4,890. It has a considerable traffic in agricultural productions, and especially in hams, which are highly celebrated.

**MONTANER**, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, arrond. and 24 m. ENE of Pau. Pop. of cant. 6,102; of com. 925.

**MONTANGE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 1 m. N of Chatillon. Pop. 720.

**MONTANS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 3 m. S of Guillac. Pop. 800.

**MONTANT** (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 4 m. N of Bourg St. Andreol. Pop. 1,580.

**MONTANVERT**, a ridge of the Lepontine Alps, in Savoy, running NE from Mont-Blanc, between the valley of Chamouni and the Mer-de-Glace.

**MONTAPAS**, a village of France, in the dep. of La Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Saint-Saulge, on the Aron. Pop. 850.

**MONTARGIL**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 36 m. ESE of Santarem, near the l. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 1,400.

**MONTARGIS**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Loiret.—The arrond., with an area of 161,721 hectares, had a pop. of 70,385 in 1841, and comprises 7 cantons.—The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1841, 16,567.—The town is situated on the river Loing, at an alt. of 278 ft. above sea-level, 40 m. ENE of Orleans, near the junction of the canals of Briare and Loing. Pop. in 1789, 465; in 1821, 6,568; in 1841, 7,301. It is a place of considerable trade and manufactures. Woolen cloths, cottons, paper, and leather, are pretty extensively made; and white wines, grain, saffron, honey, and butter are largely dealt in.

**MONTARLOT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, cant. and 4 m. W of Riox. Pop. 470.

**MONTARRON**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. NNE of Guadalsjara.

**MONTASTRUC**, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Salies.—Also a village in the same dep., in the arrond. and 12 m. NE of Toulouse.—Also a village in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Fleurance. Pop. 850.

**MONTAT** (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 4 m. S of Cahors. Pop. 1,400.

**MONTATAIRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 2 m. W of Creil, at the confluence of the Thérain and Oise. Pop. 1,535. There is a large iron-founding establishment and engine-manufactory, here.

**MONTAUBAN**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne. The arrond. comprises 10 cantons, and has an area of 159,811 hect. Pop. in 1841, 103,592.—The cant. comprises 4 coms. Pop. 25,581.—The town, which is the cap. of the dep., is situated on the Tarn, in N lat. 44° 1' 6", W long. of Paris 0° 59' 6", 30 m. N of Toulouse, and 120 m. ESE of Bordeaux, at an alt. of 574 ft. above sea-level. It consists of three parts, of which those called the Old and New town are situated on the r. bank of the Tarn, and communicate with the other part, called the Ville-Bourbon, by a brick bridge of 7 arches, remarkable for the boldness of its construction. The streets of the older part of the town are narrow and ill-paved; but the suburbs present some straight wide streets, and handsome mansions. In the centre of the town is a square surrounded with good buildings, and presenting a double range of arcades adorned with pilasters of the Doric order. The interior of the square forms an agreeable public garden. This square forms likewise the point of junction of eight streets. The view from the elevated public walk called Les Ter-

passes extends to the surprising distance of 30 leagues, being terminated on the one side by the sea, on the other by the Pyrenees. The principal buildings of the town are the cathedral, which is in the Italian style, the bishop's palace, and a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits. Here are also an astronomical observatory, a society of arts and sciences, and a public library of 12,000 vols. Its celebrated Protestant university, suppressed in 1629, was re-established by Bonaparte in 1810, and has 4 professors of theology. The pop. in 1789 was 23,920; in 1841, 23,561, of whom about one-third are Protestants.—The manufactures of M. consist of silk and hair stuffs, stockings, linen, serge, and other woollen stuffs, also earthenware, starch, leather, and beer. Its trade consists in these and other articles of manufacture, as well as in the corn, wine, and brandy of the neighbouring country.—The origin of this place dates from 1144. In 1572 the inhabitants embraced the Reformation, and fortified the town, which became one of the principal strongholds of the Hugonots in the civil wars. In 1621 it was besieged by Louis XIII. in person, but did not surrender till 1629, when the fortifications were demolished. Under Louis XIV. it was deprived of many valuable citizens, who quitted France during the persecution of the Protestants.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, 5 m. NW of Montfort, near the l. bank of the Garun. Pop. 2,626.—Also a v. in the dep. of Drôme, cant. of Sederon, 18 m. ESE of Nions. Pop. 600.

**MONTAUD**, a town of France, in the dep. of Ariège, 12 m. NW of Mirepoix.—Also a town in the dep. of Loire, 9 m. S of St. Etienne, on the l. bank of the Furand.

**MONTAUDIN**, a town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, on the Putaie, 18 m. WNW of Mayenne. Pop. 1,484.

**MONTAUK**, or **MONTUCK POINT**, the E extremity of Long island, in the state of New York, U. S. It has a lighthouse upon it in N lat. 41° 4' 12", W long. 71° 51' 55".

**MONTAUT**, or **MONTAULT**, a town of France, in the dep. of Landes, on the river Adour, 6 m. WSW of St. Sever. Pop. 1,407.—Also a town in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 5 m. NE of Auch. Pop. 1,084.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. of Clarac. Pop. 1,078.

**MONTAUT-LE-JEUNE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. SW of Villereal. Pop. 1,270.

**MONTAZZOLI**, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 18 m. SW of Il-Vasto. Pop. 1,900.

**MONTBARD**, or **MONTBART**, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 36 m. NW of Dijon, on the Brenne and the canal of Burgundy. Pop. 2,215. It has manufactures of gloves and woollen stuffs; also some paper-mills, tanneries, and iron works. It was the birthplace of Buffon.

**MONTBARREY**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Jura, 10 m. SE of Dole. Pop. 500.

**MONTBAYEY**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Charente, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Chalais. Pop. 1,400.

**MONTBAZIN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Hérault, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Meze, on the l. bank of the Veine. Pop. 720.

**MONTBAZON**, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 6 m. S of Tours, on the l. bank of the Indre. Pop. 1,050.

**MONTBELET**, a village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, 11 m. N of Macon.

**MONTBELLIAUD**, a town of France, in the dep. of Doubs, near the river Alan, 15 m. NW of

Porentruy, on the Halle and the Luzine. Pop. in 1841, 4,948. It has manufactures of cotton-stuffs, caps, and watches.—The arrond. of M. has an area of 110,323 hect., and comprises 7 cant.

**MONTBENOIT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 9 m. NE of Pontarlier. Pop. 1,000.

**MONTBERNENCHON**, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Lillers. Pop. 1,060.

**MONTBERT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Aigrefeuille, on the l. bank of the Ognon. Pop. 400.

**MONTBEZOT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 10 m. N of Le Mans. Pop. 1,117.

**MONT-BLANC**. See **BLANC (MONT)**.

**MONTBLANC**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Hérault, 8 m. ENE of Beziers. Pop. 1,203.

**MONTBLANCH**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Lerida, on the r. bank of the Francoli. Pop. 4,000. It has manufactures of coarse cottons and woollens, and some trade in brandy.

**MONTBLYART**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, cant. and 6 m. S of Beaumont. Pop. 568.

**MONTBOISSIER**, a village of France, dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 14 m. SE of Issoire.

**MONTBOZON**, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, 15 m. SW of Lure, on the r. bank of the Oignon. Pop. 720.

**MONTBRAN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 6 m. NW of Aspres-les-Veynes. Pop. 500.

**MONTBRAY**, a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 4 m. SE of Percy. Pop. 1,020.

**MONTBREHAIN**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Bohain. Pop. 1,480.

**MONTBRISON**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of La Loire. The arrond., comprising 9 cant., has an area of 193,674 hectares, with a pop. in 1841 of 126,460.—The cant. comprises 20 coms. Pop. in 1841, 17,888.—The town is situated 52 m. WSW of Lyons, on the Vizezy, an affluent of the Lignon, in N lat. 45° 36', E long. 3° 4'. Pop. in 1789, 4,788; in 1841, 7,054. It is an ill-built town, but has a considerable trade in wool, cattle, and the produce of the surrounding district; and in the vicinity are mineral baths of some repute.

**MONTBRON**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Charente, arrond. of Angoulême. The cant., comprising 14 coms., had a pop. of 12,696 in 1841.—The town is situated near the l. bank of the Tardoire, on a low hill, 18 m. E of Angoulême. Pop. 3,189.

**MONTBRONN**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Rorbach, 9 m. SE of Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,711.

**MONTBRUN**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. S of Montesquieu-de-Volvestre. Pop. 1,630.

**MONT-CENIS**. See **CENIS**.

**MONT-CENIS**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, arrond. of Autun.—The town, 12 m. SSE of Autun, has a trade in coal which is wrought in the vicinity; and near it are the iron-works of Creuzot. Pop. of town in 1841, 1,508; of cant. 16,772.

**MONCHAMPS-LE-GRAND**, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 6 m. NW of Vassy. Pop. 1,050.

**MONTCHATON**, a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Montmartin. Pop. 900.

**MONTCHEMO**, a village of France, in the dep.



of La Drome, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Saint-Donat. Pop. 680.

**MON-TCHU**, a river of Tibet, which rises to the S of Naibudung; runs SE; and joins the Yarusangbo-tchu near the defile of Sing-ghian-Khial, after a course of 300 m. Its principal affluent is the Subnak-tchu.

**MONTCLERA**, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Cazals. Pop. 700.

**MONTCONY**, a village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Beaurepaire. Pop. 750.

**MONTCORBON**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Chateau-Renard. Pop. 780.

**MONTCORNET**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Rozoy-sur-Serre, near the confluence of the Hurtaut and the Serre. Pop. 1,743. Weaving and hat-making are carried on here; and there are tanneries, breweries, and beet-root sugar manufactories.

**MONTCEY-NOTRE-DAME**, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. and 2 m. NE of Mezieres. Pop. 400. Marble is quarried in the vicinity.

**MONT-D'ASTERAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 8 m. S of Masseube, and 17 m. SSE of Mirande. Pop. 350.

**MONT-DAUPHIN**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Guillestre, and 11 m. NNE of Embrun, near the confluence of the Durance and Guil, and at an alt. of 2,953 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 669. It stands on a rocky acclivity commanding four valleys, and is well-fortified. In the environs are several thermal springs. This town is sometimes named Mont-Lyon.

**MONT-DE-MARSAN**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes.—The arrond. comprises an area of 512,529 hect., and contains 12 cant. Pop. in 1831, 91,595; in 1841, 94,145.—The cant. comprises 19 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,333; in 1841, 16,015.—The town, which is the cap. of the dep., is 69 m. S of Bordeaux, 111 m. WNW of Toulouse, and 420 m. SSW of Paris, at the confluence of the Midon and Douze, which by their junction form the Midouze, in a sandy but well-cultivated plain, in N lat. 43° 53', W long. 0° 29'. Pop. in 1789, 3,000; in 1821, 3,065; in 1831, 3,774; in 1841, 4,465; in 1846, 4,380. It is generally well-built, and has a good port. The streets are regular, broad, well-kept, and adorned with fountains. The principal buildings are the prefecture, the judiciary-hall, and the bridge across the Midouze. It has also a communal college, a theatre, several fine bathing establishments, barracks, a prison, 2 printing establishments, and in the environs fine promenades; and possesses manufactories of sail-cloth, common cloth, and blankets, and several tanneries and distilleries. The trade consists chiefly in wine, brandy, wool, oil, and turpentine. This town was founded in 1146 by Viscount de Marsan. In 1560 it was taken and pillaged by the Protestants. It was the cap. of the small territory of the same name, in the ancient prov. of Gascony.

**MONTDIDIER**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme. The arrond. comprises an area of 91,349 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 67,881; in 1841, 70,226. The cant. comprises 33 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,882; in 1841, 14,222. The town is 23 m. SSE of Amiens, and 27 m. SW of Peronne, on a hill near the r. bank of the Dam, at an alt. of 766 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 3,224; in 1841, 3,863. It is ill-built, and, with the exception of the town-house, the belfry of which is remarkable, and a monument

to the Count-de-Montdidier in the church of Saint-Pierre, it contains nothing worthy of note. It has manufactories of hosiery, numerous tanneries, a dye-work, an oil-mill, and carries on an active trade in coal, grain, cattle, and poultry. This town, which is very ancient, was formerly fortified, and has sustained several sieges.

**MONT-D'OL**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, and cant. of Dol, 15 m. ESE of St. Malo. Pop. 1,854.

**MONT-DON-LES-BAINS**. See **BAINS-DU-MONT-DON**.

**MONTDOUBLEAU**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, and arrond. of Vendôme. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,410; in 1841, 11,153. The town is 15 m. NW of Vendôme, near the Graine. Pop. in 1841, 1,671. It has extensive manufactories of serge, and linen and cotton fabrics, several tanneries, and extensive lime, tile, and brick-kilns; and carries on a considerable trade in cloves, dried fruit, iron, &c.

**MONTDRAGON**. See **MONTDRAGON**.

**MONTE (RIO-DEL)**, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Caceres. It has its source in the mountains of Villuerca, in the Sierra-de-Guadalupe; runs NW; and joins the Tagus, on the l. bank, 6 m. NE of Garroville, and after a course of 75 m. It forms in winter a rapid stream, but often becomes dry in summer.

**MONTE-ACUTO**. See **MONTACUTO** and **ACUTO (MONTE)**.

**MONTE-AGUDO**, or **MONTEAGUDO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. SSE of Cuenca, and partido of Canete-y-la-Huerquina, 33 m. N of Tarazona, on a hill, near a pyramidal-shaped mountain, on the summit of which are the ruins of a fort. Pop. 312. It has several manufactories of salt.—Also a town in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 6 m. SSW of Tudela, and 39 m. S of Pamplona, on the l. bank of the Queyley. Pop. 630. On an adjacent height is a fine palace.—Also a town in the prov. and 26 m. SSE of Soria, and partido of Medinacele, 8 m. SE of Deza, on a steep mountain, near the l. bank of the Deza. Pop. 765. It has a parish-church, and a custom-house.

**MONTE-ALBODO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 26 m. W of Ancona, and 8 m. SSW of Sinigaglia.

**MONTE-ALEGRE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Albacete, and partido of Almansa, 27 m. ESE of Chinchilla, in a narrow valley, commanded by a Moorish castle, now in ruins. Pop. 3,490. It has 3 churches, an hospital, a custom-house, and a school; and possesses manufactories of soap, cloth, flannel, and linen, 2 distilleries of brandy, and 2 potteries. In the environs gypsum and sharpening-stone are found in abundance, and in the vicinity is the salt lake of Higuera.—Also a town in the prov. of Valladolid, partido and 7 m. ENE of Medina-de-Rioseco, on a height. Pop. 823. It has 2 parish-churches, and an old castle. It possesses manufactories of common woollen fabrics, and carries on a considerable trade in mules.

**MONTE-ALLEGRO**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 17 m. WNW of Girgenti, and 5 m. SW of Cattolica.

**MONTE-APERTO**, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 2 m. WNW of Girgenti, on a mountain. Pop. 1,000. It is noted as an asylum for criminals and brigands.

**MONTE-APPONE**, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 12 m. S of Macerata.

**MONTEAU**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 1 m. N of Saint Etienne.

**MONTEAUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of

the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 8 m. SSW of Hirbault, and 13 m. WSW of Blois. Pop. 480.

**MONTE-BAROCCIO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 9 m. SSW of Pesaro, and 12 m. ENE of Urbino. Pop. 1,952.

**MONTEBECCARIA**. See **MONTEBECCARIA**.  
**MONTEBELLO**, a group of islands, three in number, in the Indian ocean, near the W coast of Australia, in S lat. 20° 20', E long. 115° 40'. They are named Hermite, Tremouille, and Lowendaal. A series of reefs and small islands extends from this group towards Barrow's island.

**MONTEBELLO**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. WSW of Vicenza, on the r. bank of the Adige. Pop. 3,060.—Also a village of the Sardinian states, in the div. and 27 m. ENE of Alessandria, near the r. bank of the Coppo, an affluent of the Po. On the 10th of June 1800, the Austrians under Melas were defeated by the French under Lannes at this place.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra-Ima, 10 m. SE of Reggio. Pop. 1,450.

**MONTEBELLUNA**, or **MONTEBELLUNA**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 12 m. WNW of Treviso. Pop. 4,070.

**MONTEBOURG**, a town and canton of France, in the dep. of La Manche, arrond. of Valognes.—The cant., comprising 22 coms., had a pop. of 11,750 in 1841; the town, 4 m. S of Valognes, of 2,502.

**MONTECALVO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Ariano. Pop. 4,500.

**MONTECARLO**, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 26 m. WNW of Florence. Pop. in 1839, 2,966.

**MONTECAROTTO**, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 27 m. WSW of Ancona. Pop. 2,240.

**MONTECASCIANO**, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 6 m. N of Macerata. Pop. 4,063. There is a house-of-correction here.

**MONTECASTELLI**, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 4 m. NE of Alessandria, near the l. bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 1,440.

**MONTECASTELLO**, a village of the Papal states, in the leg. and 21 m. SSE of Forlì.—Also a village in the deleg. and 21 m. S of Perugia.

**MONTECATINI**, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Florence, in the Val-di-Nievole. Pop. in 1839, 1,201. It is celebrated for its hot saline baths, which have been in repute since the 14th cent. A copper-mine is wrought here, which has yielded, until of late, 100,000 lbs. of copper per ann. A curious grotto, 800 ft. long, by 70 ft. in width, and richly incrustated with stalagmites and stalactites of the most varied and fantastic forms, which it must have taken ages to generate, was recently discovered here. The most singular circumstance connected with this grotto is, that its temp. is permanently at 96°, which circumstance, together with the close air, renders it impossible to stay within, unless in a state of nudity; and even then a copious perspiration is unavoidable.—Also a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Pisa.

**MONTECHIO**, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 6 m. W of Macerata.—Also a town in the duchy of Modena, 9 m. W of Reggio, near the r. bank of the Lenza. Pop. 2,000.

**MONTECHIO-MAGGIORE**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 16 m. SW of Vicenza. Pop. 4,200.

**MONTE-CERIGNONE**, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Urbino-et-Pesaro, 15 m. NW of Urbino.

**MONTE-CERVOLI**, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 36 m. SSE of Pisa. The lagoons in the

Volterra district near this town furnish about 600,000 lbs. of boracic acid annually. These lagoons are spread over a surface of about 30 m.; but the most productive district is that of Monte Cerboli. Before the boracic lakes were turned to profitable account, their fetid smell, their frightful appearance agitating the earth around them by ceaseless explosions of boiling water, and the great danger to man and beast of being precipitated into them through the thin crust of soil, gave to the whole district a singularly forbidding character.

**MONTECH**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, arrond. of Castel-Sarrasin, 6 m. SW of Montauban, on the l. bank of the Mouline, an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 10,468; of com. 2,574.

**MONTECHEROUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Saint Hippolyte. Pop. 806.

**MONTECHIARI**. See **CHIARI**.

**MONTECHIARO-D'ASTI**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the div. and 27 m. W of Alessandria. Pop. 1,900.

**MONTECHIARO**. See **CHIAROMONTE**.

**MONTE-CHIARUGOLO**, a town in the duchy and 9 m. SE of Parma, on the l. bank of the Lenza.

**MONTE-CHRISTI**, a town of Ecuador, in the dep. and 102 m. NW of Guayaquil, near the coast.—Also a town in the island of Hayti, on a small bay of the same name, 18 m. NNE of Port-de-la-Liberté. It has a good roadstead.

**MONTE-CHRISTO**, a small island belonging to Tuscany, the *Oglasa* of the ancients, in N lat. 42° 19', E long. 10° 20', 14 m. S by E from the SE end of Pianosa. It is very high, though only 2 m. in extent from N to S.

**MONTE-CLARA**, one of the Canary islands, lying between Graciosa and Allegranza. It is a mere rock, but yields a little pasture for goats, and is noted for its beautiful canary birds.

**MONTE-COMPATRI**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the comarca and 19 m. ESE of Rome, and 4 m. E of Frascati.

**MONTE-CORNO**. See **GRAN-SASSO-D'ITALIA**.

**MONTE-CORVINO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 12 m. E of Salerno, and 9 m. WNW of Campagna. Pop. 4,270.

**MONTE-COSARO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 10 m. E of Macerata, and 24 m. S of Ancona.

**MONTE-CUCCOLO**, a town of the duchy of Modena, in the district and 27 m. SSW of Modena, and 14 m. NW of Poretta.

**MONTE-DEL-BUCHON**, a headland of the W coast of New California, 114 m. SE of Monterey, in N lat. 35° 18', and W long. 120° 30'.

**MONTE-DELL'OLMO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 5 m. SSE of Macerata, and 14 m. WNW of Fermo.

**MONTE-DI-NOVE**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 9 m. N of Ascoli, and 17 m. SSW of Fermo.

**MONTE-D'OGGIO**, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence, vicariat and 3 m. NNE of Anghiari, and 4 m. NW of Borgo-S.-Sepolcro, on the l. bank of the Tiber.

**MONTE-D'ORO**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 15 m. W of Caltanissetta, and 5 m. W of Serra-di-Falco, on a mountain.

**MONTE-ELPARE**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 13 m. N of Ascoli, and 14 m. SW of Fermo.

**MONTE-FALCIONE**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 6 m. NE

of Avellino, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Monte-Miletto. Pop. 4,000.

**MONTE-FALCO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 21 m. SE of Perouse, and 13 m. NNW of Spolète. Pop. 3,398.

**MONTE-FALCONE**, a village of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 12 m. NW of Ascoli. —Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 14 m. WNW of Larino, and 21 m. N of Campobasso. Pop. 2,500.

**MONTE-FANO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 17 m. SSW of Ancona, and 9 m. N of Macerata. Pop. 3,372.

**MONTEFEGATESI**, a village in the N part of the duchy of Lucca. Lead and jasper are wrought in the vicinity.

**MONTE-FERRATO**. See **MONTFERRAT**.

**MONTEFESTINO**, a town in the duchy and district and 18 m. SSW of Modena.

**MONTEFIASCONE**, an ancient town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 11 m. NNW of Viterbo, and 54 m. NNW of Rome, on the W branch of the Tuscan Apennines, and near the E bank of the lake of Bolsena. Pop. 5,288. It is ill-built, and, with the exception of its cathedral, an early work of Sanmicheli, and a few convents, it contains no buildings worthy of note. The environs are noted for their wine, a species of sweet muscat.

**MONTEFIK**, a tribe of Arabs who inhabit the pash. of Basra in Turkey in Asia, to the S of the Euphrates and of the Shat-el-Arab. The sheik of this tribe is said to be able to put under arms 4,000 mounted men. It originally consisted of two principal stocks,—the Ajwad, and the Ben-i-Malek, who are both deductible from a very ancient tribe called Zahtan. They are in possession of the finest and most fertile tracts of the country, and have begun to congregate near the rivers, and even to plant groves of date-trees, yet few of them will condescend to become *fellahs* or *servatives*. Among the conditions of tenure by which they hold possession of the Siamesh or W bank of the Euphrates, is their maintaining the *sudr* or dykes from Semava down to Basorah, on both sides.

**MONTE-FILATRANO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 17 m. SW of Ancona, and 12 m. NNW of Macerata.

**MONTE-FILIPPO**, a fortified town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 69 m. S of Sienna, podesteria and 3 m. SE of Orbitello, on a small bay of the Tyrrhenian sea.

**MONTE-FIORE**, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 9 m. S of Fermo.

**MONTE-FIORINO**, a town of the duchy and district and 21 m. SW of Modena, and 18 m. S of Reggio, on the r. bank of the Dolo.

**MONTE-FOLLONICA**, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Sienna, capitaneate and 6 m. SW of Asinalunga. Pop. 600. It has 2 churches, a convent, and a glass-work.

**MONTE-FORTE**, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. E of Verona, district and 1½ m. N of S. Bonifacio, on the r. bank of the Alpon. Pop. 1,672.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 5 m. WSW of Avellino. Pop. 3,500. It has 2 churches and a glass-work.

**MONTE-FORTINO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 27 m. WNW of Frosinone, and 8 m. S of Palestrina.

**MONTE-FOSCOLI**, or **MONTE-FUSCO**, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, 7 m. SSE of Benevento. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactories of woolen stuffs. There is a large prison here, in which political offenders are confined. Its galleys or cells are 50 palmi, or nearly 25 ft. beneath the square of San-Giovanni, and beneath the public sewer.

**MONTE-FRIO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Grenada.

**MONTEGALDO**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Padua, on the Bacchiglione, 7 m. NW of Padua.

**MONTE-GARDO**, a mountain of the island of San Nicolas, in the Cape-de-Verde group, which rises to the height of 4,380 ft. above sea-level. Its ascent is regular and even on all sides; and it is well-clothed with vegetation even to the summit. The *Euphorbia balsamifera* reaches an elevation of 3,700 ft. upon it. It is thickly covered with volcanic soil. At its foot lies the v. of Ribeira-de-Calhao.

**MONTE-GEORGIO**, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. S of Macerata.

**MONTE-GIORDANO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, 4 m. SSW of Rocca-Imperiale, and within 4 m. of the coast of the gulf of Taranto. It rises from the base of a conical hill, which it covers to the summit.

**MONTEGLIO**, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Asti, 20 m. W by N of Turin.

**MONTEGO BAY**, a bay on the NW coast of the island of Jamaica, having its N point in N lat. 18° 31', W long. 77° 59'. It gives name to a port of the island, made a legal port in 1758, and now a flourishing town with a pop. of 4,000, 17 m. W of Falmouth.

**MONTEGNETE**, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Grace-Montegnée. Pop. 1,905.

**MONTEGO KEY**, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico, in N lat. 17° 50', W long. 88° 48'.

**MONTE-GORDO**, a decayed village of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarva, at the mouth of the Guadiana.

**MONTEGRANARO**, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. ESE of Macerata.

**MONTE-GRANDE**, a town of Piedmont, prov. of Biella, on the small river Vionna. It has manufactures of linen and cotton.

**MONTE-GROSSO-D'ASTI**, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Asti, on the Tion. Pop. 2,600.

**MONTE-GUASCO**, or **MONTE-CIRIAGO**, a promontory on the E coast of Italy, in the States of the Church, stretching out into the Adriatic, near Ancona.

**MONTEGUT - SUR - CHAMPEIX**, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 6 m. S of Clermont.

**MONTE-HERMOSO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. N of Caceres. Pop. 2,860.

**MONTELS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Najac. Pop. 800.

**MONTEITH**, **MONTEATH**, or **MENTEITH**, a district occupying the SW part of Perthshire. Excepting Balquidder, which anciently belonged to the stewardry of Strathern, the district of M. comprehends all the lands W of the Ochils in Perthshire, whose waters discharge themselves into the Forth. The vale of the Teith, whence the name is derived, occupies the central and larger part, but is flanked on the one side by the Perthshire section of the upper vale of the Forth, and on the other side by the lower part of the vale of the Allan. The entire district is about 28 m. in length from E to W, and 15 m. in extreme breadth. It anciently gave the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Graham. The earldom was created in 1428; became conjoined with the earldom of Airth; and since 1694 has been dormant.

**MONTEITH (LOCH OF)**, a fine sheet of water in the parish of Port-of-Monteith, Perthshire. It is of a circular form, and about 7 m. in circumf. It contains three islands, two of which, from the noble wood that adorns them, add greatly to the beauty of its



expanse; a long, narrow, wooded promontory, which runs far into the water, diversifies the S shore. The larger island is called Inchmahome or Inchmahoma.

**MONTEITH** (PONT OR), a parish in the district of Monteith, Perthshire. Area about 32 sq. m. The lochs of Monteith and Vennachoir give great brilliance to its landscape. The N district, comprising about one-third of the whole area, is wildly upland. The SE corner comprises a part of Flanders moss. Pop. in 1801, 1,569; in 1831, 1,664; in 1851, 1,419.

**MONTEJAQUE**, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Malaga, 4 m. W of Ronda, near the Guadiaro. Pop. 1,360. It is inhabited by "a horde of half-tamed Saracens," who foiled all the attempts of the French to make themselves masters of the place in 1810.

**MONTEJICAR**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 43 m. ENE of Grenada. Pop. 2,400.

**MONTEJO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Segovia.

**MONTELANICO**, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 18 m. W of Frosinone.

**MONTELEONE**, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra-2da, near the gulf of Santa-Eufemia, 12 m. NNE of Nicotera. Pop. 10,000. It is placed in an airy commanding situation, which, with its fine old castle, gives it an imposing aspect from without; its streets however are narrow and crooked, and its houses low and mostly of wood. Lofty mountains covered with forests rise close to the town, and protect it from N winds. It was almost entirely overthrown by the great earthquake of 1783. It has manufactories of silk produced in the neighbouring country; and its local position between the two richest plains in the kingdom, and at no great distance from the sea, confers a certain degree of prosperity and importance upon it. Its situation is supposed to be the same with that of the ancient *Hipponium* or *Vibona*.—Also a town in the Capitanata, 6 m. SW of Bovino. Pop. 2,500.

**MONTELEONE**, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. SW of Fermo.—Also a v. in the leg. and 18 m. SE of Forli.—Also a v. in the deleg. and 12 m. SE of Spoleto.—Also a v. in the deleg. and 38 m. N of Viterbo.

**MONTE - LERNO**, or **MONTE-LERNO-DE-PAL-TADA**, a mountain-ridge in the N part of the island of Sardinia, in N lat. 39° 40', about 7 m. NE of Ozieri. It divides the head-streams of the Coguinias flowing NNW, from those of the Tirso flowing SSW. Its craggy summit attains an alt. of 3,586 ft. above sea-level. It is finely clothed with wood, and forms a rich preserve to the sportsman, full of deer, muf-fions, boars, quails, partridges, and woodcocks.

**MONTELMART**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Drome.—The arrond. comprises 5 cantons, and has an area of 113,167 hect. Pop. in 1841, 65,689.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. 14,841.—The town is beautifully situated at the junction of the two small rivers Jabron and Roubion, on the l. side of the Rhone, 26 m. S of Valence, on the railway from Lyons to Aveyron. It is built in the form of a crescent, whose extremities, turned towards the E, are closed by an eminence and a citadel which overlooks and commands the town. Pop. in 1821, 7,161; in 1841, 8,245. It has manufactories of silk, woollen, cotton, and leather. The environs are beautiful, and fertile in wine and silk. The Reformed religion was early introduced here, and it still contains many Protestant families.

**MONTE-LINAS**, a mountain in the SW part of the island of Sardinia, in N lat. 39° 25', 12 m. E of Cape-Pecora. Alt. 4,092 ft. above sea-level.

**MONTELLA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 9 m. ESE of Avellino. Pop. 5,800.

V.

It was the birthplace of Bartoli, a physician, commonly considered the inventor of the thermometer.

**MONTELLANO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SW of Seville. Pop. 3,900.

**MONTELLIER**, a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, 6 m. E of Valence. Pop. 1,373.

**MONTELUPO**, a town of Tuscany, on the Arno, 11 m. WSW of Florence. Its chief manufacture is of large vases and urns for the decoration of gardens.

**MONTE-LUPONE**, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 4 m. NNE of Macerata. Pop. 4,000.

**MONTELOVEZ**. See *MONCLOVA*.

**MONTE-MAGGIORE**, a town of Sicily, on the great road from Palermo to Catania, in the Val-di-Mazzara, 25 m. SE of Palermo. Pop. 4,000.

**MONTEMAGNO**, a town of the Sardinian states, 14 m. S of Casale. Pop. 2,200.

**MONTE-MAGRE**, a village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Vicenza. Pop. 750.

**MONTEMARANO**, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, 40 m. E of Naples. Pop. 1,800.

**MONTE-MAYOR**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Salamanca, 38 m. SE of Ciudad-Rodrigo, on the r. bank of the Cuervo-de-Hombre.

**MONTEMBŒUF**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Charente, 18 m. SSW of Confolens. Pop. 1,237.

**MONTEMIGLIANO**, or **MONTMELIAN**, a small town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, on the Isere, 22 m. NE of Grenoble.

**MONTEMILETTO**, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, 12 m. SE of Benevento. Pop. 3,000.

**MONTE-MILONE**, a town of the Papal states, 5 m. WSW of Macerata. Pop. 4,684.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 9 m. N of Paluzzo. Pop. 1,400.

**MONTEMOLIN**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. SW of Badajoz.

**MONTE-MONACO**, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. WNW of Ascoli.

**MONTEMOR**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, near the l. bank of the Mananguape, and 6 m. from the coast.

**MONTEMOR-NOVO**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, 68 m. S of Fortaleza.

**MONTEMOR-O-NOVO**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, on the river Canha, 55 m. E of Lisbon. Pop. 2,945.

**MONTEMOR-O-VELHO**, a walled town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on the Mondego, 108 m. N by E of Lisbon. Pop. 2,525.

**MONTEMURIO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 27 m. S of Potenza. Pop. 5,000.

**MONTEMURLO**, a town of Tuscany, 12 m. NNW of Florence.

**MONTENACH**. See *MONTAGNY*.

**MONTENAY**, a town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, 10 m. W of Mayenne. Pop. 2,693.

**MONTENDRE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 12 m. S of Jonzac. Pop. 1,023.

**MONTENEGRO**, [*TRUKISH, Kara-dagh; ILLYRIAN, Zerna-gora*], a district of Western Turkey,

between the parallels of 42° 5' and 42° 55' N, so called from the mountains clothed with dark pine-forests which cover the greater part of its surface.

It is an elevated plateau, separated by a narrow strip of territory from the Adriatic, and bounded on the NW and N by the Bosnian Herzegovina, and the sanj. of Novibazar; on the E and S by the Albanian pash. of Scutari; and on the SW by the Austrian frontier of Dalmatia at the Bocca-di-Cattaro. Its E border is only from 1 to 3 m. distant from the W banks of the Moratsha, and its tributary the Zenta. Its most elevated part lies to the N of the lake of Scutari, between the parallels of 42° 10' and 42° 40'.

Z

Its declivity towards the sea and the bays of Cattaro and Traste is very steep, and its mountains, at a short distance from the sea, attain an alt. of upwards of 1,000 ft. The interior is elevated probably 2,000 ft. above sea-level. Its surface is divided by short ridges running in every direction, and forming valleys rarely more than 3 or 4 m. long, or more than 1 m. wide. The highest summits in the interior, taking them in succession from N to S, are Pustilissaz, Stavor, Dobersik, Zeklinsta, and Virayl. A few inconsiderable streams issue from its eastern gorges, and join the Zenta, the Moratsha, and the lake of Scutari. It does not exceed 50 m. in length, by 30 m. in breadth; and contains between 200 and 300 villages, the largest of which, however, has not a pop. exceeding 1,200. These villages are principally situated in hollows and on the slopes of mountains; none of them are fortified, and few of them can be said to have any streets; the houses are not unfrequently so scattered and distant from each other, that they appear rather to be farm-houses or hamlets than the component parts of one village. [Wilkinson.] The country is ill-adapted for agricultural purposes, wild, and destitute of roads, without either fertile plains, or access to the sea. The woods are mostly composed of oak and beech. The places which are not clothed with wood are covered with a thick turf, thickly interspersed with aromatic plants. The climate is rude, and the soil rocky. Indian corn and potatoes are grown, but the inhabitants live principally on the produce of their flocks. Their manufacturing industry is limited to the production of coarse cloth and linen, with which each household supplies itself, and the repairing of guns, swords, and pistols. Timber, sheep, goats, cattle, mutton-hams, tallow, bees'-wax, sumach, charcoal, silk in cocoons, poultry, and cheese, form its only exports; and its principal commerce is with Cattaro and Badua.—Niegush or Niegussi is called the only town in M.; but the palace of the Vladika is at Cetigne or Zettinie, which is merely a fortified convent.

[Inhabitants.] The inhabitants of this region, called by the Russians, Montenegrins, and in their own language Zernagor, (i.e. 'Black mountaineers') are a mixed race of Slaves and Serbians, in number about 100,000. They are armed shepherds, living with their flocks, but ever ready for plunder, and delighting in war. M. Brosniewski, a Russian naval officer, who travelled in M., thus describes them:—"A Montenegrin is always armed, and carries about, during his most peaceful occupation, a rifle, pistol, a yatagan, and a cartouch-box. They spend their leisure time in firing at a target, and are accustomed to this exercise from their boyish years. Inured to hardships and privations, they perform without fatigue very long and forced marches, climb the steepest rocks with facility, and bear with patience, hunger, thirst, and every kind of privation. Inhabiting mountains which present at every step passes where a handful of brave men may arrest the progress of an army, they are not afraid of a surprise, particularly as they have on their frontier a constant guard; and the whole of their force may be collected within twenty-four hours upon the threatened point. When the country is in danger, the Montenegrins forget all personal feelings of private advantage and enmity, obey the orders of their chief, and consider it a happiness and a special grace of God to die in battle. It is in such a case that they appear as real warriors; but beyond the limits of their country they are savage barbarians. They cut off the heads of those enemies whom they take with arms in their hands, and spare only those who surrender before battle. A Montenegrin himself never craves for mercy; and when one of them is severely wounded, and it is impossible to save him from the enemy, his own comrades cut off his head. Like the Circassians, they are constantly making forays in small parties, for the plunder of cattle, and consider such expeditions as acts of chivalry. Arms, a small loaf of bread, a cheese, some grapes, a little brandy, an old garment, and two pairs of sandals made of raw hide, form all the equipment of the Montenegrins. In rainy weather the Montenegrin wraps his head with the shroud, lies down on the ground, and sleeps very comfortably. Their usual manner of fighting is as follows:—If they are in great force, they conceal themselves in ravines, and send out only a small number of shooters, who, by retreating, lead the enemy into the ambush; here, after having surrounded him, they attack him, usually preferring on such occasions swords to fire-arms. When their numbers are inferior, they choose some advantageous position on high rocks. Their attacks are mostly made during the night, because their principal system is surprise.

However small their force may be, they always try to wear out the enemy by constantly harassing him. The best French *rotisseurs*, on the advanced posts, were always destroyed by them; and the enemy's generals found it more advantageous to remain under the cover of their cannon. Their tactics are confined to being skilful marksmen. A stone, a hoe, a tree, offer them a cover from the enemy. Firing usually is in a prostrate position on the ground, they are not easily hit, whilst their rapid and sure shots carry destruction into the closed ranks of a regular army. They have, besides, a very practised eye for judging of distance; thoroughly understand how to take advantage of the ground; and are so cautious, that the most skilful manoeuvres cannot deceive them. They cannot withstand regular troops beyond the mountains; because, destroying every thing with fire and sword, they cannot long keep the field. During the siege of Ragusa, it was never possible to know how many of them were actually under arms, because they were constantly going to their homes with spoil, whilst others would join the army in their places, and after a few days of indefatigable exertion return to the mountains to carry away some insignificant trifle. In one respect they have a great advantage over regular troops, by their skill in mountain warfare, although they are completely ignorant of the military art. In the first place they are very lightly dressed, are exceedingly good marksmen, and reload with much more rapidly than regular soldiers. The Montenegrins dispersed, and deliberately firing from a lying position on the closed rank of the enemy, are not afraid to attack columns composed of 1,000 men, with numbers not exceeding 100 or 150. In a pitched battle their movements can be ascertained only by the direction of their standards. They have certain signal-cries, which are uttered when they are to join in a compact body for attacking the weaker points of the enemy. As soon as such a signal is given, they rush furiously onwards, break into the squares, and, at all events, create great disorder in the enemy's ranks. The Russian commander-in-chief had much difficulty in persuading them not to cut off the heads of their prisoners. He finally succeeded, not only in this (chiefly by paying them a ducat for every prisoner), but, what was more difficult, in persuading them, with the assistance of the Vladika, to embark on an expedition on board ship; a thing which they had never done before. Notwithstanding that they were treated with the greatest kindness, they proved very troublesome guests.—"The language of the Montenegrins is a dialect of the Serbian, and is considered the nearest of all the Slavonian dialects to the original Slavonic tongue into which the Scriptures were translated in the 9th cent. Reading and writing is considered amongst them a high degree of learning.

[Government.] The Montenegrins are governed by a Vladika or prince-bishop, who until the accession of the present chief combined in his person the episcopal dignity also, and seemed to support his temporal power mainly on his ecclesiastical authority. He was styled 'Monsignore,' or 'Eminenza,' and in official documents 'Metropolitan of Skenderia' or Scutari. This dignity has been hereditary in the Petrovitch family for at least a century and a half. The present Vladika succeeded, at the age of 18, to his uncle's functions and authority, in October 1830; and in 1831 he created a senate of 16 principal chiefs, which was henceforth not only a council of deliberation but also the supreme court of justice, and an inferior tribunal of 135 for the decision of minor affairs. He also organized a small revenue, which with an annual subsidy of 40,000 florins = £4,000, received from Russia, not only covers all the expenses of state and the tribute due to the Porte, but enables the Vladika to exercise considerable influence over the other leading families. The country is divided into 4 *nahias* or districts, each of which is under a military governor; and each district is subdivided into communes. These *nahias* are called Katunska, Rietchka, Zernnitska, and Lichanska. Each village elects its *glavar* or headman. That the Porte has not hitherto been able to enforce its claim to sovereign power in M. does not admit of denial, but no historical notice, no state-document, warrants the assertion that M. is *de jure* independent of Turkey. In 1688, M. placed itself under the protection of the Venetian republic; but by the treaty of Passarowitz (1718) it again became subject to the Porte. In 1791 it still formed part of the Turkish empire; for by the treaty of peace concluded in that year at Sistova between Austria and the Porte, it was expressly stipulated that none of the inhabitants of M. should be "disquieted, molested, or punished for having declared against their proper sovereign." In

1796 the Montenegrins waged a successful war against the Porte, and in the same year they *de facto* proclaimed their independence by placing themselves under the protection of Russia, from which Power, as all writers on the subject agree, "they received considerable sums under the form of a contribution towards the proper maintenance of the national church." It is notorious that this contribution has ever since been regularly paid by Russia. "But the truth is, that although the inhabitants of M. are scarcely known beyond the line of their own fastnesses, and are still living in a condition of barbarism that has probably undergone no sensible alteration for three or four hundred years, they are the occupants of a natural citadel which has long attracted the attention of some of the chief Powers of Europe. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance which the Russian cabinet has avowedly attached for nearly a century to the species of protectorate she has exercised over the Montenegrins. The chief families of the mountain have been educated in St. Petersburg, and appointed to grades in the Russian army. The religion and rude literary instruction of the people is entirely Russian in its form. The tribute due from the district to the Porte has been long paid by a remittance from the emperor. A series of patents from the Russian emperors beginning with Peter the Great, to the Vladikas of M., and a variety of Russian ornaments, the only wealth of this simple people, are preserved with religious veneration in the monastery at Cetinje [Cettigne]; and nothing can exceed the enthusiasm and veneration inspired in these mountaineers by the very name or image of a Russian sovereign. It was for the maintenance of his relations with this people that the emperor Alexander disavowed his plenipotentiary Oubril in 1806, and refused to ratify a treaty of peace with France which had surrendered the Bocca-di-Cattaro to the kingdom of Illyria; and, in conjunction with the Montenegrins, the Russian forces shortly afterwards attacked Marshal Marmont and the French in the position of Ragusa, from which that officer took his title. The motive of this connection is twofold. The relations of M. with the court of Russia have become traditional, after nearly a century of benefits conferred by the greater Power on the less; and a momentary inspection of the geographical position of M. explains the interest felt towards it at St. Petersburg. The independence of the Montenegrins is admitted to be due mainly to the inaccessible aspect of their country; but they are within reach of the finest harbour on the Adriatic or the Illyrian coast, and, in the hands of a great Christian Power, the natural advantages of that position over the adjacent territory could not fail to make their importance felt in the future revolutions of Eastern and of Southern Europe. This state of things is equally distasteful to the Porte and to the Austrians. The Bocca-di-Cattaro and the whole Ragusan territory (with two small exceptions) are now part of the Austrian dominions; but the Montenegrin territory is a wedge commanding to a great extent this country, and especially formidable in the hands of an adversary. The Turks have retained, it appears, two small points upon the coast, which were ceded to them by the treaties of Carlowitz and of Passarowitz, as if for the purpose of isolating what was then the territory of the seignory of Ragusa from the Venetian frontier. In 1806 Ragusa lost her independence, and in 1815 the former possessions of Venice on that coast were definitively annexed to Austria; but, singularly enough, these tongues of land to the N and to the S of Ragusa,—known by the names of the Leck and the Sutorina,—are still held by the Turks; even though an Austrian mili-

tary road [leading from Castelnuovo towards Ragusa] crosses one of them." [Times.] The present ruler of M., on succeeding to his uncle, refused to accept the spiritual power with the temporal, which had been until that time united with it. His motive in this appears to have been to escape from the obstacles to an energetic ruler desirous of founding a family which the canon of the Greek church enforcing celibacy on its bishops presents.

[History.] In the latter half of the 15th cent., Ivan Czernoje-vich, leaving his paternal mountains near the lake of Scutari, fixed himself, with a few followers, in the fastnesses of M. Of his two grandsons, one embraced Islamism, the other, professing the Greek religion, governed M. under the protectorate of Venice. Soliman the Magnificent subdued the hardy Montenegrins. In 1623, Soleiman Pasha, of Scutari, in spite of a most desperate resistance, took possession of Cetinje, and long afterwards the Montenegrins paid *haratch* or capitation tax to the Turks. In 1700 the Vladika Daniel induced his countrymen to put the Mohammedans to death, and accordingly "one Christmas-eve all were killed, excepting a few who embraced Christianity." In 1712, in order to obtain the protection of Russia, they declared themselves the subjects of Peter the Great, who received their oath of allegiance. In 1714, the Turks, under Duman Pasha Kjosprelich, again took Cetinje, and a fearful massacre occurred; 2,000 Montenegrins were also led away as slaves. In 1767 "the Turks and Venetians determined to extirpate" the restless Montenegrins, but they failed in the attempt to reach Cetinje. In 1785 Mahmud Pasha, of Scutari, penetrated into the very heart of the land, plundering and destroying many villages. After laying several tribes under contribution, he evacuated M., "as an army cannot find sustenance in such a poor country." In 1796 Mahmud undertook a second expedition against M., but was defeated, and lost his head. In 1799, when the united forces of Russia and Turkey took the Ionian islands from the French, the Russians sent a political agent into M., who succeeded in engaging their active hostilities against the French. It does not appear, however, that they took any part in the Russo-Turkish war in 1828-29. In the year 1832 Reshid Pasha, after he had subdued Albania and Bosnia, talked of reducing M. to obedience, but he subsequently gave up the idea. In 1852 the young prince of M., at the head of 2,000 men, attacked and carried by a *coup-de-main* the fortress of Zetijak, at the head of the lake of Scutari. The Turkish government thereupon determined not only to meet these aggressions, but to attempt the complete subjugation of M.; and a force of 50,000 men under Omer Pasha was ordered to advance against M. by land; while the Capudan Pasha should blockade the Montenegrins by sea. The British and French governments advised Turkey, without departing from her *de jure* title to the sovereignty of M., to respect the *quasi* independence which that territory had hitherto preserved; but the invasion of M. gave Austria an opportunity of complaining that a large force had been assembled on her frontiers without due notice given her, and of demanding by her envoy the instant evacuation of that province by the Turks, and the re-establishment of the *status quo ante bellum*, both of which points were conceded. The important question concerning the territories of Klek and Sutorina, the only points of land where Turkish Herzegovina touches the Adriatic, was also concluded entirely in favour of Austria. It is true these places are not ceded to the latter Power, but they are not to be in any way made use of by Turkey; the *mare clausum* is to be observed, and no Turkish vessels to approach them. Austrian consulates are to be established in Bosnia, Servia, Herzegovina, and other parts of Romelia; and indemnities for several real or imaginary grievances towards Austrian subjects, amounting to a large sum of money, were also demanded and obtained on this occasion. A Russian note demanding the evacuation of M. arrived just when that evacuation had been accorded to Austria. If the Turks had refused to yield to the demands of Vienna, General Leiningen, its envoy, had instructions to stay at Cattaro, and to order the advance of Austrian troops into M. At the same time Austrian troops, already concentrated on the frontier, would have invaded Bosnia and called to arms all the Christian population of Turkey in Europe.

**MONTENEGRO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov., partido, and 23 m. ENE of Soria, and 5 m. NNW of Obega, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 619. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary. The manufacture of common woollen fabrics, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry.

**MONTENERO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 14 m. NNW of Larino, cant. and 6 m. N of Palata. Pop. 2,500.

**MONTENEUF**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and cant. of Guer, 12 m. ESE of Ploërmel. Pop. 1,043.

**MONTENOISON**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Premery, and



29 m. ESE of Cone, on a mountain of the same name, which rises to the height of 560 yds. above sea-level, and on the summit of which are the remains of a fortress. Pop. 706.

**MONTENOTTE**, a village of Sardinia, in the div. and 26 m. W of Genoa, prov. and 9 m. N of Savona, on the E side of a summit of the Apennines of the same name. It is divided into an upper and lower village. It is noted for a victory over the Austrians by the French in 1796; and was constituted the cap. of a French dep. of the same name.

**MONTE-NUOVO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 26 m. W of Ancona, and 12 m. SW of Sinigaglia. Pop. 2,749.

**MONTE-ODORIBIO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 4 m. WSW of Il-Vasto. Pop. 1,200.

**MONTE-ORTONE**, a hamlet of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and dist. and 8 m. SW of Padua, in the Euganean mountains. It has a mineral spring.

**MONTE-OTTONE**, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 9 m. SW of Fermo.

**MONTE-PEGANO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 17 m. E of Teramo, cant. and 5 m. E of Noterresco. Pop. 2,000.

**MONTE-PELOSO**, a walled town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 23 m. WNW of Matera, and 26 m. ENE of Potenza. Pop. 3,100.

**MONTE-PENNECCHIO**, a mountain of the Papal states, lying between Licenza and Moricone, and united with the range of Monte-Genaro. It reaches an alt. of 4,000 ft. above sea-level.

**MONTEPIANO**. See **SESTALENO**.

**MONTEPORZIO**, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 18 m. S of Pesaro, and 9 m. W of Sinigaglia. Pop. 1,000. It is finely situated on a hill nearly detached from the Tuscan range.

**MONTE-PULCIANO**, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, capital of a *comunita*, in the comp. and 27 m. SSW of Arezzo, and 54 m. SE of Florence. Pop. in 1839, 2,814. It stands on a mountain, is enclosed by an embattled wall, and contains several churches and convents, a college, a seminary, and an hospital. It has manufactories of fine china and of soap, several oil-mills and tallow-works. The wine of the surrounding district is reputed the best in the duchy.—Also a lake on the confines of the grand-duchy of Tuscany and of the Pontifical states, 9 m. E of Monte-Pulciano, and 8 m. W of the lake of Perugia. It is 6 m. in length from N to S, 2 m. across its widest part, and averages about 100 ft. in depth. It is intersected by the Chiana-Toscana, which flows to the Arno.

**MONTERADO**. See **MONTRADOC**.

**MONTERBLANC**, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. W of Elven, and 8 m. NE of Vannes. Pop. 850.

**MONTE-REALE**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 15 m. NNW of Aquila, and 18 m. ENE of Civita-Ducale. Pop. 5,600.

**MONTEREAU**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Ouzouer-sur-Loire, and 14 m. NNW of Gien. Pop. 1,048.

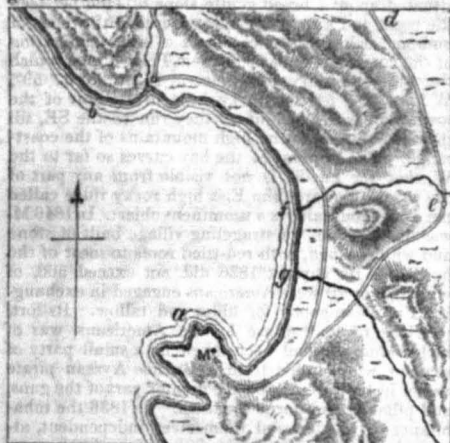
**MONTEREAU**, or **MONTEREAU-FAUT-YONNE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and arrond. of Fontainebleau. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,400; in 1841, 11,017.—The town is 13 m. E of Fontainebleau, and 18 m. SE of Meun, at the confluence of the Seine and Yonne, each of which rivers is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. in 1841, 4,450. It is divided by the above-named rivers into 3 parts, the principal of which is on the l. bank of the Yonne. That to the r. of the Seine rises on the slope of a hill. It is well-built, and contains a fine Gothic

church, a town-house of modern structure, and an hospital. It has extensive manufactories of china, pottery, pipes, paving and common tiles, roman-cement, and of hosiery, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in grain, flour, and faggots. In the environs are extensive quarries of potters' clay. The bridge across the Yonne is noted as the scene of the assassination of the duke of Burgundy in 1419. In 1437 it was taken and sacked by Charles VII.; and in 1814 Napoleon defeated the allied forces of Austria and Russia under its walls. The Paris and Lyons railroad passes this town; and the Troyes branch here leaves that line, and follows the valley of the Seine.

**MONTERET**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, 8 m. WNW of Louhans. Pop. 1,500.

**MONTEREY**, or **SAN-CARLOS-DE-MONTEREY**, the capital, under Mexican rule, of New California, in S lat. 36° 36' 24", W long. 121° 51' 46" [*Beechey*], situated upon a broad gentle slope of land between the coast and a range of hills covered with woods of pine and oak, in the S corner of a large indentation of the coast, and about 2 m. from Point-Pinos, which the American surveyors place in N lat. 36° 37' 59", W long. 121° 54' 25". The hills in the rear of the town increase in height as they run to the SE, till they are merged in the high mountains of the coast-range. The N point of the bay curves so far to the W, that the Pacific is not visible from any part of the town. Towards the E, a high rocky ridge called the Toro mountains is a prominent object. In 1846 M. was described as "a straggling village built of stone and whitewashed, with red-tiled roofs to most of the houses." Its pop. in 1836 did not exceed 500, of whom 15 or 20 were Americans engaged in exchanging European goods for hides and tallow. Its fort, previous to its capture by the Americans, was of little value. It had been taken by a small party of seamen, who landed from a Buenos Ayrean pirate vessel in 1819, destroyed the greater part of the guns, and pillaged and burnt the town. In 1836 the inhabitants of M. declared themselves independent, attacked the Mexican garrison, and forced the commandant to capitulate. Two parties, however, soon sprung up in the provisional government, one of which declared for entire independence, and the other adhered to Mexico on certain conditions. The latter prevailed for the time; but the submission of the community to a power so feeble as to be unable to protect them from the Indians, and whose rule was at the same time intolerant, was little more than nominal. In October 1842 Commodore Jones, of the United States, appeared before M. and took possession of the place; but finding that he had been too precipitate in his measures, restored it within 24 hours to its former rulers. This affair, however, greatly increased the irritation already existing. In the latter part of the summer of 1845, Captain Fremont, of the United States topographical corps, who had for the last five or six years been employed by his government in surveying the country between the Missouri and the Rocky mountains, made his appearance at M. with five or six trappers, and waiting upon General Castro, governor of the department, asked and obtained leave to remain for a week on the banks of the river Sacramento, in order to recruit his men and horses after his long overland journey. Having purchased a few supplies, and had an interview with the United States' consul, he returned to his troop, who were supposed to be near San Francisco. He was not again heard of till October, when, with 35 followers, he encamped about 15 m. from M. On hearing this, Castro collected 200 men, and advanced so boldly that Fremont

thought it best to decamp during the night; and eluding the pursuit of the Mexicans, retired to the northernmost parts of California. Previous to his retreat, however, he managed to get on board an American merchant barque *Moscow*, and with the assistance of her crew, captain, and boat, to spike the five or six brass 24-pounders which were lying unwatched and uncared for in an old battery on the S side of the harbour's mouth. On the 2d of July 1846, Commodore Sloat arrived at M. in the United States frigate *Savannah*. He had heard of the first difficulties between the Mexicans and the United States forces on the Rio Grande [see article MEXICO], and on the 7th of July he landed with a party of 250 marines and seamen, and hoisted the American flag at M. without opposition. Since its occupation by the Americans, M. has rapidly increased, numerous houses have been built, stores opened, hotels established, and a handsome two-story edifice of yellow sandstone erected for the offices of the federal government.



The bay of M. extends, in the segment of a circle, from Punto-Pinos (a) on the N, to Point Año-Nuevo (b) on the S. It is a spacious sandy bay about 18 m. across, with anchorage near the shore in almost every part. On its N side is the town of Santa Cruz (c), whose inhabitants, Americans chiefly, are actively engaged in the lumber trade; and about 17 m. to the NE of which, at the sources of the Guadalupe river, which flows into the harbour of San Francisco, are the celebrated cinnabar mines of Forbes & Co. (d). The Rio-Paguro, which passes San Juan (e), flows into the E side of the bay (at f); and 5 m. to the S of its embouchure, is that of the larger river, the San-Buenaventura (g). The roadstead is at the S end of the bay, about 2 m. SE of Point Pinos, which partially protects it from the W winds, in from 4 to 6 fath. The points of coast which form the bay, and the land a short distance back, are all elevated, but the beach is sandy, and a heavy swell rolls into it from the W. The water deepens towards the N; and the soundings are yellowish mud mixed with sand. The tides are regular, and rise 7 ft., but are not felt at the usual place of anchorage, the current flowing inside and around the bay. The ordinary winds are from the SW and WSW in the morning; towards 10 o'clock they veer to the W, and WNW, from which quarter it freshens till 3 or 4 o'clock, when it begins to decrease, and becomes calm until midnight, when light winds come off shore till daylight. In November there are frequent short gales from the SE.

Fogs generally prevail in the morning to seaward, but do not extend into the bay. It always clears about 10 o'clock, and remains so till near sunset; but vessels frequently run below Point Pinos in attempting to enter the bay during these fogs. From the S point of the bay to the entrance of San Francisco bay, a distance of 53 m., the appearance of the coast, skirting along the foot of the sandy and barren San-Bruno hills, is uninviting. The bay of M. was discovered in 1602, and named in honour of Don Gaspar de Zuniga, Conde de Monte-Rey, at that time viceroy of Mexico. The Manila galleons bore away for this bay when driven to the N by contrary winds.—Wilkes.—Beechey.—Taylor.

**MONTEREY**, a town of Mexico, the capital of Nuevo-Leon, on the l. bank of the Tigre. Pop. 15,000. It is built of stone, and well-fortified, and offered considerable resistance to the American invading army under General Taylor. The streets were barricaded, the walls of the houses pierced for musketry, and the heights by which it is commanded strongly fortified. The assault lasted three days, and honourable terms of capitulation were granted to the garrison under Ampudia.

**MONTERODUNI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 5 m. S of Isernia, and 9 m. ENE of Venafrò. Pop. 1,740.

**MONTERONI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, district and 5 m. WSW of Lecce, and 23 m. NNE of Gallipoli. Pop. 1,890.

**MONTE ROSA**. See ROSA (MONTE).

**MONTE-ROSSI**, a village of the Pontifical states, in the comarca and 24 m. NNW of Rome, and 5 m. SE of Sutri, on the banks of a small lake at the foot of a woody hill. Pop. 500. The Rossi mountains, so called from the reddish colour of the soil and volcanic tufa of which they are composed, exhibit extensive excavations, forming subterranean chambers which are often found to contain vases and tombs bearing Etruscan inscriptions.

**MONTE-ROSSO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 11 m. ENE of Monteleone, and 23 m. SW of Catanzaro. Pop. 2,200.—Also a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 33 m. W of Syracuse, district and 18 m. N of Modica. Pop. 6,500.

**MONTE-ROTONDO**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 32 m. SSW of Rieti, and 15 m. NNE of Rome. Pop. 1,000. Alumina and sulphur are found in its environs.

**MONTEROT-SENARD**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Mézières, and 8 m. SSW of Bellac. Pop. 1,146.

**MONTERRAY**, a fortified town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Orense, and partido of Santa-Maria-Verin, on a height commanding a fine valley of the same name, and near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. exclusive of the garrison, 240. It contains a palace, a convent, and an hospital. The valley, which is 9 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth at its widest part, is extremely fertile, producing corn, maize, flax, and wine—the latter however of inferior quality—in great abundance. The mountains by which it is enclosed are richly wooded, and contain mines of tin, sulphur, and marcasites.

**MONTERUBIO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. ESE of Badajoz. Pop. 2,622. Its vicinity produces an esteemed wine.—Also a village in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Segovia, near the l. bank of the Moros. Pop. 320.—Also a village in the prov. and 42 m. NW of Seria.

**MONTE-RUBBIANO**, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 6 m. S of Fermo.

**MONTESA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. WNW of San-Felipe. Pop. 1,050. It is the

head-quarters of a military order instituted in 1317. Its castle was destroyed by an earthquake in 1748.

**MONTE-SAN-ANGELO.** See **ANGELO (SAN).**

**MONTE-SAN-GIOVANNI,** a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. E of Frosinone.

**MONTE-SAN-GIULIANO.** See **GIULIANO.**

**MONTE-SAN-MARTINO,** a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 18 m. E of Camerino.

**MONTESANO,** a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 9 m. SE of La Sala. Pop. 4,600.

**MONTE-SAN-POLO,** a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. ENE of Ascoli.

**MONTE-SAN-SAVINO,** a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 43 m. SE of Florence. Pop. 2,800.

**MONTE-SANTA-MARIA,** a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 27 m. NNW of Perugia. Pop. 2,000.

**MONTE-SANTO,** a town and small port of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 11 m. ENE of Macerata, and 21 m. S of Ancona, on a hill, near the Adriatic. Pop. 5,718.—Also a headland of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. of Saloniki, at the SE extremity of the peninsula, formed by Mount Athos, in N lat. 40° 7', and E long. 24° 24'. It is the *Acro-Athos* of the ancients.—Also a gulf of the Archipelago, on the coast of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. of Saloniki, between the peninsulas of Mount Athos and Monte-Santo, on the NE, and the peninsula terminating in Cape Drepano on the SW. Its entrance between Capes St. George and Drepano is 21 m. in width, and the depth of its embrasure about 30 m. Its average breadth is 12 m. It contains several islands, of which Mullain or Mullani, and Diaporo or Demetrio, are the principal. To the NW is the port of Varvura, or St. Nicolas. This gulf is the *Singiticus Sinus* of the ancients. See also **ATHOS.**

**MONTE-SAN-VITO,** a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 14 m. W of Ancona, and 24 m. NNW of Macerata.

**MONTE-SARCHIO,** a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 15 m. NW of Avellino, and 8 m. SW of Benevento. Pop. 4,600.

**MONTE-SARDO,** a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 26 m. SE of Gallipoli, cant. and 14 m. SE of Alessano. Pop. 570.

**MONTE-SCAGLIOSO,** a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Basilicata, district and 9 m. S of Matera, and 17 m. WSW of Castellana. Pop. 6,100.

**MONTE-SCLAOS,** a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 51 m. WNW of Toledo, and 11 m. NW of Talavera-de-la-Reina, on a hill. Pop. 230. In the environs are several lime-kilns and quarries of jasper.

**MONTE-SCUDOLO,** a town of the Pontifical states, in the leg. and 35 m. SE of Forlì, and 5 m. E of St. Marin. Pop. 1,915.

**MONTESE,** a town of the duchy, and district and 27 m. S of Modena, and 9 m. N of Poretta.

**MONTE-SECCO,** a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 18 m. SE of Urbino, and 33 m. W of Ancona.

**MONTE-SICURO,** a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 6 m. SW of Ancona.

**MONTESPAN,** a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, and cant. of Salles, 10 m. E of Saint-Gaudens, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,687.

**MONTESPERTOLI,** a town of Tuscany, in the dep. of Florence. Pop. in 1839, 1,274.

**MONTESQUIEU,** a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 4 m. ENE of St. Lizier, and 4 m. NE of St. Girons. Pop. 540. In the environs are mines of coal.—Also a commune in the dep. of

the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 11 m. E of Lavarde, and 11 m. NE of Nérac. Pop. 1,481.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. N of Moissac. Pop. 1,437.

**MONTESQUIEU-LAURAGAIS,** a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Villefranche-de-Lauragais, and 18 m. SSE of Toulouse, near the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 1,320.

**MONTESQUIEU-DE-VOLVESTRE,** a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, and arrond. of Muret. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,480; in 1841, 8,050. The town is 20 m. S of Muret, and 30 m. SSW of Toulouse, on the r. bank of the Arize. Pop. in 1841, 3,745. It has manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, and of saltpetre.

**MONTESQUIOU,** a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and arrond. of Mirande. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,444; in 1841, 10,321. The town is 7 m. NW of Mirande, near the r. bank of the Losse. Pop. in 1841, 2,015.

**MONTESSON,** a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Argenteuil, near the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,200.

**MONTESTRUCQ,** a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 9 m. WNW of Lagor. Pop. 520.

**MONTET-AUX-MOINES (Le),** a village of France, in the dep. of Allier, 9 m. NNE of Montmarault. Pop. 472. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

**MONTEU-DA-PO,** a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Turin, near the r. bank of the Po, and supposed to mark the site of the ancient *Industria*.

**MONTEUX,** a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, arrond. of Carpentras, near the l. bank of the Anzon, 12 m. NE of Aveyron. Pop. 5,450.

**MONTEVAGO,** a village of Sicily, in the prov. of Girgenti, 18 m. N of Sciacca.

**MONTEVAL (CAPE),** a cape on the Arabian coast, in N lat. 17° 25', E long. 55° 36'.

**MONTEVALLO,** a village in Shelby co., in Alabama, U. S., 58 m. E of Tuscaloosa.

**MONTEVARCHI,** a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 32 m. SE of Florence. Pop. 3,602.

**MONTEVECCHIO,** a village of the Papal states, in the leg. and 18 m. S of Forlì.—Also a v. in the deleg. of Urbino-et-Pesaro, 12 m. SE of Urbino.

**MONTE-VERDE,** a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 21 m. ENE of San-Angelo-de-Lombardi, near the r. bank of the Orfanto. Pop. 2,200. It is the see of a bishop.

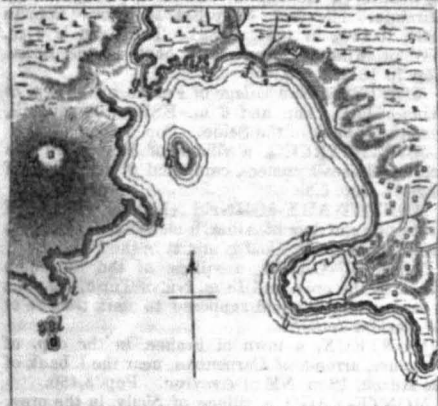
**MONTE-VERDE ISLANDS,** a group of 29 low isles in the Pacific, to the S of the Caroline archipelago, in N lat. 3° 27', E long. 155° 48'.

**MONTE-VETROLINI,** a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Florence.

**MONTE-VIDEO, or SAN FELIPE-DE-MONTEVIDEO,** the capital of the Banda-Oriental, or republic of Uruguay, situated on a low tongue of land which forms the E side of a small bay, on the N side of the river Plata, in S lat. 34° 53', W long. 56° 0', 130 m. from Cape St. Mary, the N entrance of the La Plata, and 105 m. ESE of Buenos-Ayres. It derives its name from a hill on the opposite side of the bay (M) called the Cerro, or the Green mount, which rises to the height of 450 ft. above sea-level. The harbour which is 4 m. long, and more than 2 m. wide, although shallow, and quite open to the *pamperos* or SW winds, which blow with incredible fury over the vast plains of the interior, is the best on the Rio-de-la-Plata; yet when the wind continues for some time at NE, ships drawing 12 ft. water are frequently aground



for several days, so that vessels above 400 tons cannot enter this port with perfect safety, and even merchant ships are confined to one side of it, and frigates generally anchor about 5 m. from the landing-place. The bottom of the bay, however, is a soft mud.—The town occupies the whole of the peninsular promontory, and is about 3 m. in length from E to W, and a ½ m. in breadth. The houses are built closely together, but the streets are in general straight, and provided with pavements for foot-passengers. The houses are generally two stories high, and built of brick after the Spanish fashion, with low grated windows and flat roofs. The fortifications to the N are regular works built of stone, enclosing the whole of the peninsula, and mounted with brass cannon. The barracks are bomb-proof. The Cerro, on the other side of the bay, has a fortress with 8 guns on the summit. Rat island is also fortified. In the accompanying chart of the harbour Point Clara is marked *a*; Point Caleta,



*b*; Point San José, *c*; the Mole, *d*; Point Fondo, *e*; Point Piedras, *f*; Point Colorada, *g*; Point South-East, *h*; Point Cerro, *i*; Rat or Rabbit island, *k*; and Piedra Blanca, *l*. The great square contains the cathedral, which is a large brick building in the Norman style, the *cabildo* or town-hall, and the public prison. An English church has recently been erected. The market is held in an open area at the W end of the town, and is tolerably well supplied; but the inhabitants experience great inconvenience from the want of water, the spring which furnishes the place being 2 m. distant.—The climate is moist; in summer and autumn the heat is very great, and the sky is frequently overcast by storms of thunder, lightning, and heavy rain, which not unfrequently terminate in a pampero; but the winter is cold; and the air, during the months of June, July, and August, keen and piercing. The mean temp. of winter is 55°. M. is upon the whole a much healthier place than Buenos-Ayres.—The vicinity of the city is in general flat, the only eminence being the Cerro, a hill about 3 m. inland, but much lower than the Cerro. Very little of the undulating grassy plains is enclosed. Near the town are a few scattered hedge-banks covered with agaves, cacti, and funnel; but it wants trees; so scarce, indeed, is wood, that almost all the houses are floored with brick. The soil of the vicinity is productive, yielding fine wheat, beans, Indian corn, melons, apples, and peaches; but the inhabitants do not attend to the cultivation of the fertile country that surrounds them, their principal property consisting in the herds which feed in the plains towards the Brazilian frontier. The chief trade of M. is in hides, tallow, and dried beef; the two former are exported to Europe; the latter is sent to the W.

Indies, especially to the Havannah. The other articles of export are horns, horse-hair, wool, sheepskins, seal-skins, tongues, mules, horses, and bones. Coarse copper from Chili is sometimes shipped here, as well as the herb called *matte* from Paraguay, the infusion of which is a common beverage in S. America. Attempts are now making, since the fall of Rosas, to raise a capital of £20,000 to £25,000 in this place and Buenos-Ayres, to purchase two iron steam-vessels to run between the two ports, and it is expected they will pay well. If passports were abolished, and other vexatious restrictions to prompt movement removed, there is no doubt there would be ample employment for them. An Englishman, who is secured for a period of 12 years in the exclusive privilege of navigating the Uruguay with steam-vessels in the coasting-trade, is about to offer it to capitalists in England. The vessels are to run under the British flag. The pop., previous to the late desolating struggle, was about 45,000. It is of a very mixed nature, but chiefly of Spanish descent. The remainder is made up of French, English, Basques, Italians, and manumitted Negroes. The ladies are generally fond of dress, and neat and cleanly in their persons. They adopt the English costume at home, but go abroad usually in black, and covered with a large veil or mantle. An opera affords the chief public amusement, besides gambling and horse-racing.

*History.* The first settlements in the neighbourhood of M. took place in 1734. In 1731, a few families from Palma, one of the Canary islands, were located here, and laid the foundation of the city. In 1806, a British force which had been despatched to make an attack on the Spanish territories in this quarter, took M. by assault, after a desperate conflict, in which one-third of the troops engaged were either killed or wounded. After the unsuccessful attack on Buenos-Ayres in 1807, Monte-Video was evacuated with all the other Spanish settlements. When the Spanish troops threw off the yoke of the mother-country, the court of Rio-de-Janeiro, taking advantage of some alleged incursions made on its territory by Artigas and other chiefs, seized on the town of M., and occupied the l. bank of the Rio-de-la-Plata and Uruguay. Against this proceeding the Buenos-Ayreans protested, and after a long and disastrous siege, they succeeded in recovering M. in 1814. In 1821 the Brazilians retook it, and the better to preserve it from again falling into the hands of the republicans, they forthwith declared it to be an independent republic, federatively allied to Brazil. This arrangement, of course, dissatisfied the Buenos-Ayreans, who immediately blockaded the town from the land side. Betwixt its two belligerent protectors M. was threatened with utter destruction, until a treaty was concluded, by which its independence of either party was expressly stipulated. In 1838, the Monte-Videoans declared war against Rosas, the dictator of Buenos-Ayres, and a sanguinary struggle ensued, in which, but for the interference of France and Britain, the Monte-Videoans must have been annihilated. In 1842, Rosas despatched General Oribe against the Banda Oriental, and that general contrived to maintain his footing in the country, and to shut up the Monte-Videoans straitly within their lines. In 1845, the British minister at Buenos-Ayres was instructed to insist on the independence of Monte-Video and the free navigation of the river Plate; and concurrently with France, a large fleet was kept in that river, and Buenos-Ayres was blockaded. In 1849, Rosas was induced to listen to certain propositions, which provided that he should at once unite with France and England to put an end to the hostilities between the city of M. and the besieging forces by an armistice; that the foreigners bearing arms in M. should be disarmed, and that the whole of the Argentine troops, officers and soldiers, should be simultaneously withdrawn from every part of the Oriental territory; that the blockade should be raised; the island of Martin-Garcia evacuated; the Argentine flag saluted, prizes restored, and the navigation of the river Parana admitted to be an inland navigation of the Argentine confederation so long as the republic continued to occupy both banks of the river. After these conditions were fulfilled, a new election for the presidency of the Banda Oriental was to take place according to the forms prescribed by the constitution, and without influence or restraint. Oribe agreeing to abide by the result, with a general amnesty. Such was the tenor of Mr. Hood's propositions, which had been approved by Lord Aberdeen in May 1846, and which the Argentine government affected to accept on the 37th August of the same year. Unfortunately, when an attempt was made to carry them completely into effect, some unforeseen difficulty was raised by the foreigners in M. which induced Lord Howden to abandon their cause so abruptly as to consign them exclusively to French protection. In the conferences which subsequently took place with the Argentine minister for foreign affairs, that plenipotentiary showed no disposition on the part of Rosas to adhere to the assurances which had been given in his name. It ap-

pears, moreover, that the intrigues of Louis Philippe were secretly directed to creating a predominant French influence on the N side of the Plate. The French admiral on the station negotiated a similar treaty with Rosas; but his government refused to ratify it; and after a desperate struggle, Rivera, who had been elected president of the Oriental or Uruguay republic, was obliged to give way before the combined forces of Rosas, and his representative Oribe, who had been chosen president. The latter being in want of money, proceeded to levy contributions on the proprietors on the debatable lands on the frontiers of Brazil, and even made forays into the Brazilian prov. of Rio-Grande. For these depredations Brazil demanded of the Uruguay republic satisfaction and compensation. At the instigation of Rosas those demands were rejected. Rosas withdrew his minister from Rio; and the emperor of Brazil, who had never recognised the government of Oribe in Uruguay, resolved, as a measure of security, lastly due to his own dominions, to expel that aggressive marauder from the state, in which he was only maintained by foreign arms and domestic ruffians. Scarcely had this determination been come to by Brazil, when allies and succour arose in the Plate. For the last twenty years the Argentine confederation has been but a name; it never was much more. Each of the states supposed to belong to it ruled themselves as best they could; federal government or centre of unity there was none; there was, indeed, no pretence of such a thing. Nominally Rosas had been foreign minister to a confederation that continued to endure only his annual addresses to the fictitious legislature of his own state. But he had neither actual nor delegated authority from the other provs. of the old Spanish vice-royalty. Montevideo being *hors de combat*, and in the hands of Oribe, he had, however, command over the mouth of the Plate; at Buenos-Ayres he levied import duties in the name of the whole confederation, which he appropriated entirely to himself; and as his general policy was externally one of isolation from European connection, and internally one of conquest, the upper states of the Plate and its tributaries suffered deeply. They were, however, of themselves unable to attack successfully the superior military power of Rosas. About the period when Brazil came to this decision, Rosas had performed his annual farce of affecting to resign power. The chiefs of Entre-Rios and of other upper states accepted his mock resignation of the office of foreign secretary of the Argentine confederation; declared their determination to abate pretensions which injured their prosperity and retarded their growth; and, seizing the golden opportunity, effected an alliance with Brazil, to secure the expulsion of Oribe from Uruguay, and to defend each other from any retaliation of Rosas. Their combined military operations were successful; Oribe was driven from the Oriental republic, and a regularly constituted native government formed at M.; means were taken to secure and fortify the islands which command the higher navigation of the Plate; and the policy of the offensive and defensive alliance which was formed is to render free that river, which it was the design of Rosas to keep either in a perpetual state of disturbance or closed. It appears, however, that the capitulation of Oribe, as agreed to by Uruguaya, was an act of clemency on the part of the latter hardly consistent with a sound discretion, and the subsequent hurrying forward of the elections before any reorganisation had taken place, has been productive of serious inconveniences. During eight years past, Oribe held the country districts under a military domination, and appointed all the local authorities from the ranks of his adherents. These kept the people subservient by the terror of the sword; and when the elections took place, they were still in office. It is easy to perceive that under such circumstances the *Biancos*, the party of Oribe, though few, and not possessed now of any physical force, would have a majority in the chamber of representatives, and being utterly opposed to the *Colorados*, or liberating party, would offer every obstruction possible to measures brought forward by them, and especially to such as concern amicable relations with Brazil, and with the public creditors whose money was borrowed by the late government to defend the state from the aggressions of Oribe's followers. The ratification of the Brazilian treaties was ungraciously clogged with a hope that further modifications would be admitted by the imperial government; and the demand of the government to be authorized to make arrangement with its creditors, and to raise the means for settling their claims, was altered by the legislative body to a mere authority to initiate both. A bill also passed the two chambers virtually abolishing the legal right to interest on any unpaid bill, mortgage bond, or other written instrument or obligation, whether entered into between private individuals or on the part of the government, from the period of the invasion in Dec. 1842, to the raising of the siege on the 8th of Oct. 1851. The government, however, to its honour, refused to ratify it. See articles PARANA, PLATA, and URUGUAY.

**MONTE-VIDEO**, a hill about 5 m. from Watchman's cape, on the E coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 48° 18', W long. 66° 18', so called from its resemblance both in shape and colour to the Cerro of Monte-Video on the Plate.

**MONTE-VIDEO (REPUBLIC OF)**. See URUGUAY.

**MONTEZUMA**, a village of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 162 m. W by N of Albany, at the junction of the Cayuga canal with the Erie

canal. Pop. 650. The M. marshes extend 14 m. along the outlet of Cayuga lake and Seneca river, and are from 2 to 3 m. wide. In summer they are covered with grass from 3 to 4 ft. high.—Also a v. in Parke co., in Iowa, 72 m. W of Indianapolis, on the E side of Wabash river.—Also a v. in Pike co., in Illinois, 60 m. W by S of Springfield.—Also the cap. of Corrington co., in Alabama, on the E bank of the Conecul.

**MONTFA**, a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Mas-d'Auzil. Pop. 300.

**MONTFARVILLE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Manche, 10 m. NE of Valognes. Pop. 1,543.

**MONTFAUCON**, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, arrond. and 12 m. ENE of Issingaux. Pop. of cant. 11,161; of com. 1,129.—Also a cant., com., and v., in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, arrond. and 10 m. S of Beaupreau, on the r. bank of the Moine. Pop. of cant. 11,898; of com. 653.—Also a cant., com., and v., in the dep. of Meuse, arrond. and 22 m. SSE of Montmedy. Pop. of cant. 9,554; of com. 1,224.

**MONTFERMEIL**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 9 m. SE of Gonesse. Pop. 1,064.

**MONTFERMY**, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Pont-Givaud, on the l. bank of the Sioule. Pop. 400.

**MONTFERRA**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. of Saint-Geoire, 12 m. SE of La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1,326.

**MONTFERRAND**, an ancient town of France, formerly the strongest place in the prov. of Auvergne, now united as a suburb to Clermont, cap. of the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and named Clermont-Montferrand, or by abbreviation Clermont-Ferrand.—Also a town in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 6 m. WSW of L'He-en-Jourdain, and 10 m. N of Lombes. Pop. 930.

**MONTFERRAT**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 4 m. NW of Callas, and 7 m. N of Draguignan. Pop. 800.

**MONTFERRAT**, or **MONTFERRATO**, an ancient duchy of Italy, which was bounded on the N and W by Piedmont; on the S by the republic of Genoa; and on the E by the Milanais; now comprised in the Sardinian divs. of Alessandria, Coni, Genoa, Novare, and Turin. Casale was its cap. In 980 we have notice of a marquis of M., great-grandson of Otho II. In 1305, M. passed by inheritance into the family of the Paleologi; and on the extinction of the male branch, was given in 1536 by Charles V. to the duke of Mantua. In 1575 it was erected by Maximilian II. into a duchy. In 1631 a portion of the duchy was ceded by the duke of Mantua to the dukes of Savoy; and in 1803 the latter were invested with the remainder by Napoleon.

**MONTFERRET**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees-Orientales, cant. and 3 m. W of Arles, and 10 m. WSW of Ceret. Pop. 892.

**MONTFERRIER**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 4 m. SW of Lavelanet, and 12 m. ESE of Foix, on the Toure. Pop. 1,751. It has quarries of fine marble.

**MONTFLANQUIN**. See **MONTFLANQUIN**.

**MONTFLEUR**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Julien, and 27 m. S of Long-le-Saunier. Pop. 600.

**MONTFOORT**, a town of Holland, in the prov. and arrond. and 9 m. SSW of Utrecht, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Ysselstein, on the l. bank of the Yssel. Pop. 1,752. It is well-built, and formerly possessed a strong fortress, built on an adjacent hill in 1157, and destroyed by the French in 1672.

**MONTFORD**, a parish of Salop, 5 m. W by N of Shrewsbury. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1841, 490.

**MONTFORT**, a parish in Shropshire, 5 m. WNW of Shrewsbury, on the Severn. Area 2,976 acres. Pop. in 1831, 566; in 1851, 496.

**MONTFORT**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 6 m. E of Roquefort, and 23 m. S of Limoux, on the l. bank of the Boulzane. Pop. 904.—Also a town in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Mauvesin, and 15 m. SE of Lectoure, near the r. bank of the Orle. Pop. 1,150.—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Landes, and arrond. of Dax. The cant. comprises 22 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,049; in 1841, 13,654. The town is 12 m. E of Dax, and 23 m. SW of Mont-de-Marsaw, near the l. bank of the Loutz. Pop. 1,727. It has a considerable trade in wine.—Also a village in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 4 m. S of Cotignac, and 6 m. NNE of Brignolle. Pop. 924.

**MONTFORT-L'AMAURY**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, arrond. of Rambouillet.—The cant. in 1841 had a pop. of 14,787.—The town is 16 m. NW of Rambouillet. It is a well-built place, and finely situated. Pop. in 1841, 1,760.

**MONTFORT-LA-CANNE**, or **MONTFORT-SUR-MEU**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine.—The arrond. comprises 5 cant., and has an area of 94,671 hects. Pop. in 1841, 57,576.—The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1841, 14,612.—The town is situated on the Meu, at the confluence of the Chailloux, 16 m. W of Rennes. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and a ditch. It has manufactures of linen and thread, and a trade in grain, butter, lint, and other agricultural produce of the environs.

**MONTFORT SUR-RILLE**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Eure. The town is 9 m. SE of Pont-Audemer, on a branch of the Rille. Pop. in 1841, 571; of cant. 9,322.

**MONTFRANC**, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Saint-Sernin, 18 m. S of Saint-Affrique. Pop. 300.

**MONTFREIN**, a town of France, in the dep. of Gard, arrond. of Nismes, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Aramont, on the l. bank of the Gard. Pop. in 1841, 2,516. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

**MONTGAILLARD**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. and 5 m. E of Saint-Sever, on the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 2,122.

**MONTGERON**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Boissy-Saint-Leger, 6 m. NW of Corbeil. Pop. 923.

**MONTGISCARD**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 8 m. NW of Lauragais. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 10,721; of com. 1,475.

**MONTGIVRAY**, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 1 m. N of La Chatre, on the r. bank of the Indre. Pop. 900.

**MONTGOMERY**, a central county of the state of New York, U. S., comprising an area, generally mountainous, of 356 sq. m., terminating in the N in the valley of the Mohawk, and drained by East Canada, Otseque and Schoharie creeks, all affluents of the Mohawk. The banks of the rivers are extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 35,818; in 1850, 31,913. Its cap. is Fonda.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Pennsylvania, containing a surface of 425 sq. m., bordered on the S by the Schuylkill river, and drained by Manatawney, Perkiomen, Wissickon, and Pennypack creeks. The surface is undulating, but the soil, especially in the valley of the Schuylkill, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 47,241; in 1850, 58,000. Its cap. is Norris-

town.—Also a county in the W part of the state of Maryland, containing a superficies of 576 sq. m., bordered on the NE by the Patuxent, and on the SW by the Potomac, and drained by branches of the latter river. The surface is hilly, and the soil, except on the streams, possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 15,456, of whom 5,377 were slaves; in 1850, 15,860. Its cap. is Rochville.—Also a county toward the SW part of the state of Virginia, containing a surface of 1,000 sq. m., bordered on the E by Blue Ridge, and drained by New river and by the head-waters of Bannister river. The surface is hilly, but the banks of the streams are very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 7,405; in 1850, 8,357. Its cap. is Christianburg.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of N. Carolina, containing an area of 500 sq. m., drained by Yadkin river and its branches. The surface is to a great extent mountainous, but the soil is fertile. Pop. in 1840, 10,780; in 1850, 6,821. Its cap. is Lawrenceville.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Georgia, containing an area of 1,100 sq. m., bordered on the S and SW by the Ocmulgee and Auchenahatchee, and drained by Oconee river and its branches, and by Pendleton creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,616; in 1850, 2,145. Its cap. is Mount Vernon.—Also a central county of the state of Alabama, containing an area of 900 sq. m., bordered on the N and W by the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, and drained by their branches. Pop. in 1840, 24,574; in 1850, 29,779.—Also a county in the NW part of the state of Tennessee, containing an area of 500 sq. m., drained by Cumberland river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 16,927, of whom 7,059 were slaves; in 1850, 21,049. Its cap. is Clarksville.—Also a central county of the state of Kentucky, containing an area of 260 sq. m., drained by Red river and its tributaries, and by branches of Kentucky and Licking rivers. Pop. in 1840, 9,332; in 1850, 9,904. Its cap. is Mount Sterling.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Ohio, containing an area of 480 sq. m., drained by Miami river and its branches. Its surface is undulating, and its soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 31,938; in 1850, 38,218. Its cap. is Dayton.—Also a central county in the state of Indiana, containing an area of 504 sq. m., drained by Sugar, Big and Little Raccoon creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 14,348; in 1850, 18,227. Its cap. is Crawfordsville.—Also a central county of the state of Illinois, containing an area of 684 sq. m., drained by Shoal creek and its branches, the head-waters of Macoupin creek, and a branch of the S fork of Sangamon river. The surface is elevated and undulating, and the soil fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,490; in 1850, 6,325. Its cap. is Hillshoro.—Also a county in the E part of the state of Missouri, containing an area of 576 sq. m., bordered on the S by Missouri river, and drained by Au Cuivre and Loure creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil considerably diversified. Pop. in 1840, 4,371, of whom 827 were slaves; in 1850, 5,489. Its cap. is Danville.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Vermont, 61 m. N of Montpelier, drained by Trout river, a branch of Missisquoi river, and by its tributaries. It is partly mountainous, but contains a tract of fertile land. Pop. in 1840, 548.—Also a township of Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, 108 m. W by S of Boston, on the N side of Westfield river. Pop. 740.—Also a township of Orange co., in the state of New York, 95 m. SSW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Wall-kill river. The soil consists of clay and gravelly loam. Pop. 4,100. The village is on the E bank of the Wall-kill river. Pop. 1,000.—Also a township of Somerset co., in the state of New Jersey, 12 m. SW of



Somerville. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Boden's brook and its tributaries, and by Stoney Brook. The soil consists of clay, sandy loam, and red shale. Pop. 1,482.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 16 m. SW of Chambersburg. It has a level surface, and is drained by Conococheague and its tributaries. The soil consists chiefly of sandy loam. Pop. 4,360.—Also a township of Montgomery co., in the same state, 20 m. N of Philadelphia. It has a level surface, and is drained by Wisahickon and Neshaminy creeks. The soil consists of red shale and loam. Pop. 1,000. The village, named Montgomery Square, contains about 10 dwellings.—Also a township of Indiana co., in the same state. Pop. 787.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Ohio. It has an undulating surface and a fertile soil. Pop., exclusive of that of Columbus, the cap. of the state, which is situated in its western part, 1,449.—Also a township of Marion co., in the same state. Pop. 552.—Also a township of Richland co., in the same state. Pop. 2,445.—Also a township of Wood co., in the same state. Pop. 609.—Also a township of Benton co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 633.—Also a town, cap. of the co. of the same name, in the state of Alabama, 200 m. NE of Mobile, and 112 m. SE of Tuscaloosa, on the E side of Alabama river, on a high bluff at the head of steam-boat navigation. Pop. 2,250. It is connected by a railroad with West Point, in the state of Georgia, at a distance of 87½ m.

**MONTGOMERY**, a parish and borough, the capital co. of Montgomeryshire, North Wales, situated 20 m. SW of Shrewsbury, and 168 m. NW by W of London, on the E bank of the river Severn. The parish and borough boundaries, which are co-extensive, comprehend an area of about 10 m. in circumf. Pop. in 1801, 972; in 1831, 1,188; in 1841, 1,208; in 1851, 1,248. The town is pleasantly situated on an acclivity commanded by a higher eminence, whence there is a rich and extensive prospect of the vale of Montgomery, bounded by the hills of Salop. The streets are steep; the houses in general are built of brick. The situation is healthy and inviting; but, from want of either thoroughfare, trade, or manufactures, few country towns are more secluded or inanimate. The chief buildings are the church, the guild hall, the jail, and the house-of-correction. The castle of M. stood upon the extremity of an eminence on the N side of the town. From what remains, it is difficult to ascertain either its original shape or extent. With the contributory-boroughs of Llanfyllen, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool, it sends a member to parliament. The number of electors in 1848, in a total pop. returned in 1851 at 17,942, was 960; in 1837 it was 915.

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE**, a county of North Wales; bounded on the N by the cos. of Merioneth and Denbigh; on the E by Salop; on the S by Radnor and Cardigan; and on the W by Merionethshire. Its form is nearly quadrangular, extending from NE to SW, about 35 m., by 20 m. in breadth, from NW to SE. Its area is variously estimated at from 450,000 to 500,000 acres. Of these it is computed that about one half is in course of cultivation; 70,000 acres being arable, and 180,000 under pasturage. The remainder, besides waste and uncultivated land, includes woodlands and other plantations.

*Physical features.* The greater portion of this district assumes a mountainous aspect, with marked indications of sterility. A line commencing at Plinlimmon, on the SW boundary of the co., and running NW between Llanbrynmair and Carno, to Llyn-gwyddior lake; then to Drws-y-nant, between Bala and Dolgellau, and crossing the mountains to Llyn-trywern, and terminating near Festi-

nlog, being about 50 m. in extent, forms the parting range to the E and W of the water-courses in this co. and Merionethshire. The Freiddin hills form a striking group upon the E side of the co. Of these, Moel-y-Golfa is the most conspicuous, and Cefn-y-Castell is not much inferior in height. Upon the S, the Biga mountains, on the N side of the valley above the Severn, and a collateral branch of the Plinlimmon ridge, form a line of high table-land several miles in extent. Plinlimmon rises 2,463 ft.; while the table-land occupying the centre generally averages 1,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The more favoured and fertile spots lie chiefly in the S and E parts of the co., intersected by the Severn and its numerous tributary streams.—The main streams on the W side of the ridge above noticed are, the Dovey, passing through the valley of Machynlleth; the Maw, watering the valley of Dolgellau; and the Traethbach river, flowing through the valley of Festiniog. Upon the E side of the back-bone ridge are the sources of the Wye, Severn, Fyrnwy, Tanat, Rhaiadyr, Ceiriog, Dee, and other secondary streams. The Wye rises upon the S side of Plinlimmon, and taking an E course, is joined by the Bedw rivulet at Llangerrig. The Severn does not much assimilate with its mountainous origin, and soon loses its native rapidity, forming large vales, and generally burying itself within deep banks. Its colour is less transparent than that of the Wye, nor does it equal that river in picturesque beauty or variety of scenery. Even at Llanidloes it ceases to be a torrent, and thence flows through a rich valley, to commence its early commercial importance at Welshpool. The Fyrnwy, or Vyrnwy, rising in the vicinity of Bwlch-y-groes, takes an E direction to Llanfair, where it suddenly turns to the NE, and at Llanymynech changes its course again, to join the Severn near Llandrinio. The Tanet, after having been joined by the Rhaiadyr, a little below the village of Llanrhaiadyr, continues its course in a similar direction, and then turns suddenly to the S, and becomes confluent with the Fyrnwy.

*Minerals, soil, and produce.* The soil rests chiefly on a basis of slaty strata which spread throughout almost the whole co. The mineral treasures of the district are hence comparatively of no great value. Lead and zinc, however, are procured near Llangynog and Llanfyllin. Millstones are quarried in the Breiddin hills, and slates in various quarters, especially near the confluence of the Fyrnwy and the Severn. Coal and lime in small quantities are worked near Coedwae and Llanymynech, on the Shropshire border.—The soil in the vales is chiefly argillaceous, becoming more and more loamy and rich in the course of their descent; that on the mountains is of a more schistose nature.—The native breed of cattle are brindled, short-legged, and deep in the carcase. The Devonshire breed has been introduced, and latterly the Herefordshire. There are two kinds of sheep reared in the co., the one in request for its wool, and the other, which is black-faced, for its mutton. The Welsh pony, celebrated for its hardihood and sureness of foot, is still found here in its unsophisticated condition, though now in general crossed with a large and handsomer breed. Sheep, however, form the principal riches of the co., the mountains being wholly occupied as sheep-walks. The flocks during the summer months, like those of Spain, are driven to feed at a great distance, and the farms in the valleys are mostly held as appendages to the sheep-walk, for winter-habitations, and for raising provisions and fodder. The greater part of the flannels in the English market are supplied by this co. Cattle, butter, and cheese are also exported in considerable quantities. The oak of the co. is in

high repute for shipbuilding, and it yields considerable quantities, vast plantations of oak being formed by the landed proprietors to meet the increasing demand.

**Canals and roads.]** The M. canal begins at Newtown, in the Severn, and runs along the valley of that river to Welshpool, whence it quits the course of the Severn, and is continued to Llanymynech on the border of Salop, crossing the river Pymry by an aqueduct of 5 arches, each 40 ft. in span, and 25 ft. above the ordinary level of the water. The Llanymynech branch unites it with the Ellesmere canal. A short branch to this canal runs from the main line N of Welshpool, SW to Gullistfield.—The roads from London by Shrewsbury to Carnarvon, Barmouth, Towyn, and Aberystwith, are the principal roads traversing this co. The highway returns for 1839 show an expenditure of £2,557 on 824 m. of road; and the returns of turnpike trusts an expenditure of £13,554.

**Manufactures and trade.]** As above remarked, this county supplies the English market with the greater part of the celebrated Welsh flannels. The flannel trade in 1838-39 was considered to be in a steady condition; but the Lancashire imitation flannels, though not so good as the Welsh, had for seven years militated considerably against the Welsh trade. The hand-loom is considered preferable for the production of the finer qualities: the power-loom has been unsuccessfully attempted at Welshpool and Newtown. The native Welsh wool is said to have much improved in quality; but the Radnorshire or South Devon wool, which is of a short quality, is best adapted for the flannel manufacture.

**Population, &c.]** The pop. of this co. in 1801 was 49,978; in 1831, 65,700; in 1851, 67,447.—It is divided into 9 hundreds, viz. Llanfyllin, Deuddwr, Pool, Cawse, Mathraful, Machynlleth, Llanidloes, Newtown, and Montgomery, comprising 47 parishes, 1 borough, and the 5 market-towns and contributory boroughs of Welsh-Pool, Llanfyllin, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Llanidloes.—It is in the prov. of Cantorbury, and chiefly in the ancient dio. and archd. of St. Asaph. The poor-rate returns for 3 years to Easter 1750 show an average expenditure of £1,383 on the poor of this co.; for 1803, of £37,399; for 1823, of £36,723; and for 1847, of £28,172, being at the rate of 1s. 10½d. in the pound, that for all Wales being 1s. 11½d. The proportion of paupers annually relieved, to the whole pop. in the unions, as at Lady-day 1840, was 12 per cent.; in 1847, 14.6 per cent.—The county returns one member to parliament, who is polled for at Montgomery, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Llanfyllin, and Llanfair; the principal places of election being Montgomery or Machynlleth. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 2,819; in 1848, 3,065. The borough of Montgomery returns one member; and Newtown, Welshpool, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Llanfyllin, are contributory to it.—The co. is included in the North Wales circuit. The spring assizes are held at Welshpool; those of the winter at Newtown.

**History.]** During the period of British independence, this district was included in the territory occupied by the *Ordovices*; under the Romans it was comprised in the province of *Britannia Secunda*. The borders long formed a continual scene of rapine; the Mercians and Powsins alternately making depredations into each other's dominions. Offa drove the Britons into the mountains, and threw up a boundary rampart, the famous dyke of Offa, which still traverses the co. from N to S, by Welshpool and Montgomery. After the Conquest, the castle of Montgomery was erected by the Normans, and that of Powys near Welshpool, by the Welsh, during the continuance of their warfare. In the civil war these castles were objects of contest.

**MONTGOMERY'S FERRY**, a village of Perry's co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 19 m. NW of Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna, which is here crossed by a bridge.

**MONTGOMERY-VILLE**, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 101 m. E of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about 15 dwellings.

**MONTGUYON.** See **MONGUYON**.

**MONTHERME**, a canton and town of France, in

the dep. of Ardennes, arrond. of Mezières. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 9,561; of town, 1,976. The town is situated on the l. bank of the Meuse, 7 m. N of Charleville. It has manufactories of glass, pottery ware, and bricks.

**MONTHEY**, or **MONTHEY**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, 4 m. NW of Saint-Maurice, near the l. bank of the Rhone, at the entrance of the Val-de-Lie. Pop. in 1850, 1,841, nearly all Catholics; of the *dizain* or circle, 8,267, of whom only 110 were Protestants.

**MONTHERENDER**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-et-Marne, and arrond. of Vassy. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,271; in 1841, 8,424.—The town is 12 m. W of Vassy, on the Voire. Pop. 1,432.

**MONTHION**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and cant. of Dammarin, 4 m. NW of Meaux. Pop. 1,068.

**MONTHOIS**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, and arrond. of Vouziers.—The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,955; in 1841, 9,561.—The village is 6 m. S of Vouziers. Pop. 673.

**MONTTHOUMET**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, 11 m. SSW of La-Grasse, and 21 m. SSE of Carcassonne. Pop. 320.

**MONTTHUREUX-SUR-SAONE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and arrond. of Mirecourt. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,073; in 1841, 8,137.—The town is 30 m. SSW of Mirecourt, on the r. bank of the Saone. Pop. 1,618.

**MONTI**, a village of the island of Sardinia, at the foot of Monte-Niddu, on a head-stream of the Coghinias, 20 m. NE of Ozieri. The pop., about 800, consisting of shepherds and *viantanti*, lives in a most abject state of poverty, ignorance, and idleness. Some years since an infant school—the only one of the district—was established, but the number of pupils in its Augustanage of literature never exceeded 12; and it was found in 1833 that not a soul in the whole parish could either read or write. Their chief commerce is in honey and wax, of which latter the dist. produces to the annual value of 12,000 lire, or about £480 sterling. Perfectly unacquainted with the system of pasturage or agriculture, the cultivated lands do not return a ninth part of what they might; and the rest are said to be capable of supporting fourteen times their present pop. So grossly mismanaged are the pastures that the shepherds take their flocks and herds to the neighbouring districts of Ala and Berchidda; and this encroachment being stopped by the Berchiddese, some disturbances lately took place, in which the huts and *stazzi* were burnt and destroyed, and the Montini driven back into their own district.—*Tyndale*.

**MONTICELLE**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 21 m. ESE of Pavia, district and 6 m. ESE of Corte-Olona, near the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of the duchy and 30 m. NW of Parma, and district of Borgo-San-Donino.

**MONTICELLO**, a village of Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 110 m. SW of Albany, in Thompson township. Pop. in 1840, about 500.—Also a village of Jasper co., in the state of Georgia, 35 m. WNW of Milledgeville. Pop. 60.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Florida, 29 m. ENE of Tallahassee, on a ridge, 4 m. E of the Mickatooey lake, and 10 m. S of the Georgia line.—Also a village of Pike co., in the state of Alabama, 169 m. SE of Tuscaloosa, on a small branch of Pea river.—Also a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Mississippi, 85 m. S of Jackson, on the W side of Pearl river.—Also a village of Wayne co., in the state of Ken-

tucky, 110 m. S of Frankfort, on the N side of Beaver creek, a branch of Cumberland river. Pop. 142. —Also a village of White co., in the state of Indiana, 73 m. NNW of Indianapolis, on the W bank of Tippecanoe river. —Also a village of Piatt co., in the state of Illinois, on the E side of Sangamon river. Pop. about 100. —Also a village of Lewis co., in the state of Missouri, 145 m. N by E of Jefferson city, on the NE side of Fabias river.

**MONTIEL**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 53 m. ESE of Ciudad-Real, partido and 8 m. SE of Villa-Nueva-de-los-Infantes, on the l. bank of the Jabalon, on the border of a plain of the same name. Pop. 1,165. It has a church, the tower of which is remarkable and was formerly fortified. Sheep and mules are extensively pastured in the surrounding district.

**MONTIERI**, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Sienna, capitanate and 17 m. S of Casale. Pop. in 1839, 1,047. It has a mine of argentiferous lead.

**MONTIER-SUR-SAULX**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and arrond. of Bar-le-Duc. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,645; in 1841, 6,816. The village is 12 m. S of Ligny, and 18 m. S of Bar-le-Duc, on the Saulx. Pop. 1,204. It has several blast-furnaces and founderies.

**MONTIGLIO**, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the div. and 27 m. WNW of Alesandria, prov. and 15 m. SW of Casale. Pop. 2,550.

**MONTIGNAC**, or **MONTIGNAC-SUR-COMTE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and arrond. of Sarlat. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,356; in 1841, 15,489. The town is 12 m. N of Sarlat, on the Vézère. Pop. in 1841, 3,752. The locality affords good wine.

**MONTIGNAC-SUR-CHARENTE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 1 m. SSW of St. Amans-de-Bouex, on the Charente. Pop. 530.

**MONTIGNE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. NW of Baugé, and 22 m. NW of Angers. Pop. 1,600. It has quarries of freestone and lime, and carries on a considerable trade in tiles and bricks, both of local manufacture. —Also a commune in the same dep., in the cant. of Montfaucon, 15 m. SSW of Beaupreau, on the Maine. Pop. 1,010.

**MONTIGNOSO**, a village of the duchy and 21 m. NW of Lucca, in the district and 14 m. N of Vareggio. It forms, with the district belonging to it, an enclave  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth, lying between the duchy of Massa Carrara on the N, the Tuscan enclave of Pietra-Santa on the SE, and the gulf of Genoa.

**MONTIGNY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Dun, and 12 m. SW of Montmedy. Pop. 570. It has a quarry of freestone. —Also a village in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 5 m. NE of St. Just, and 14 m. NNE of Clermont. Pop. 1,050. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics. —Also a village in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Argenteuil, and 14 m. N of Versailles, on the slope of a woody hill, near the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 380. It contains a number of pretty villas, and has two tile-kilns. In the environs are several gypsum quarries.

**MONTIGNY (Les)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Arbois, and 8 m. NNE of Poligny, near the source of the Laine. Pop. 1,034. It produces excellent wine.

**MONTIGNY-AUX-AMOGNES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. W

of St. Benin d'Azy, and 8 m. NNE of Nevers, in the plain of the Amognes, on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Nièvre. Pop. 474. It has a large blast-furnace, and carries on a considerable trade in grain and cattle.

**MONTIGNY-SUR-AUBE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, and arrond. of Chatillon-sur-Seine. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,674; in 1841, 8,949. The town is 12 m. NE of Chatillon-sur-Seine, on the l. bank of the Aube. Pop. 840. It has a fine paper-mill, and several iron-works. Sheep of the merino breed are reared in the locality.

**MONTIGNY-SUR-AURE**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 4 m. NW of Brezolos, and 18 m. W of Dreux, on the r. bank of the Aure. Pop. 500. It has a paper-mill.

**MONTIGNY-SUR-CANNE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 9 m. S of Chatillon-en-Bazois, and 17 m. SW of Château-Chinon, in a narrow valley, on the Quenn, an affluent of the Aron. Pop. 684.

**MONTIGNY-LE-CHARTIF**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 8 m. ESE of Thiron-de-Gardais, and 17 m. E of Nogent-le-Rotrou. Pop. 1,450.

**MONTIGNY-LEUCOUP**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and cant. of Donnemarie, 16 m. SW of Provins. Pop. 1,172. It has a manufactory of pottery, and extensive tile and brick kilns.

**MONTIGNY-LES-METZ**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 2 m. SW of Metz, on the r. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 1,189. It has manufactories of hair-cloth and of animal black, and several nursery-gardens.

**MONTIGNY-LE-ROI**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, and arrond. of Langres. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,468; in 1841, 6,700. The town is 12 m. NE of Langres, near the source of the Meuse. Pop. 1,211. It has manufactories of iron-ware.

**MONTIGNY-LES-TILLEUL**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, arrond. and 4 m. SW of Charleroi, and 4 m. SE of Fontaine-l'Évêque. Pop. 1,374.

**MONTIGNY-SUR-VINGEANNE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. NE of Fontaine-Francaise, 29 m. NE of Dijon, on the Vingeanne. Pop. 400. It has excellent iron-forges.

**MONTIJO**, a town of Estremadura, in the prov. and 17 m. E of Badajoz, partido and 17 m. W of Merida, in a plain, on the r. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 4,150. It has a fine parish-church, a convent, a palace, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of linen, sackcloth, and coarse woollen fabrics.

**MONTILLA**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova. The partido comprises 3 pueblos. The town is 20 m. NNW of Cordova, and 14 m. NNE of Don-Gonzalo, on a hill. Pop. 13,324. It is well-built, and has 2 parish-churches, several convents, 3 hospitals, several schools, and several charitable institutions. It has manufactories of pottery, oil, and coarse cloth, and several mills. The environs are noted for their wine, and pasture large numbers of cattle. It was formerly fortified, and possessed a strong castle, which was destroyed by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1508.

**MONTILLIERS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Vihières, and 22 m. WSW of Saumur. Pop. 1,100.

**MONTILLY**, a village of France, in the dep. of



the Orne, cant. and 4 m. W of Athis, and 17 m. N of Domfront, near the r. bank of the Noireau. Pop. 1,500.

**MONTILS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Pons, and 10 m. SSE of Saintes. Pop. 1,186.

**MONTILS (LES)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 8 m. S of Blois, on the r. bank of the Beuvron. Pop. 578.

**MONTIRAT**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, 18 m. N of Albi. Pop. 2,626.

**MONTIVILLIERS**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, on the small river Lézarde. Pop. of cant. 13,636; of town, 3,920. The latter has manufactories of cottons, leather, paper, woollens, and lace; also oil-mills, breweries, and beet-root sugar-works.

**MONTJALERA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, 21 m. NNE of Kremenshug.

**MONTJAUX**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Saint-Bauzeley. Pop. 1,511.

**MONTJAY**, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Rozans, on the Blansac. Pop. 837.

**MONTJEAN**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Saint-Florent-le-Viel, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,404.

**MONTJOIE**, or **MONTSHAU**, a town of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 m. SSE of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer. Pop. in 1840, 2,756. It has a castle on an eminence, and is surrounded by steep rocks. It has extensive woollen manufactories, dye-works, and iron forges.

**MONTJOIRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 9 m. SE of Fronton. Pop. 812.

**MONT-JOUY**, a strong fortress of Spain, in the prov. and 1 m. SW of Barcelona, on a hill of the same name. It commands the town, citadel, and harbour of Barcelona.

**MONTJOYE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. and 1 m. E of Saint-Lizier. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. E of Francescas, on the Saolle. Pop. 684.—Also a village in the dep. of Manche, cant. and 2 m. NE of Saint-Pois. Pop. 970.—Also a village in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. N of Valence, on the r. bank of the Saone. Pop. 850.

**MONTLAUR**, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. NE of Pontarlier. Pop. 400.

**MONTLEBON**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 1 m. SE of Morteau.

**MONTLEHERRY**, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 15 m. SE of Versailles, at an alt. of 446 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,653. It has a very ancient hotel-de-ville.

**MONTLIEU**, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 18 m. SSE of Jonzac. Pop. 2,030.

**MONTLIGNON**, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 2 m. WNW of Montmorency. Pop. 300.

**MONT-LOUIS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, near the Loire, 3 m. E of Tours. Pop. 2,300.—Also a strongly fortified town in the dep. of Upper Pyrenees Orientales, situated near the r. bank of the small river Tet, 18 m. WSW of Prades. Pop. 1,100. It is regularly built, and has a citadel constructed by Vauban, with good barracks.

**MONLUCON**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of the Allier.—The arrond., comprising 9 cant., has an area of 208,916 hect. Pop. in 1841, 75,703; of cant. 19,095.—The town is situated on the r. bank of the Cher, at the

entrance of the canal of Berry, and at an alt. of 564 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 5,740 in 1841; in 1831, 4,991. It has manufactories of lace, ribbons, serge, and woollens.

**MONTLUEL**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Ain, 24 m. SE of Trevoux, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2,946. It has manufactories of army clothing and of packing cloth.

**MONTMARAUULT**, a town of France, in the dep. of Allier, 22 m. SSW of Moulins. Pop. 1,419. It has manufactories of machinery and cutlery. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

**MONTMARTIN-EN-GRAIGNES**, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, near the mouth of the river Vire, 9 m. N of St. Lô. Pop. 1,466.

**MONTMARTIN-SUR-MER**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Manche, arrond. and 4 m. SW of Coutances. Pop. 1,470; of cant. 12,493.

**MONTMARTRE**, a village of France, immediately to the N of Paris, on a hill of the same name which commands a great part of the city, 4 m. S of Saint-Denis, and now within the enceinte of the city fortifications. Pop. in 1841, 7,802. It has extensive chemical works, scagliola works, oil-cloth factories, and bronze foundries. It was the scene of some sharp fighting between the French and Allies on the 30th March 1814, the day before the surrender of Paris to the Allies.

**MONTMAUR**, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, near the canal of Languedoc, 6 m. NW of Castelnaudary. Pop. 655.—Also a village in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. of Vergne, 9 m. W of Gap. Pop. 200.

**MONTMEDY**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse. The arrond. comprises an area of 128,650 hect., and contains 6 cant. Pop. in 1831, 66,947; in 1841, 69,664. The cant. comprises 27 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,113; in 1841, 15,796. The town is 27 m. N of Verdun, and 57 m. N of Bar-le-Duc, on the r. bank of the Chiers, which is here crossed by a bridge, a little above the confluence of the Orlain. Pop. in 1789, 1,886; in 1841, 3,169. It consists of two parts, one of which is situated on a steep height, and is defended by advanced works of considerable extent. The other lies on the river, in a plain, and possesses as its only defence a wall flanked with bastioned towers. The houses are ill-built, and the streets irregular, and, with the exception of a military hospital, the barracks, and a prison, it contains no public buildings worthy of notice. It has manufactories of hosiery, of nails, and of vinegar, several tanneries, a brewery, and several oil, flour and saw-mills. The trade consists principally in leather, hides, gloves and other articles in leather, nails, and grain. In the vicinity are quarries of freestone, and at the distance of 6 m. is the abbey of Orval, in which Louis XVI. and his family took refuge on their arrest at Varennes. M. is a town of considerable antiquity. Its walls were built in 1220. In 1541 it was taken by the French; again in 1552; and again from the Spaniards in 1657.

**MONTMEILLAN**. See **MONTMELLAN**.

**MONTMELARD**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Matour, and 22 m. W of Macon, on a height a little to the NW of the mountain of Crozaut. Pop. 1,139.

**MONTMELLAN**, **MONTMEILLAN**, or **MONTMIGLIANO**, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy, cap. of a mandemento, in the prov. of Savoy Proper, 11 m. SE of Chambéry, and 27 m. NE of Grenoble, at an alt. of 295 yds. above sea-level, on the r. bank of the Isère, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the roads from Italy by Mont Cenis and the Little St. Bernard. Pop. 1,500. The situation it occupies

is no less strong than beautiful, but the town itself consists of only a long, wide street, almost circular, and extremely steep. It has little trade, but its wines are esteemed the best in Savoy. M. is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Mantala*, which was burned in the 4th cent. On being rebuilt it was fortified and defended by a good citadel, and became an important boulevard of the states of Savoy. In 1691 it was entered by Catinat, and partly destroyed, and it has twice subsequently fallen into the hands of the French.

**MONTMERLE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 8 m. S of Toissey, and 11 m. N of Trevoux, on the l. bank of the Saone, near a height on the summit of which is a convent. Pop. 1,801. It has a manufactory of earthenware, and a tile-work; and carries on a considerable trade in fruit, horses, cattle, staves, and wood-ware. The locality affords wine and fruit.

**MONTMEYRAN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Chabeuil, and 9 m. SSE of Valence. Pop. 1,842.

**MONTMIRAIL**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Marne, arrond. of Epernay.—The cant., comprising 24 coms., had a pop. of 9,396 in 1841. The town is situated near the r. bank of the Petit-Morin, 20 m. SW of Epernay. Pop. 2,545. It has an active trade in the agricultural produce of the surrounding district, and in mill-stones which are quarried in the vicinity.—Also a cant. and v. in the dep. of Sarthe, arrond. and 30 m. SE of Mamers, near the Braye. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 8,964; of com. 912.—Also a com. in the dep. of Drome, cant. of Romans. Pop. 1,958.

**MONTMIREY-LA-VILLE**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Jura, 8 m. N of Dole. Pop. of cant. 7,153; of com. 544.

**MONTMOREAU**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Charente, arrond. and 15 m. ESE of Barbezieux, on the r. bank of the Tude. Pop. of cant. 10,119; of com. 436.

**MONTMORENCY**, a river of Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence about 9 m. below Quebec. It runs in a very irregular course, first through a thickly wooded country, and then over a bed of broken rocks, through a richly cultivated country, until, not far from the spot where it discharges itself into the St. Lawrence, it comes to the brink of a precipice, down which it descends in one uninterrupted and nearly perpendicular fall of 226 ft. The stream of water, except at the time of floods, is not great, but broken into foam, and much dilated in its swift descent, in its fall appears to be a sheet of water of no inconsiderable magnitude. The breadth of the river from bank to bank is about 50 ft. only. In summer, the volume of water is greatly reduced, but before winter sets in it is immense.

**MONTMORENCY**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 8 m. N of Paris. Pop. 1,900. There are hot sulphureous springs here.—Also a town in the dep. of Aube, 23 m. N of Troyes.

**MONTMORILLON**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Vienne.—The arrond. has an area of 164,622 hect. Pop. in 1841, 57,219. It comprises 6 cant.—The pop. of the cant. in 1841 was 11,319.—The town is situated on the river Gartempe, 17 m. ESE of Poitiers. Pop. 3,658. It has manufactories of paper, and a considerable traffic in wool and in cattle.—Also a commune and village in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 20 m. ESE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,200.

**MONTMORIN**, a town of the United States, on the Ohio river, 18 m. below Pittsburgh.

**MONTMOROT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, 1 m. W of Louis-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1,617.

It has salt springs, of which the annual produce is about 10,000 cwt.

**MONTMORT**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Marne, arrond. and 8 m. SW of Epernay, on the l. bank of the Sarmelin. Pop. of com. 609; of cant. 8,037.

**MONTODINE**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 10 m. ESE of Lodi, on the Serro, 2½ m. above its junction with the Adda. Pop. 2,000.

**MONTODORISIO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, 3 m. WSW of Il Vasto. Pop. 2,500.

**MONTOIRE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, 30 m. WNW of Nantes. Pop. 4,500. It has manufactories of vitriol.—Also a town in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, 24 m. WNW of Blois. Pop. 2,475. It has manufactories of linens and woollens, hosiery, paper, and leather.

**MONTOIRON**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. E of Vouneuil-sur-Vienne, and 7 m. SSE of Chatellerault.

**MONTOIZON**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 7 m. NW of Crest, and 11 m. S of Valence.

**MONTOLIEU**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Alzonne, and 11 m. NW of Carcassonne, in a valley, at the confluence of the Durre with the Rougeanne. Pop. 1,727. It has an old castle, supposed to have been built in 1146 by Roger, Viscount Carcassonne. It possesses manufactories of common cloth, Tunis caps, hosiery, and a spinning and several fulling-mills, and in the environs several tanneries and iron-works. This town bore in the Middle ages the name of *Castrum Malasti*, and was celebrated for its manufacture of fine cloth for the markets of the Levant. Its present appellation (*Mons Oliveti*) is derived from an adjacent olive-planted hill.

**MONTON**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and com. and 1 m. W of Veyre, and 9 m. S of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,600. It has several tanneries.

**MONTONA**, a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and 30 m. S of Trieste, circle and 10 m. NW of Pisino, on the Quieto, and near a forest of the same name, reserved for the imperial marine. Pop. 1,000.

**MONTONCELLO** (*Puy-de*), a mountain of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. of St. Remy, 6 m. NE of Thiers. It belongs to one of the E ramifications of the Auvergne chain.

**MONTONE**, a river of Italy, which has its source in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, and prov. of Florence, near San Benedetto-in-Alpe, on the N side of the Apennines; runs NE; enters the States-of-the-Church, in the leg. of Ravenna; and 5 m. from the town of that name throws itself into the Adriatic, after a course of 48 m.—Also a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 19 m. N of Perugia, and 13 m. W of Gubbio.—Also a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Syracuse, district and 7 m. WSW of Modica. Pop. 4,000.

**MONTOPOLI**, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Florence, vicariat and 4 m. W of S. Miniato. Pop. in 1839, 3,020.

**MONTORFANO**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 3 m. SE of Como, on the E bank of a small lake of the same name.

**MONTORIO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 7 m. SSW of Teramo, and 26 m. NW of Chieti. Pop. 2,300.—Also a town in the prov. of Sannio, district and 5 m. S of Larino, and 5 m. E of Casacalenda. Pop. 1,500.

**MONTORO**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova. The partido

comprises 3 pueblos. The town is 24 m. ENE of Cordova, and 9 m. NNE of Bujalance, on a height encircled by the Guadalquivir, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 10,732. It is of ancient foundation, but is well-built, and contains several fine fountains, a parish-church, a convent, 2 hospitals, and several other charitable institutions. It has manufactories of cloth, linen, and pottery, and several fulling, oil, and flour mills. The surrounding district produces fruit, oil, and figs in great abundance.—Also a town in Aragon, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Teruel, and partido of Aliaga.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 12 m. N of Salerno. Pop. 6,200.

**MONTORY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 3 m. SE of Tardets, and 11 m. SW of Mauleon. Pop. 1,000.

**MONTOUR**, or **MONTOURS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. NE of St. Brice-en-Cogles. Pop. 1,351.

**MONTOURNAIS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 5 m. SE of Pouzauges. Pop. 1,528.

**MONTOUTIER**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. N of Montsur, and 15 m. NE of Laval. Pop. 1,050.

**MONTOUTO**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 19 m. E of Evora, and 36 m. WSW of Elvas.

**MONTPAON**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. SW of Cornus, and 14 m. ESE of St. Affrique, near the l. bank of the Sorgues. Pop. 2,102.

**MONTPAZIER**. See **MONPAZIER**.

**MONTPELLIER**, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of the Herault, situated between the rivers Masson and Lez, in N lat.  $44^{\circ} 17'$ ; E long.  $3^{\circ} 33'$ , 75 m. WNW of Marseilles, and 368 m. direct distance S by E of Paris. It stands on the declivity of a low hill, which renders the streets in many places steep and irregular; in the interior of the town they are in general winding and narrow; but in the suburbs, which are as large as the town itself, they are laid out with tolerable regularity. The houses generally are of stone, and substantially built. The squares, or open places, are numerous, but none are remarkably spacious or elegant. It has still some fortifications, viz. an old stone wall, and a citadel built by Louis XIV. Of the gates, the finest is that which leads to the Place-du-Peyron, a promenade outside of the town, said to be one of the finest public walks in Europe, consisting of a grassy platform, raised 10 or 12 ft. above another exterior terrace, surrounded with balustrades, and planted at intervals with trees. The view from it embraces the city, the surrounding country, the Mediterranean, and in very clear weather extends to the SW as far as the Pyrenees. The number of the public buildings, coffee-houses, baths, and other such establishments, owing to its having long been the seat of the states of Languedoc, give M. the look of a larger city than it really is; yet none of these structures are remarkable for elegance. The principal structures are the cathedral, partly in ruins, the hotel-de-ville, the prefecture, the exchange formerly the anatomical theatre, the public hospital, the central prison, the barracks, and the hotel-des-monnaies. The theatre is a neat and even elegant building; but an object of still greater interest is a magnificent aqueduct composed for a length of 880 metres, or 962 yds., of three rows of arches, which conveys the water from a mountain 3 m. distant, to a grand reservoir, from which the water is plentifully conveyed in pipes to supply the different quarters of the city.—The pop. in 1789 was 33,202; in 1831, 35,825; in 1841, 40,746. The reputation of M. for a pure air

and mild climate long made it a favourite residence of invalids from England, particularly of consumptive patients. Its merits in this respect have of late been questioned. It is said to have a variable climate, and to be exposed to the *mistral*. The mean temp. of the year is  $59^{\circ} 5'$ ; of winter  $44^{\circ} 2'$ ; of summer  $76^{\circ}$ .

M. is the seat of a college royal, or one of the great provincial schools, which was attended by 310 pupils in 1842, and likewise a normal school. In 1801 a school of medicine was erected here, and the bishop's palace, a large building with several fine apartments, given to the professors for their lectures. It has 14 chairs, and 16 professors. Its anatomical theatre is a large building, capable of containing 2,000 persons; and its library contains 35,000 vols. The botanical garden, situated near the Place-du-Peyron, is divided into two parts, the one for plants, the other for trees; the latter is always open, and serves for a public promenade. It was founded in 1593, and was long superintended by the celebrated M. de Candolle. The other public institutions are a library with 38,000 vols., a museum with cabinets of natural history and anatomy, and the observatory. There is here likewise a literary society of some note, a society of agriculture, and a museum of painting and sculpture founded in 1825 by Baron Fabre, which possesses a large collection of paintings and engravings, and a library of 15,000 vols.

M. is only 5 or 6 m. from the sea, and communicates with it through the medium of the Canal-de-Grave; the commodious little harbour of Cette, 17 m. to the SW, serves as its port, and is connected with it by the railway from Nismes to Cette, which passes M. The principal trade is in the products of the neighbouring country, particularly in wine, flax, and dried fruits, oil, and wool. A brisk trade is also based on its local manufactures, particularly in verdigris, saltpetre, brandy, liqueurs, chemical compositions, and essences and perfumery, a branch of industry common in the S of France, and here carried to a great length. Blankets, cottons, paper-hangings, cutlery, and surgical instruments are also made here. This part of France is hilly, and the sheep pasturage extensive; wool is consequently abundant, and woollen manufactures extensive. M. is the seat of the different branches of the departmental administration, and the see of a bishop, a suffragan of Avignon, whose diocese comprehends the dep. of Herault.—M. is said to have been founded so far back as the age of Charlemagne. It was the *Mons Pessulanus* or *Mons Puellarum* of the Middle ages. In the 12th cent. it was one of the chief commercial places in France. It was acquired by Philippe-Valois in 1349. The Calvinists held it in 1622, when it was taken, after a long siege, by Louis XIII.—The cant. of M. comprises 16 coms., with a pop. in 1841 of 51,637.—The arrond., comprising 12 cants., has an area of 201,253 hect., with a pop. of 131,815 in 1841.

**MONTPELLIER**, a township of Washington co., in the state of Vermont, of which it is the capital, on an alluvial plain, at the junction of the N and S branches of Winooski, or Onion river, and surrounded by hills, in N lat.  $44^{\circ} 16'$ , and W long.  $71^{\circ} 33'$ , 38 m. ESE of Burlington, 60 m. N of Windsor, and 150 m. NNE of Albany. Pop. in 1830, 1,792; in 1840, 3,725. The surface is hilly. The principal v. is in the SW part of the township, and 10 m. NE of the centre of the state on Onion river, and intersected by the road through the Green mountains. Pop. 1,700. It has a fine state-house.—Also a village of Monroe co., in the state of Georgia, 17 m. W of Macon.—Also a village of Blackford co., in



the state of Indiana, 81 m. NE of Indianapolis, on the S side of Salamanie river.

**MONTPENSIER**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Aigueperse, and 12 m. NNE of Riom. Pop. 638. Louis VIII died here in 1226, on his return from Guyenne.

**MONT-PERDU**. See **PERDU** (MONT).

**MONTPEYROUX**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and cant. of Laguirole, 9 m. NNE of Espalion. Pop. 2,032.—Also a com. and town in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Gignac, and 11 m. ESE of Lodève. Pop. 1,713. It has manufactories of olive-oil, brandy, and soap; and has a considerable trade in linen, oil, almonds, and drugs. Silk and almonds are extensively cultivated in the environs.

**MONTPEZAT**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, and arrond. of Largentière. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,900; in 1841, 9,706. The town is 14 m. NNW of Largentière. Pop. in 1841, 2,902. It has several silk-mills, and carries on a considerable trade in chestnuts, grain, timber, cattle, cloth, and linen.—Also a com. in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. N of Prayssas, and 12 m. NNW of Agen. Pop. 1,687.—Also a cant., com., and town in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Montauban. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,556; in 1841, 7,741. The town is 18 m. NNE of Montauban. It has quarries of limestone.—Also a town in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Lombes, near the l. bank of the Gradou. Pop. 450.

**MONTPINCHON**, or **MONTPINSON-LA-SALLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and cant. of Cerisy-la-Salle, 6 m. E of Coutances. Pop. 1,936. It has several flour-mills.

**MONTPOINT**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, and arrond. of Louhans. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,264; in 1841, 6,993. The town is 6 m. S of Louhans, and 26 m. NE of Maçon, on the Saône. Pop. 2,259. It has manufactories of earthenware and hardware, and an oil-mill. See also **MOSFONT**.

**MONTQUHITTER**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 6 m. E of Turiff. It extends about 9 m. from N to S, by 6 m. from E to W. Pop. in 1831, 2,004; in 1851, 2,295. It comprises the villages of Cumineston and Garmond.

**MONTRADOCK**, a town of Borneo, in the kingdom and about 60 m. SW of Sambas, finely situated in the midst of a plain. It is about 3 m. in length, and is built in the Chinese style. In the environs are mines of gold.

**MONTREAL**, an island of Lower Canada, at the confluence of the Grand Ottawa river with the St. Lawrence, 580 m. from the mouth of the latter river. It is of a triangular shape, 32 m. long, by from 5 to 10½ m. broad. The Rivieres-des-Prairies separates it on the NW from Isle Jesus, which is 21 m. long, and 6 m. wide, and is connected with it by a wooden bridge. The island forms the county of M., and is divided into the 9 parishes of St. Ann, St. Genevieve, Pointe-Claire, La Chine, Sault-au-Recollet, St. Laurent, Rivieres-des-Prairies, Pointe-aux-Trembles, and Longue Pointe. In the neighbourhood of the city there are two or three considerable elevations of horrid rock: Mont-Real, the largest of these, stands at the distance of about 1 m. from the town. The base of this mountain is surrounded with country-houses, orchards, and gardens; the remainder is covered with lofty trees. The view from this elevation embraces a prodigious expanse of country, with the river St. Lawrence winding through it, and flow-

ing with a smooth stream, after passing the tremendous rapids above the town. On the l. appears the city, with its lofty dwellings of dark limestone, its painted wooden edifices, churches, monasteries, glittering spires, and shipping. With the exception of the mountain, the ridge of the Coteau-St.-Pierre, and one or two smaller ones of no great elevation, the island exhibits a level surface watered by several little rivers and rivulets, as La Petite-Rivière-St.-Pierre, Rivière-Dorval, Ruisseau-de-l'Orme, Ruisseau-de-Notre-Dame-des-Neiges, La Coulee-des-Roches, Ruisseau-de-la-Prairie, Ruisseau-Migeon, and a few others of inferior note. These streams turn numerous grist and saw-mills in the interior, while many more around the island are worked by the great rivers. From the city to the eastward the shores are from 15 to 20 ft. above the level of the St. Lawrence; but in the opposite direction, towards La Chine, they are low; between the Coteau-St.-Pierre and the river the land is so flat, and particularly near the little lake St. Pierre so marshy, as to induce a conjecture that it was once covered by water. Over this place a canal has been opened, by which a direct communication between the city and La Chine is formed, and the difficult passage of the rapid of St. Louis avoided. The soil of the whole island, if a few insignificant tracts be overlooked, can scarcely be excelled in any country, and is highly productive in grain of every species, vegetables, and fruits of various kinds; there is hardly any part of it but what is in the most flourishing state of cultivation, and may justly claim the pre-eminence over any other of Lower Canada. Several roads running from NE to SW, nearly parallel to each other, are crossed by others at convenient distances, so as to form a complete and easy communication in every direction. There is a good turnpike-road from M., almost in a straight line, to the village of La Chine, a distance of 8 m., by which the constant intercourse between these places is rendered easy. By this route all the commodities intended for Upper Canada were formerly conveyed to the place of embarkation; but the canal has superseded the turnpike, as regards at least the transport of heavy articles of trade. Between the city and the village there is a great variety of prospects, some of which are very romantic. A mile or two from the town, near the tanneries, the road ascends a steepish hill, and continues along a high ridge for more than 3 m., commanding a beautiful view over the cultivated fields below, the rapid of St. Louis, the islands in the St. Lawrence, and the varied woodland scenery on the opposite shore; descending from the height, it passes over a flat country until it reaches La Chine. [*Bouchette*.] This island is a seignory belonging to the seminary of St. Sulpice, by which order the island was originally settled about the year 1657.—The surrounding islands and river-channels may be here briefly noticed. About midway of the Rivière-des-Prairies is the strong rapid called the Sault-au-Recollet. The rafts of timber brought down the Ottawa from the upper townships descend this river into the St. Lawrence at the Bout-de-l'Isle. The communication between Isle-Jesus, and the islands of M. and Bizard, and the mainland, is kept up by several ferries in convenient situations for maintaining a continual and sure intercourse.—Isle Bizard, separated from the SW end of Isle Jesus by the Rivière-des-Prairies, is nearly of an oval form, rather more than 4 m. long, by 2 m. broad. It is a place of great fertility, wholly cleared and cultivated. A good road passes round it near to the river, and another crosses it about the middle; by the sides of these the houses are pretty numerous, but there is neither village, church, nor mill upon it.—Isle Perrot lies off the SW end of the island of M.

It is 7 m. or a little more in length, and nearly 3 m. in breadth at its widest part. The soil is of a light sandy nature generally.

MONTREAL, a district of Lower Canada, bounded on the NE by the district of Three Rivers; on the S by the states of New York and Vermont; on the SW by the prov. of Upper Canada and the Grand or Ottawa river; and on the N and NW it may be supposed to run as far as the limits of the prov. in that direction, which is about the 52d parallel of N lat. The perpendicular breadth from St. Regis, along the general course of the river, is 73½ m. The area of the district is 44,711 sq. m. It was divided in 1844 into the following counties:

	Pop. in 1844.
Berthier,	26,859
Leinster,	25,533
Terrebonne,	20,646
Two Mountains,	26,835
Ottawa,	12,434
Montreal,	64,306
Vaudreuil,	17,063
Beauharnois,	28,746
Huntingdon,	36,204
Champlain,	17,165
Verdun,	15,167
Richelieu,	20,888
St. Hyacinthe,	21,937
Rouville,	22,898
Shefford,	10,105
Missisquoi,	10,865

373,637

MONTREAL, a city of Upper Canada, on the S side of the island of Montreal, on the river St. Lawrence, in N lat. 45° 30', W long. 73° 25', 142 m. SW of Quebec. It covers above 1,200 acres, including the suburbs; stretches along the river from N to S about 2 m.; and has above 100 streets, and 6,200 houses. Seen at a distance it appears a compact mass of buildings confined within narrow boundaries. It is divided into an upper and a lower town, although the elevation of one above the other is scarcely perceptible. The streets are airy, the new ones particularly of a commodious width, some of them running the whole length of the town, parallel to the river, and they are kept in excellent repair. The houses are for the most part built of a greyish stone, many of them large, handsome, and in a modern style, and from 3 to 4 stories high. Sheet-iron or tin is the universal covering of the roofs. Some travellers remark a heavy sameness of appearance which pervades all the streets, and is aided by the darkness of the stone and the custom of painting the iron-covered doors and window-shutters of a similar colour. The only open place or square in the town, except the two markets, is the Place-d'Armes, which under the French government was the place where the garrison troops paraded. The principal street of the lower town extends from N to S, the whole length of the city, near the river's edge. Here are situated the wholesale and retail stores of the merchants and traders, the lower market-place, the post-office, and the Hotel-Dieu; and though narrow, this street, called Paul-street, presents a scene of greater bustle than any other part of the town, and is the chief mart of trade and commerce. Several short streets proceed westward from Paul-street, and communicate with that of Notre-Dame, which runs in a parallel line to Paul-street, the whole length of the city. The dwelling-houses of the principal merchants are mostly situated in Notre-Dame street, and other parts of the upper town. These two streets are considerably lengthened to the N by the suburb of Quebec, and to the S by the suburbs of St. Antoine and Recollet. In the centre of Notre-Dame street a long street branches off to the W, and forms the suburb of St. Lawrence. It is also the high road to the interior of the island. Along the bank of the

river is an extensive line of quays and warehouses of massive and solid masonry. Opposite to the town is St. Helen's isle, which is fortified; and beside it the isle of Nuns, and several others. Among the edifices which attract notice are the Hotel-Dieu, established in 1644, for the purpose of administering relief to the destitute sick, and administered by a superior and 36 nuns, who attend and nurse the patients; the convent of Notre-Dame, composed of a superior and 60 sisters, distinguished as *Seurs noir* or Black nuns, founded in 1650, for the instruction of females in all the necessary branches of their education; the general hospital, or convent of the *Seurs gris* or Grey sisters, a refuge for invalids, and for such of the poor as are afflicted with the infirmities of age, founded in 1752. The Roman Catholic cathedral church, in the Place-d'Armes, is a large substantial stone building, 255 ft. in length, by 134 ft. in breadth. It was built in 1824-9; and comprises 7 chapels, and 9 spacious aisles; and can accommodate 10,000 persons. In the same square stands the bank of M., which cost 200,000 d.; and the seminary of St. Sulpice, for the education of youth; a large and commodious building, adjoins the cathedral. It occupies three sides of an oblong area, and is surrounded by spacious gardens. The new college in Recollet suburbs is a handsome edifice, built for the purpose of extending the plan of education beyond the original establishment. The McGill college was founded in 1821. The principal English church is a handsome building in the Grecian style. The court-house in Notre-Dame street is a plain handsome building, where the courts of civil and criminal judicature are held. The jail of the district stands near the court-house, in a healthy situation, on the site of the old one which was destroyed by fire in 1803. The government-house, on the S side of Notre-Dame street, is an old building, of rude architecture, and little entitled to notice. At the W extremity of the same street stands the old monastery of the Recollets; and at the upper end of the new market-place is a handsome monument, erected in honour of Nelson. The general hospital, erected in 1821-2, is a large edifice.—The natural history society of M., established in 1826, has a good library, and a very extensive museum.—The mechanics' institute, incorporated in 1845, numbers 569 members.

The pop. of M. in 1825 was 22,357; in 1831, 27,297; in 1844, 44,093, of whom 29,280 were Roman Catholics. "The signs of progression and of stationary habits," says a recent traveller, "are nowhere more strikingly conspicuous than at Quebec and M.; and nowhere, perhaps, are domestic contrasts of almost every kind exhibited in more varied shapes. Side by side are seen the modern commercial store and the ancient secluded convent. Here appears the harbour enlivened by an array of British shipping; there, the lingering remnants of primitive inactive life. Jostling each other on the narrow causeway, or grouped in the wider square or market-place, are the red-coated soldier of England and the cowed priest of France; the antiquated *habitant* of the country in his homespun suit of grey, and the spruce denizen of the town attired in the latest European fashion; the swarthy aborigine of the soil enveloped in his blanket, with his squaw carrying her *papoose* at her back, and the British artisan or labourer in his peculiar garb; while, to crown the whole, the alternate sound of two conflicting languages breaking on your ear at every step you take, leaves you momentarily undecided as to whether you be not in some provincial town of France or England; the first impression, moreover, being strengthened by the general appearance of the streets and houses, and the last by the British designation of many of the

thoroughfares, and the preponderance of British names along their line of frontage."

The principal manufacturing establishments in M. are cast-iron foundries, engine-making yards, distilleries, breweries, soap, candle, and tobacco manufactories, and ship-building yards. It was formerly the grand depot of the principal trading company of North America who conduct the fur trade. It is also the channel through which is carried on the commerce between Canada and the United States, by Lake Champlain and the Hudson. In winter its trade is not suspended, but is actively conducted with the interior by means of sledges. The harbour is not large, but always secure for shipping during the time the navigation of the river is open. Vessels drawing 15 ft. water can lie close to the shore to receive or discharge their cargoes. The general depth of water is from 3 to 4½ faths., with good anchorage everywhere between Market-gate island and the shore. In spring, this island is nearly submerged by the rising of the river; but it is always useful in protecting ships anchored within it from the violent currents of that period. The greatest disadvantage to the harbour is the rapid of St. Mary, about 1 m. below it, the current of which is so powerful, that, without a strong NE wind, ships cannot stem it, and are sometimes detained even for weeks, about 2 m. only from the place where they are to deliver their freight. To obviate this difficulty the La Chine canal was executed. The number of first-rate ships from Great Britain and the Colonies, from the West Indies, Africa, and various ports of Europe, with the steamers to Quebec, Bytown, and various places on the river, and steam-propellers from the lakes, barges, scows, batteaux, and timber-rafts, give the port unusual animation and activity. From the end of November until the middle of May, all intercourse with the ocean by means of the river is closed. This disadvantage will be in a great measure obviated when the railroad from Portland, in the state of Maine, U. S., by Andover, Hereford, and Sherbrooke, is completed. This line is now in operation from M. to Richmond on the St. Francis river, which will be the point of junction with the line from Quebec. From Richmond to Sherbrooke it follows the bank of the St. Francis. Another line, the M. and St. John's, has been prolonged to Rouse's Point, where it joins the line from Boston to Ogdensburg. By this route the traveller can reach Boston in 12, and New York in 16 hours. Another line, now in progress, commences at the Indian village of Caughnawaga opposite to La Chine, and entering the state of New York, in the township of Mooers, unites with the line to Plattsburg on Lake Champlain. Great efforts are being made to render the city approachable by ships of large tonnage, and deepening the channel of communication between this port and Quebec. The shallows of Lake St. Peter have hitherto compelled vessels drawing more than 11 ft. to transfer a sufficient portion of their cargo to lighters to enable them to pass the bars during the summer-season, when the waters are low. In the month of May, when the navigation opens, the depth of water is often 16 and 17 ft.; gradually lessening until it declines to 11 ft., in the months of August, September, and October. The character of Lake St. Peter—which commences 45 m. below M., and extends 40 m. in a NE direction, with a breadth varying from 10 to 15 m.—is that of a sluggish stream. It is, in fact, an enlargement of the river St. Lawrence, which spreads over the depressed alluvial bottoms. The bed of the lake, where the operations of deepening have been conducted, is a yellow adhesive clay, with occasional deposits of sand. The machinery employed to ex-

cavate the bed, consisting of dredging machines and a harrow worked by steam-power, have been found efficient instruments, inasmuch as the engineer predicts that the channel will contain 13 ft. 6 in. of water at the most unfavourable season. The funds provided for these various ameliorations, including quays, steam-dredges, lighthouses, &c., are secured by an impost upon shipping.—The commerce of M. is exhibited in the article CANADA. The comparative value of exports and imports from Quebec and Montreal between the years 1841 and 1848, is shown in the subjoined tables:

## VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

	QUEBEC.	MONTREAL.
1841, . . . . .	£1,727,726	£700,070
1842, . . . . .	991,489	728,729
1843, . . . . .	1,367,651	388,199
1844, . . . . .	1,486,848	75,231
1845, . . . . .	2,056,851	720,797
1846, . . . . .	1,866,456	658,338
1847, . . . . .	1,831,399	848,982
1848, . . . . .	1,357,326	391,841

## VALUE OF IMPORTS AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

	QUEBEC.	MONTREAL.
1841, . . . . .	£217,914	£2,068,135
1842, . . . . .	216,669	2,021,106
1843, . . . . .	402,227	1,289,571
1844, . . . . .	655,898	2,475,854
1845, . . . . .	712,398	2,620,232
1846, . . . . .	750,982	2,303,908
1847, . . . . .	796,917	2,063,440
1848, . . . . .	625,845	1,481,418

In 1850, the value of goods imported at this port was £1,726,350; the entire imports of Canada in the same year being £4,245,217. The exports in 1850 from M. were valued at £436,193; the entire exports from Canada, in the same year, being £2,990,428. The number of ships which entered inwards was 304 = 56,312 tons; of which 88 = 33,140 tons, were from Great Britain, and 92 = 7,912 tons, from British colonies. The number of steamers registered at the port of M. in 1850, was 14 = 1,239 tons, and of sailing-vessels 31 = 3,717 tons. The total registered tonnage of the port being 4,956 tons; and that of all Canada 36,133 tons. The revenue of the port in 1849-50 was £4,272; in 1850-51, £6,732.

[History.] In 1640 a few log-houses built close together, on the site of an ancient Indian village called Hochelaga, formed the nucleus of this city, and bore the name of Ville-Marie,—a name afterwards changed to that of Mont Real from the eminence of that name which commands the city. The convenience of the situation causing a rapid increase, its pop. soon amounted to 4,000. In consequence of the hazards to which the newly established town was exposed from the hostility of the Iroquois, a barrier was drawn round it with palisades, and it was afterwards surrounded by a high wall with battlements. All danger of Indian hostility having long ago ceased, the wall was allowed to fall into decay, and the last remains of the ancient fortification were removed to make way for the introduction of some important improvements for the convenience and embellishment of the place. M. was taken by the English, under the command of General Amherst, in 1760. In 1775 it was taken by the Americans under General Montgomery, but was soon after evacuated. In July 1852, M. was devastated by a dreadful fire, which destroyed from 1200 to 1500 houses, chiefly in Quebec suburb, and consumed property to the value of 4,000,000 d.

MONTREAL, a small island in Lake Superior, near the E coast, in N lat. 47° 2'.—A river of the same name runs into it.

MONTREAL, an island of the Yellow sea, in the Amherst group, archipelago of the Corea, in N lat. 34° 20', E long. 126° 15'.

MONTREAL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and arrond. of Condom. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,205; in 1841, 10,401. The town is 9 m. W of Condom, and 32 m. NW of Auch, on the r. bank of the Lauson. Pop. 2,877. It has a wool spinning-mill, a distillery of brandy, lime, brick, and tile-kilns, and a manufactory of hardware.—Also a cant., com., and town in the dep. of the Aude, and arrond. of



**Carcassonne.** The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,022; in 1841, 6,839. The town is 12 m. W of Carcassonne, on a height bathed by the Rebenty. Pop. in 1841, 3,062. It contains a fine church and an hospital, is of great antiquity, and was formerly of much greater extent. It was destroyed by the Prince of Wales in 1355, by the Protestants in 1594, and in 1632 was taken by the duke of Montmorency. —Also a town in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 4 m. NW of Guillon, and 8 m. NE of Avallon, on the slope of a mountain near the l. bank of the Serein. Pop. 592. It formerly possessed a castle, in which it is said, Francis I. resided. —Also a village in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 4 m. NW of Nantua. Pop. 645.

**MONTREDON**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Castres. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,092; in 1841, 7,609. —The town is 28 m. NNE of Castres, and 26 m. E of Alby. Pop. in 1841, 5,213. —See also **SALINELLES**.

**MONTREDON (NOTRE-DAME-DE)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, cant. and 4 m. from Marseilles, near the sea. Pop. 550. It has a manufactory of soda.

**MONTREGARD**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 2 m. SE of Montfaucon. Pop. 1,936.

**MONTREGEAU**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, and arrond. of Saint-Gaudens. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,313; in 1841, 11,722. —The town is 9 m. W of St. Gaudens, and 60 m. SW of Toulouse, on the l. bank of the Garonne, which is here crossed by a bridge, and at the confluence of the Neste. Pop. in 1841, 3,081. It has manufactories of hosiery, bonnets, liqueurs, wax and tallow candles, and nails, several tanneries and dye-works, and carries on an active trade in grain, cattle, horses, mules, pigs, wool, leather, hides, timber, and staves.

**MONTRELAIS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. E of Varades, and 12 m. NE of Ancennes, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,480. It has manufactories of hosiery and of leather. The environs contain extensive coal-mines, and produce excellent wine.

**MONTREN**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne and cant. of Grignols, 9 m. SW of Perigueux. Pop. 1,050.

**MONTRESOR**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and arrond. of Loches. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,835; in 1841, 8,340. —The town is 10 m. E of Loches, and 32 m. SE of Tours, on the r. bank of the Indroie. Pop. 731. It has an ancient castle, and has manufactories of common cloth.

**MONTRET**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, and arrond. of Louhans. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,379; in 1841, 6,711. —The town is 8 m. NW of Louhans. Pop. 792.

**MONTREUIL**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Vassy, on the l. bank of the Blaise. Pop. 127. —Also a village in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 3 m. W of Horp, and 8 m. NE of Mayenne. Pop. 600. It has a large forge.

**MONTREUIL - L'ARGILLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Broglie, and 12 m. SSW of Bernay, on the l. bank of the Charentonne. Pop. 842. It has several paper-mills.

**MONTREUIL - SOUS - BOIS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 1½ m. N of Vincennes, and 5 m. E of Paris. Pop. in 1841,

5,337. It has manufactories of porcelain, leather, hardware, and turnery, and several tile and brick kilns. Gypsum is wrought in the locality.

**MONTREUIL-BELLAY**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, and arrond. of Saumur. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,841; in 1841, 11,559. —The town is 11 m. SSW of Saumur, and 33 m. SE of Angers, on the r. bank of the Trouet. Pop. 1,907. This town was formerly fortified; and sustained a long siege by Geoffroy Plantagenet, count of Anjou, by whom it was eventually taken and its fortifications destroyed.

**MONTREUIL-BONNIN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and cant. of Vouille, 12 m. W of Poitiers, on the Boivre. Pop. 1,346.

**MONTREUIL - LE - CHETIF**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. SW of Frenay-le-Vicomte or Fresnay-sur-Sarthe. Pop. 1,228. In the vicinity are several iron-works.

**MONTREUIL-SUR-MER**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais. —The arrond., comprising 6 cants., has an area of 112,688 hect. Pop. in 1841, 79,711; of cant. 17,455. —The town is situated on the l. bank of the Canche, 9 m. from its embouchure in the Channel, and 21 m. SSE of Boulogne-sur-Mer. It has a pretty strong citadel; and is a well-built place, conducting some commerce in wines and brandies by means of its river. The vicinity is marshy.

**MONTREUX**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 10 m. SE of Vevey, on the N bank of the lake of Geneva. Pop., with that of Chatelard, in 1850, 2,278, mostly Protestants.

**MONTREVAULT**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, arrond. of Beaupreau, on the r. bank of the Evre. Pop. of cant. 13,537; of com. 579.

**MONTREVEL**, a town of France, in the dep. of Ain, arrond. of Bourg-en-Bresse, on the l. bank of the Reyssouze, 12 m. SE of Pont-de-Vaux. Pop. 1,408; of cant. 13,537. —Also a village in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 5 m. W of Virieu. Pop. 1,075.

**MONTRICHARD**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, arrond. and 18 m. SSW of Blois. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 14,396. —The town, situated on the r. bank of the Cher, has a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 2,369.

**MONTRICOUX**, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. E of Negrepelisse, on the r. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 1,641. Marble is quarried in the vicinity.

**MONTRIGAUD**, a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Grand-Serre, on the r. bank of the Herbasse. Pop. 1,689.

**MONTROLLET**, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 12 m. ESE of Confolens. Pop. 865.

**MONTROND**, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. and 6 m. NW of Champagnoles. Pop. 600.

**MONTROSE**, a parish in the NE extremity of the maritime district of Forfarshire, bounded on the E by the German ocean, and on the W by Montrose basin. Area, about 3,080 Scottish acres. M. basin is an expanse of nearly ellipsoidal outline, and about 7 m. in circumf. At high water it washes the walls of the gardens which subtend the whole W side of the town of M., and by the regular and rapid rush of waters which it occasions in the action of the tide, both promotes the cleanliness of the borough and prevents the formation of a bar injurious to navigation across the mouth of the river. The beach along the sea-coast is pure sand. A low bank of bluffs and sandy knolls, thinly clad with belt, flanks the line of floodmark from Esk to Esk. Behind this bank, and

parallel to its whole length, stretches a belt of undivided common,—a sandy or very light-soiled tract. A low bank of round water-worn stones, only a few yards in breadth, and used as the line of the Great North mail-road, runs for a mile parallel with the sea, and flanks the sandy grounds. West of this mound the lands are all powerfully fertile, and under prime cultivation. The surface slowly rises toward the NW. Pop. in 1831, 12,055; in 1851, 14,328.

**MONTROSE**, a royal borough, a seaport, and an important town, stands in 56° 34' N lat., and 2° 10' W long.; 8 m. E. of Brechin; 30 m. from Dundee; and 70 m. from Edinburgh; in the peninsula which forms the S end of its cognominal parish. The town stretches N and S along Montrose basin, and expands a large wing to the SE along the South Esk. The ground around it, excepting three hillocks or knolls on the basin, and the low sand-bank along the margin of the links, is nearly all a dead-level; but the dryness of the soil, the absence of all marsh and stagnant water, and the sweeping action of the current between the basin and the sea, act favourably on the climate. The town-house has an arcade below, and makes a fine termination to a long spacious area in the centre of the town. The jail is a neat and substantial structure. The M. academy, standing on the links, is an elegant structure surmounted by a neat dome. Near the academy stands the school of the seven incorporated trades, built in 1832. Dorward's house-of-refuge, built in 1839, and affording accommodation for 200 inmates, is a neat building in the old English style of architecture. The lunatic asylum, situated on the links, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of the academy, and 250 yds. from the river, is an extensive and commodious edifice, originally built in 1780, and repeatedly enlarged. Till near the end of last cent., communication was maintained across the South Esk with the burgh and the great road to Aberdeen only by means of a ferry at Ferryden. A magnificent suspension-bridge across this river was founded in September 1828, and finished in December 1829, at a cost of about £20,000. The distance between the points of suspension is 432 ft. The roadway is 26 ft. broad between the suspending rails. Including all repairs, the whole cost of the erection has been nearly £27,000. The duties levied at the bridge yield an annual revenue of £1,500. The harbour of M. extends from the bridge 650 yds. down the South Esk, and is very commodious, and furnished with excellent quays. A good wet dock was constructed during last century; a patent slip for the repairing of vessels was provided at a later period; and a dry dock was a few years ago constructed on the opposite bank. Two lighthouses stand on a line, 400 yds. apart, between the harbour and the sea. The shipping belonging strictly to its own harbour, or exclusive of that belonging to subordinate ports, was in 1789, 53 = 3,543 tons; in 1838, 115 = 15,000 tons. In 1848, exclusive of that of the port of Arbroath, which was returned separately, the shipping of M. was 112 sailing-vessels = 14,326 tons. The number of sailing-vessels that entered coastwise in 1848 was 627 = 41,116 tons; of steam-vessels 68 = 8,702 tons; from the colonies, 9 = 2,403 tons; from foreign ports, 39 = 5,908 tons. The principal foreign import is flax, annually brought from the Baltic to the amount of about 2,500 tons. Timber, chiefly fir, is brought from the same quarter to the annual amount of between 1,500 and 1,000 loads. Hemp and tallow are the only other imports from abroad. Exports for home-markets consist, with the exception of some pavement or 'Arbroath stones,' of agricultural produce, fish, and pork. The grain sent from the port is said to be greater in quantity, and to be not lower in quality, than that sent from any

other in Scotland. A great part of the produce of excellent salmon-fishings in the river, and along the coast, is sent in a fresh state to the London market, and to the same market and other parts of England are sent vast quantities of dried and salted cod.—The manufactures of the town are very considerable both in importance and in variety. Four flax spinning-mills are driven by steam-power aggregately equal to 129 horse-power, and produce nearly 900,000 spindles a-year. Three other mills connected with the town produce about half the quantity of the town-mills. Between 500 and 600 looms, five-sixths of which are in factories, are all employed on the heavier and finer linen fabrics,—dowls, sheetings, sailcloth, and bagging. The largest article is bleached dowls, and the next largest bleached ducks. The minor manufactures are two large tan-works, a foundry, two extensive rope-works and sail-making establishments, five breweries, a starch-work, two soap and candle works, and two large establishments for making machinery. Ship-building, both for the port of M. and for other ports, has long been carried on to a considerable extent, and with a ratio of increase nearly proportioned to the slow but steady prosperity of the town. Bricks and tiles are made in the vicinity. There are in the town a natural and antiquarian society established in 1837, and a museum of mineralogy, zoology, and antiquities; a commercial news-room, and an exchange coffee-room; a public subscription-library, founded in 1785, and containing between 7,000 and 8,000 volumes, a library belonging to the Montrose Reading society, and 2 parochial libraries. The burgh of M. is of high antiquity. The corporation revenue is about £3,000. M. unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 387; in 1848, 457. Pop. estimated in 1709, at 6,000; in 1801, at 7,000; in 1821, at 9,000; in 1841, 15,094; in 1851, 15,238.—Montrose, according to Boethius, was anciently called *Celurea*. It is named in 1244 as one of the principal towns of the kingdom which in that year were destroyed by fire. In 1534, Erskine of Dun established a seminary in M. in which the Greek language was taught by persons brought by him from France. This seminary was the earliest appliance in Scotland for conveying a knowledge of Greek. In December 1715, the Chevalier, missing the Frith of Forth, sailed into M., and commenced there his preposterous expedition. The noble family of Graham have from M. the titles successively of Earl, Marquis, and Duke in the peerage of Scotland.

**MONTROSE**, a township and the capital of Susquehanna co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U.S., 175 m. NE of Harrisburg. Pop. 632.—Also a township of Columbia co., in Pennsylvania.—Also a village in Lee co., in Iowa.

**MONTROSE ISLAND**, an island in the gulf of Penas, in Western Patagonia. It is 11½ m. long, and 4 m. wide; high, and thickly wooded. Xavier bay, on its N coast, is in S lat. 47° 05', W long. 74° 16'.

**MONTROTIER**, a town of France, in the dep. of Rhone, 17 m. W of Lyons. Pop. 1,808.

**MONTROUGE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine, 4 m. SW of Paris. Pop. 7,125. The entrance to the catacombs extending under Paris is at this v.

**MONTROUIS**, a town in the W part of the island of Hayti, at the head of the bight of Leogane, 5 leagues SE of St. Mark.

**MONTROZIER**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Bozouls, on the Aveyron. Pop. 1,218.

**MONTS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Loir.

et-Cher, 6 m. SE of Blois.—Also a village in the dep. of Vienne, 8 m. SE of Loudun. Pop. 850.

**MONT-SALVY**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, arrond. of Aurillac. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 11,201. The town is 18 m. S of Aurillac. Pop. 1,172.

**MONT ST. JEAN**, a petty hamlet of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 11 m. SE of Brussels, and 6 m. NNE of Nivelles, near the scene of the battle of Waterloo, which has led some French writers to call it the battle of Mont St. Jean. See **WATERLOO**.

**MONT ST. JEAN**, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, on the Sarthe, 9 m. E of Beaumont-le-Vicomte.—Also a town in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 30 m. NW of Beaune. Pop. 1,200.

**MONT ST. MICHEL**, a strongly fortified village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, situated on a rocky island in Cancale bay, 6 m. SW of Avranches, in N lat. 48° 38', W long. 1° 30'. Pop. 300, for the most part fishermen.

**MONT ST. SULPICE**, a large village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, 6 m. SW of St. Florentin.

**MONTSAUCHE**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Nievre, 14 m. NE of Chateau-Chinon, near the Cure. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 14,207; of town, 1,425.

**MONTSAUJEON**, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, on the Vigeanne, 17 m. S of Langres. Pop. 344.

**MONT SAXONEX**, a village of Savoy, in the prov. of Faucigny, 6 m. SE of Bonneville.

**MONTSECRÉT**, or **MONSÉGRET**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Tinchebrai. Pop. 1,243.

**MONTSEGUR**, a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. and 4 m. S of Lavelanet, on the l. bank of the Lers. Pop. 587.—Also a v. in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 9 m. E of Pierrelatte. Pop. 760.

**MONTSERRAT**, or **MONSERRAT**, a mountain-group of Spain, in the district of Manresa, 28 m. NW of Barcelona, remarkable for its hermitages, and a rich monastery of Benedictines. It extends in the direction of E and W, on the r. bank of the river Llobregat, and is about 24 m. in circumf. It consists of an assemblage of conical calcareous hills rising above each other, and one of which, in N lat. 41° 38' 59", attains a height of 3,803 ft. above the level of the sea.

**MONTSERRAT**, one of the British West Indian islands, 27 m. SW of Antigua, discovered by Columbus in 1493. It is situated in N lat. 16° 45', W long. 62° 20'. It is about 10 m. long, of an oval form, and is supposed to contain 35,000 sq. acres, or about 48 sq. m., of which almost two-thirds are mountainous, or very barren. It is well-watered and fruitful, at the base of the mountain-slopes, where a light volcanic soil produces excellent coffee and sugar, arrow-root, Indian corn, and cotton; it is also well-suited to the growth of the vine and mulberry; and the planters formerly raised a great deal of indigo. Firewood is shipped to Barbadoes, and timber for mill-works and ship-building to Antigua. In 1844 the value of exports was £26,724; in 1849, £15,048; in 1850, £8,577. The imports in 1844 were £25,994; in 1848, £10,218. The export of sugar in 1845 was 636 hds.; in 1848, 426 hds.; of rum in 1845, 36 pun.; in 1848, 11 pun.; of molasses in 1845, 316 pun.; in 1848, 126 pun. The entire relinquishment of cultivation on some estates must account for the falling off in exports and imports. In 1832, this island exported 1,288 hds. of sugar; 640 pun. of rum; and 289 pun. of molasses; amounting in total value to £32,838. Its chief town is Plymouth, on the SW coast. The island is divided into two parishes. Pop. in 1838, 7,600, of whom six-sevenths were Blacks;

in 1846, 7,365; in 1851 nearly 8,000, of whom not above 150 were Whites. The number of schools in 1849 was 87; of pupils, 1,015.—The government is conducted by a governor, a board of council, and a house-of-assembly. The revenue in 1847 was £3,563; in 1848, £2,673; in 1850, £3,171. The expenditure in 1847 was £3,316; in 1848, £2,693; in 1850, £3,073. The amount of taxes per head of the pop. is about 8s. 3½d., but this includes a temporary taxation to pay off debt. In 1668, after the French had made themselves masters of Antigua, M. de la Barre made a descent upon M., which he reduced. In 1712 the French took and burnt all the shipping in the road.

**MONTSERRAT**, a small island in the gulf of California, situated near the coast, between the islands of Carmen and La Catalina.

**MONTSESTIN**, a small town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, 3 m. SE of Crescentino.

**MONT-SEVEROUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, 9 m. SE of Vienne. Pop. 800.

**MONTMOREAU**, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 m. ESE of Saumur. Pop. 987.

**MONT-PELÈS** (**CAPE DES**), a promontory on the N coast of the St. Lawrence, in N lat. 49° 35'.

**MONTURS**, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, arrond. and 16 m. NE of Laval, on the Dinard. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 7,975; of town, 1,405.

**MONT-TENDRE**, one of the Jura mountains, in the Swiss cant. of Vaud, on the SE side of the lake of Joux. Alt. 5,538 ft.

**MONT-TORO**. See **MINORCA**.

**MONTU-DE-GABBI**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the division of Alessandria, 15 m. ENE of Voghera. Pop. 1,400.

**MONTUIRI**, a town of the island of Majorca, 17 m. E of Palma.

**MONTUOSA**, a small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico, in N lat. 8° 15'.

**MONTURANO**, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 4 m. NW of Fermo.

**MONTUREUX-SUR-SAONE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, 24 m. SSW of Mirecourt, on the r. bank of the Saone. Pop. 1,200.

**MONTURQUE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Cordova. Pop. 770.

**MONTUSCLAT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Saint-Julien-de-Chapteuil. Pop. 1,000.

**MONTVENDRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 2 m. S of Chabeuil. Pop. 780.

**MONTVIGNEMAL**, a mountain of France, situated in the highest part of the Pyrenean chain, between Mont-Perdu and the Pic-du-Midi, about 8 m. S by E of the former. It attains an alt. of 10,500 ft. above sea-level.

**MONTVILLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Cleres, on the Cailly, 10 m. N of Rouen. Pop. 2,581. There are several large spinning-establishments here.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. SW of Cleres. Pop. 760.

**MONTVILLE**, a township of New London co., Connecticut, U. S., 36 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 1,990.—Also a township in Waldo co., in Maine, U. S., 26 m. ENE of Augusta. Pop. 2,153.—Also a village in Medina co., in Ohio.

**MONTZEN**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 8 m. NE of Verviers. Pop. 1,070.

**MONUBLES**, a river of Spain, which rises in the prov. of Soria, in the valley of Lenar, and flows SSE to the l. bank of the Jalon.



**MONUMENT ISLAND**, one of the New Hebrides, to the N of Montague island. It appears to be a rock in the form of a pyramid, inaccessible to every animal but birds.

**MONUMENT (POINT)**, a cape of the state of Massachusetts, in Cape Cod bay, in N lat.  $41^{\circ} 55'$ .

**MONY-CREEK**, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which joins the Wicomico, a little above its entrance into the Chesapeake.

**MONYMUSK**, a parish of Aberdeenshire, 19 m. WNW of Aberdeen, between the rivers Don and Oyne. Pop. in 1851, 940.

**MONZA**, a considerable town of Austrian Italy, on the river Lambro, 9 m. NNE of Milan. Pop. in 1840, 15,382. It is a place of antiquity, and was once fortified, but is now an open town regularly laid out and well built. It has manufactories of silk, coarse cotton stuffs, hats, and leather, and is connected with Milan by a railway. There is a royal villa here, the usual residence of the viceroy. It is a building in the old Italian style, situated in a park of 9 or 10 m. in circuit. In a huge cross placed over the altar of the church of St. John the Baptist is preserved the iron crown of the kingdom of Lombardy, so called from an iron ring on the inside, made, as is pretended, of a nail of the cross; the rest of the crown is of gold, set with jewels, though without points, rays, or any other ornament. Charlemagne was crowned here with it in 774, as were the emperors of Germany in subsequent ages when they wished to assert their rights as kings of Lombardy; and Bonaparte followed this example in 1805.

**MONZAMBANO**, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 17 m. NW of Mantua, district and 5 m. N of Volta, on the l. bank of the Mincio. Pop. 2,448. The Austrians were here defeated by the French in 1800.

**MONZE (CAPE)**, or **RAS MURSARI**, a headland on the coast of Sind, in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 46'$ , E long.  $66^{\circ} 38'$ .

**MONZIE**, a parish of Perthshire, 3 m. NE of Crieff. Area 48 sq. m. Pop. 1,199.

**MONZINGEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 40 m. S of Coblenz, circle and 10 m. W of Kreuznach. Pop. 945.

**MONZON**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Huesca, and partido of Barbastro, on the l. bank of the Cinca, a little below the confluence of the Sosa, and on the slope of a hill, the summit of which is surmounted by a fortress. Pop. 2,880. It is a place of considerable strength, but is commanded by the hill of Santa-Quiteria. It contains 2 parish-churches, 3 convents, and an hospital; and has manufactories of soap, earthenware, and pottery. This town is by some identified with the *Mendicula* of Antoninus; by others with the ancient *Tolosa*. It was ceded to the Templars in 1143, and received important privileges from Charles V.—Also a town in Leon, in the prov. and 8 m. N of Palencia, and partido of Astudillo, on the Carrion. Pop. 586. On the S it is commanded by an old castle. It contains an hospital, and has manufactories of common woollen fabrics.

**MOOER'S**, a township of Clinton co, in the state of New York, U. S., 18 m. N of Plattsburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Chazy and English rivers. It possesses considerable diversity of soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,703. The Montreal and Plattsburg railway here intersects and crosses the Ogdensburg line.

**MOOKI**, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Kadsusa, about 45 m. SE of Jedo.

**MOON**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of St. Clair, near the l. bank of the Elle. Pop. 700. It has a manufactory of pottery, and a coal-mine. See also **MOEN**.

**MOON**, a township of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 748.—Also a township of Alleghany co., in the same state, bounded on the NE by the Ohio, and drained by Raveden's, Flaugherty's, and Monture's run. It has a hilly surface. The soil is chiefly loam. Pop. 1,281. The v. is on the Ohio, 10 m. below Pittsburg.

**MOONE**, a parish in co. Kildare, 1 m. SSW of Timolin. Area 7,280 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,073.

**MOONEY**, a township of Polk co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 864.—Also a township of Phillips co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 348.

**MOOR**, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 18 m. E of Loheia.

**MOOR**, an island in Magelhaen's archipelago, in N lat.  $31^{\circ} 27'$ , E long.  $145^{\circ} 30'$ .

**MOOR**, or **MOR**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Stuhl-Weissenburg, 41 m. SE of Raab, and 29 m. S of Komorn. Pop. in 1845, 7,000. It is well-built, and has 2 churches, cavalry barracks, a citadel, and a Capuchin monastery. Its trade consists chiefly in wine. It has suffered severely from earthquakes.

**MOORBURG**, a village 5 m. S of Hamburg, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,616.

**MOORBY**, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. SSE of Horncastle. Area 950 acres. Pop. in 1851, 159.

**MOORDRECHT**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, arrond. and 10 m. NE of Rotterdam, cant. and 2 m. SW of Gouda, on the r. bank of the Yssel. Pop. 1,904.

**MOORE**, a central county in the state of North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 740 sq. m., drained by Deep and Haw rivers, and by the sources of Lumber river. The soil on the margins of the streams is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 7,988; in 1850, 9,341. Its cap. is Carthage.—Also a township of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania. It has an undulating surface, drained by the head-waters of Hookendogne and Monokissy creeks, and bounded on the N by Blue mountain. The soil is chiefly gravel. Pop. in 1840, 2,389.—Also a township of Upper Canada, in the co. of Kent, skirted on the W by the St. Clair river. Pop. 780.

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**MOORE-CHURCH**, a parish in co. Meath,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Duleek. Area 5,290 acres. Pop. in 1851, 893.

**MOOREFIELD**, a village of Hardy co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 178 m. NW of Richmond, on the E bank of the S branch of Potomac river, at the junction of the S fork, and in one of the richest valleys in Virginia. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a v. of Nicolas township, in the state of Kentucky, 58 m. E by N of Frankfort, on a small branch of Licking river.

**MOORESBO**, a village of Cleveland co., in the state of North Carolina, U. S., on the W side of Sandy run, 16 m. from Rutherfordton.

**MOORESTOWN**, a village of Chester township, Burlington co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 26 m. S of Trenton, near the N branch of Pensauken creek. Pop. in 1840, 300.

**MOORESVILLE**, a village of Morgan co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 16 m. SW of Indianapolis, on the E side of White Lick river.

**MOORGAGA**, a parish in co. Mayo, 2 m. NNW of Shrule. Area 1,789 acres. Pop. in 1851, 294.

**MOORGHAB**. See **MURGHAB**.

**MOORHOUSE**, a township in Burgh-upon-Sands p., in Cumberland, 5 m. W by N of Carlisle. Pop. in 1831, 277; in 1851, 343.

**MOORLINCH**, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. E of Bridgewater. Area 8,520 acres. Pop. 2,439.

**MOORSEELE**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 4 m. W of Courtrai, on the r. bank of the Heuvelbeke. Pop. 4,256.

**MOORSHAM (GREAT)**, a township in Skelton p., in Yorkshire, 6 m. E by S of Guilsborough. Pop. 354.

**MOORSHEDABAD**. See **MURSHEDABAD**.

**MOORSLEDE**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 8 m. ENE of Ypres. Pop. 6,333, of whom a large proportion are employed in linen-weaving.

**MOORSLEY**, a township in the p. of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham. Pop. 942.

**MOORTHWAITE**, a township in Cumwhitton p., in Cumberland, 8 m. SE of Carlisle, on the Eden. Pop., with Northseach, 331.

**MOORWINSTOW**, a parish of Cornwall, situated upon the Bristol channel, 7 m. NNW of Stratton. Area 7,956 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,094.

**MOORZAN**, a town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, 75 m. NE of Segou.

**MOOS**. See **MOSS**.

**MOOSBURG**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 10 m. SW of Landshut, on the l. bank of the Isar. Pop. in 1838, 1,700. It is an old but well-built place, with 3 churches, and a fine hotel-de-ville.

**MOOSE HILLOCK**, a granite mountain of New Hampshire, U. S., 14 m. E of Haverhill. Alt. of N peak 4,636 ft. above sea-level.

**MOOSE ISLAND**, an island of the Lucayos group, 27 m. SE of the E extremity of Great Bahama island, in N lat. 26° 17'.—Also an island of the state of Maine, U. S., on the W side of Passamaquoddy bay. At its S end is an excellent harbour.

**MOOSE LAKE**, a lake of N. America, in N lat. 52° 40', W long. 93°.

**MOOSE RIVER**, a small river of Lower Canada, one of the head-waters of the St. Francis, which falls into the St. Lawrence at the entrance of Lake St. Peter.—Also a river of N. America, which issues from Lake Misenabe, and enters James's bay, in conjunction with the Abulibbe, after a NE course of 250 m.—Also a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which runs NE from the White mountains to the Androscoggin, in Shelburne.—Also a river of New York, which enters Black river a little above the High falls.

**MOOSEHEAD LAKE**, a lake of the state of Maine, U. S. It is of an irregular shape, being about 35 m. long, and from 10 to 15 m. broad, and containing 100,000 acres. It gives rise to the E branch of the Kennebec.

**MOOSETUCMAGUNTIC**, a lake of the state of Maine, U. S., a little NE of Umbagog lake, with which it communicates. It is 24 m. in length from NE to SW.

**MOOSH**. See **MUSH**.

**MOOSSI**, or **MOOSSIDU**, a city of Central Africa, reported to Park as the cap. of the kingdom of Gotto, which is situated to the SW of Bambarra.

**MOOSSO**. See **MASHOW**.

**MOOTAPILLY**. See **MOTAFILLY**.

**MOOUPTI**, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Omak, which flows in a SW course into the lake of Balkhash.

**MOOZTAGH**. See **MUZ-TAGH**.

**MOPEHA**. See **HOWE'S ISLAND**.

**MOQATTAM**. See **MOKATTAM**.

**MOQUEHUA**, a province and town of Peru, 16 leagues from the Pacific. The prov. is bounded on the N by the prov. of Lampa; on the NE by Paucorolla or Puno; on the E by Chucuito; on the S and SE by Arica; and on the W by Arequipa. It is of a cold temperature, from its being situated on the Cor-

dillera. The lower districts, however, are fertile, and produce great quantities of wine and brandy, which constitute its chief commerce, and with which it supplies all the country as far as Potosi on the Andes, by land-carriage, or by sea to Lima.—The town is situated at the foot of the Cordillera, in a pleasant and fertile valley, 80 m. SE of Arequipa. Pop. 6,000. It has a good church, and several convents. It suffered severely in 1715 by an earthquake.

**MORA**, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Alba, situated near the river Tanaro, 7 m. SW of Alba.—Also a river of Silesia, which rises on the borders of Moravia, and falls into the Oppa near Troppan.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. ESE of Toledo. Pop. 5,267. A manufactory of sword-blades here was formerly celebrated, but has fallen into decay.—Also a town in the prov. of Tarragona, on the Ebro, 23 m. N of Tortosa. Pop. 3,500.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 21 m. WSW of Avis, on the r. bank of the Odor.

**MORA**, a town of Central Africa, the cap. of Mandara, in N lat. 10° 20', E long. 14° 48'.

**MORACCA**. See **MORATSHA**.

**MORAD**. See **MURAD**.

**MORADABAD**, a district of Hindostan, in the Doab. Area 2,405 sq. m. Pop. 861,146. Its soil is sandy, but produces rice, wheat, and sugar.—Its cap., of the same name, is delightfully situated on the W bank of the Ramgunga, which is here, in December, "a sluggish river, as wide nearly as the Severn at Shrewsbury." It has some good streets; the principal one is paved with bricks. The houses are generally built of stone or brick, and are two or three stories high. Pop. 32,600. It has an active trade.—Also a town in the prov. of Ajmir, in N lat. 26° 40', E long. 75° 28'.

**MORAD-DAG**, or **MURAD-TAGH**, a mountain-ridge of Asiatic Turkey, 30 m. SW of Kutahiyah, intersecting the W side of the eyalet of Kutahiyah and Kermiyan, and enclosing by its numerous ramifications the valleys of the *Rhyndacus*, *Macestus*, *Hermus*, and *Maander*.

**MORADNAGUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 18 m. SW of Merut.

**MORAD-SU-GOLU**, a salt lake of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Koniye, adjoining the lake of Tuz-Goli on the W. It is about 8 m. in length, and 4 m. in breadth.

**MORAH**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 48 m. ESE of Jypur.

**MORAIJE**, a range of mountains in Africa, on the road from Angila to Murzuk.

**MORAINVILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, 11 m. E by N of Lisieux. Pop. 1,067.

**MORAISA**, a small sea-port of Tunis, anciently called *Maxula*, 24 m. ESE of Tunis.

**MORAITES**, a tribe of wandering shepherds, who inhabit certain parts of the Morea, and particularly the mountainous districts in the E of the peninsula adjacent to Napoli-di-Malvasia. They are said to correspond, in a striking degree, to the shepherds described by Theocritus, having preserved the garments of antiquity in all their original simplicity.

**MORAL**, a township of Shelby co., in Iowa, U. S. Pop. 1,146.

**MORAL (EL)**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SSE of Segovia, on the Caravias, a tributary of the Riaza.

**MORAL-DE-CALATRAVA (EL)**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4,972.

**MORAL-DE-LA-REYNA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNW of Valladolid. Pop. 417.

**MORALEJA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. NNW of Caceres, between the river Arrago and Gata. Pop. 900.

**MORALEJA-DE-EUMEDIO**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Madrid. Pop. 400.

**MORALES**, a settlement of New Granada, situated on the Rio Magdalena, in N lat.  $8^{\circ} 15'$ .

**MORALES**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. E of Zamora. Pop. 900.—Also a village in the prov. and 4 m. S of Zamora. Pop. 1,280.

**MORALES-DE-CAMPOS**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Valladolid. Pop. 450.

**MORAL-ZARZAL (EL)**, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Madrid, 9 m. W of Colmenar-Viejo. Pop. 420.

**MORANGE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Gros-Tenquin. Pop. 1,284.

**MORANNES**, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. N of Chateauf. Pop. 2,841. It stands on the l. bank of the Sarthe, and has paper-mills.

**MORANO**, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 5 m. WNW of Casale. Pop. 2,204.—Also a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 6 m. NW of Castrovillari. Pop. 8,500. It has manufactories of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

**MORANT**, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs into Morant bay, 22 m. ESE of Kingston.

**MORANT KEYS**, or **RANAS**, a few islets or rocks in the Caribbean sea, about 36 m. SE of Jamaica.

**MORANT POINT**, or **EAST POINT**, a cape of the island of Jamaica, forming its E extremity, in N lat.  $17^{\circ} 56'$ , W long.  $76^{\circ} 11'$ . An iron lighthouse has been erected upon it.

**MORAR (Loch)**, an inlet of the sea, on the E coast of the sound of Slate, in Inverness-shire, 8 m. in length, a little to the S of Loch Nevis.

**MORARIA (CAPE)**, a cape on the coast of Valencia, in Spain, in N lat.  $38^{\circ} 40'$ .

**MORAS**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Drome, 38 m. N of Valence. Pop. 4,229. It has grain and oil mills, and a considerable manufactory of agricultural implements.

**MORAT**, or **MURTEN-SEE**, a lake of Switzerland, in the cants. of Friburg and Vaud, 2 m. SE of the lake of Neufchatel, with which it is connected by the Broye. It is 7 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. It is 27 toises in depth, and abounds in fish. On the N it receives the Biberebach. On its SE bank is the town of M., 8 m. NW of Friburg. Pop. 1,853. It has an hospital, and an old castle, and was anciently walled. It sustained a severe siege in 1032, and again in 1292; but is chiefly memorable as the scene of the glorious defeat of Charles-the-Bold's army of 60,000 men by a handful of Swiss, on the 22d June, 1476.

**MORATA**, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the E coast of Ruatan, in N lat.  $16^{\circ} 25'$ .

**MORATA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. SE of Madrid, on the r. bank of the Taguna. Pop. 2,500.

**MORATA-DE-XALON**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Xalon. Pop. 1,986.

**MORATALLA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. WNW of Murcia, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Segura. Pop. 7,988. It has 8 monasteries and 2 hospitals, and a large square fort.

**MORATILLA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Madrid. Pop. 1,086.—Also a town in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Guadalajara.

**MORATSHA**, or **MORACCA**, a river of Albania, which rises in the Dinaric Alps, to the S of Mount Dormitor, not far from the sources of the Narenta, and flows in a SSE course through the Berdas territory, at first in a very narrow elevated valley or glen, as far as Ritshani, where it is joined by the

Malarieka; it then turns S, gradually striking to the SW, till it enters the plain of Scutari, a few miles N of Podgorizza, and is soon afterwards joined, on the r. bank, by the Zenta. Near Gerlic, 5 m. below Podgorizza, it is joined by the Zievna or Sim-sin, descending in a SSW course from Mount Troizza; and about 8 m. below this point it flows into the NW extremity of the lake of Scutari, at the fortress of Zabliak.

**MORAVA**, a river of Servia, formed by the union of two streams of that name, one of which descends from Mount Tschermene in Bosnia, the other from the Kara-dagh near Ghilan in Albania. The former has a N and E course of 150 m., and receives the Ivar; the other has about the same length of course N and W, and is swelled by the Toplitza and the Nissava. After the junction of the two main streams, the M. flows N to the Danube at Kulica, 6 m. NE of Semendria, a course of 116 m. It receives the Ravenatz and the Ressa on the r.; and the Zervasna, Osavnitzna, Lepenitzna, and Lemirvatz on the l. In contemplating the possible execution of a prolongation of the railway lines of Germany and Hungary across Turkey, the valley of the M. offers considerable facilities, and would probably be selected for the course of the line through Servia towards Vrana, and thence into the valley of the Vardar.

**MORAVA**, a small town of European Turkey, in Romania, situated on a small lake formed by the river Morava, 40 m. NNW of Nizza.

**MORAVIA AND AUSTRIAN SILESIA**, a province of the Austrian empire, lying between the parallels of  $48^{\circ} 35'$  and  $50^{\circ} 15'$  N lat.; and bounded on the N by Prussian Silesia, from which it is separated by the Oppa, the Oder, and the Vistula; on the NE by Galicia; on the E and SE by Hungary, from which it is separated by the Carpathian chain and the river March or Morawa; on the S by the archd. of Austria, from which it is separated, for a short distance, by the Taya; and on the W by Bohemia. It has an area of at least 10,600 sq. m. The two Silesian circles, which are separated from M. proper by the Sudetic chain running NW and SE, are the remnants of the duchy of Silesia, which Austria kept, on yielding the rest to Prussia in 1742. M. is administratively divided into 8 circles, namely,

	Area in Austrian sq. miles.	Pop. in 1837.
1. Brunn {Chief town}	82	87,183
2. Olmutz {Circle}	85	329,043
3. Prensau . . . . .	54	430,739
4. Hradisch . . . . .	65	229,164
5. Igiau . . . . .	48	248,101
6. Znaim . . . . .	52	181,957
7. Troppan . . . . .	48	157,752
8. Teschen . . . . .	42	237,156
		193,151
	Troops	42,996
	476	2,117,242

*Physical features.*] The country is intersected by several ranges of mountains, of which the highest are on the side of Bohemia. A branch of the Sudetic chain extends from the NW to the centre of the province; a branch of the Carpathians occupies a considerable part of the E and NE; while another less lofty Carpathian branch extends across the S part of the province. The lofty ridges are interspersed with fertile valleys; and a considerable part both in the S and N is composed of extensive plains. The rivers are numerous, but the greatest is the March or Morawa, which gives name to the county through which it flows from N to S, and, after absorbing most of the other rivers, in particular the Theya or Taya, falls into the Danube above Presburg. The general inclination of the surface is to



wards the Danube; that of Austrian Silesia, however, is towards the N. Towards the centre of M. Proper, and in the E part of Silesia, a number of small lakes occur. The general elevation of the surface is from 480 to 900 ft. above sea-level.—The soil is in general of great fertility, particularly in the S. Fine wheat, rye, barley, and oats are grown; but little corn is raised for exportation. Flax is cultivated in the circles of Brunn and Olmutz, and is noted for its fineness and length. In certain favourable situations the soil and climate are well-adapted to the grape, and the average yearly produce of wine is 440,000 *eimers*. Fruit is very abundant. The pasture-grounds are extensive in the mountains; and a great proportion of the Austrian heavy cavalry is or was furnished from this province. Horned cattle are not largely reared; but the case is otherwise with some of the humbler objects of the agriculturist's care, such as hogs, geese, and poultry. An estate of average size in this country comprises from 800 to 1,400 acres of arable land, from 150 to 300 acres of meadow-land, and from 1,000 to 3,000 acres of wood. The size of the peasants' holdings—of whom about two-thirds hold land—is about 24 acres. Distilleries and breweries are common on the farms.

*Climate.*] M., though remote from the sea, is subject, from the unevenness of its surface, to considerable variations in the temp. The mean temp. of Olmutz is about 47° 50'. The summer-heat sometimes reaches 95°. The prevailing winds are from the NW or SE. The NW winds are cloudy; the SE render the air pure and serene; which is the general characteristic of the climate.

*Productions.*] The mines of M. are of great antiquity, those of Iglau having been discovered in the 8th cent. Some gold and silver mines were formerly wrought, but they were lost sight of during the troubles of the 15th and 16th cent., and have never been resumed. At present, the most productive mines are those of iron and lead. The working of coal is little practised, but the strata are supposed to be rich. A kind of clay [*meerschau*] used in making the bowls of tobacco-pipes, occurs in various quarters. It is so soft as to admit of being moulded by the hand; but soon hardens, and loses a great deal of its specific gravity.

*Manufactures.*] This prov. has made considerable progress in manufactures, and has become, since the close of last cent., one of the most thriving portions of the Austrian empire. Woollens, linen, and cotton are manufactured on a large scale; the two former consuming not only all the wool and flax raised in the country, but requiring a large importation from other parts. Wool is brought from Hungary; flax from Silesia and Austrian Poland. The oldest woollen manufactures are in the neighbourhood of Iglau. Woollens are also manufactured on a large scale at Fulnek and Machrisch-Neustadt in the N, and at Brunn and Peltzsch in the S. Dyeing is conducted in great perfection at Brunn, almost all the cloth made in M. being sent thither for that purpose. Machinery on the English plan has of late come into extensive use. Cotton-works also are extensively diffused. The other manufactures of M., such as leather, paper, potash, beet-root sugar, and glass, are comparatively of small importance. The imports consist chiefly of oil, flax, cotton, and silk, or the raw materials of manufacture; besides cattle, wine, and hardware, for consumption.—The only navigable river is the March or Morawa; goods are almost always conveyed in waggons. There are two great commercial roads, both leading from Vienna; the one passing by Prague, Znaim, and Iglau, in the W; the other by Bruna and Olmutz, through the centre of the country. The traffic of the country has been

vastly facilitated by the execution of two great lines of railway; one entering the country at Zwittau on the NW, and running down the valley of the Zwit-tawa to Brunn, and thence bending SSE to Kostel, a little beyond which it crosses the Taya, and enters the archd. of Austria; the other crossing the NE frontier at Mahr, and running down the valleys of the Oder, and the Beesawa, to Prerau; thence S to Napagedl; and thence SSW down the valley of the Morava to its junction with the former line near Lundenburg, in the S extremity of the country. A third line runs from Prerau, up the valley of the Morava, and joins the first-mentioned line at Trubitz. By these lines, M. is connected with Dresden, Breslau, Cracow, and Vienna.

*Population.*] The great bulk of the pop. consists of Slavonians, who were once nearly wholly Protestant in their form of worship; but the emperor Ferdinand introduced the Roman Catholic worship after the fatal battle of Prague in 1620; and the pop. is now almost wholly Catholic, and subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop of Olmutz. In 1840 the Catholics numbered 1,983,402; the Lutherans 77,606; and the Calvinists 28,935. The doctrines of Huss, Luther, and the Anabaptists, were early received in this country; and these sects formed the union of Herrnhut negotiated by the celebrated Count Zinzendorf. When the toleration edict of Joseph appeared in 1788, a number of the inhabitants left the Catholic church; and in Silesia, the Lutherans, by right of ancient treaties, have always enjoyed the free exercise of their religion. The pop. of M. and Austrian Silesia amounted in 1818 to 1,749,486 souls; in 1837, to 2,117,242, being an increase of 21 per cent. on 20 years; on 1st January 1840, the pop. was 2,166,638; in 1850, 2,238,424, of whom 1,799,838 were returned as the pop. of M. proper, and 438,586 as that of the Silesian portion of the prov. The Germans settled here in the 9th and following centuries, and their descendants now form about a fourth of the whole pop. They form the majority of the pop. in the mountain-districts. The Slavonians, the aborigines of the country, are divided into a number of tribes who differ greatly in language, manners, and dress. They are generally located in the plains. The Moravian language is of course a Slayonic dialect, and seems to have been first reduced to writing by Cyrillus, a Christian missionary, who was sent by the emperor Michael, in the 9th century, to convert this uncivilised race from Paganism.

*Government, &c.*] M. has, like the other provs. of the Austrian empire, an assembly of states or representatives, but their influence is little more than nominal. They meet once a-year to determine, not the amount of their taxes, but their repartition and mode of levy. The sessions of the collective body are short, but a deputation or committee sits the whole year for the despatch of business. The civil administration is conducted by a governor and court of appeal; the military, by a general and other officers.—As to education, there are in M. 7 gymnasias or classical schools, and about 1,500 elementary schools. A university was founded at Olmutz in 1567; in 1782 it was converted into a lyceum or academy; and in 1827 was re-established as a university, with 7 professors of theology, 5 of jurisprudence, 7 of medicine, and 6 of philosophy. The number of pupils attending it in 1849 was 946.—The revenue of M. is stated by Zimmermann to amount to 5,793,120 florins, and that of Austrian Silesia to 557,209, making a total of 6,350,329 fl. or £740,880.—In 1850 there were 117 towns, 186 market-towns, and 3,691 villages in the prov.

*History.*] M. bore in ancient times the name of Quadia, and formed part of the territory possessed by the Quadi and Marci.

ruant, two tribes who were for several centuries the terror of the Roman frontier, and found means to preserve their independence till overpowered in the 5th cent. by Attila. The Slavonians whom that rude invader had hurried away, retreating after his defeat by (Elus), founded a republic here, and assumed the title of *Sirei Marusani* from the name of their principal river. They preserved a precarious independence, sometimes at the expense of an annual tribute to the Franks, the Bohemians, and the Saxons, till a chieftain of the name of Swatopluk, or Zventhaidus, had the address to unite the whole of the Slavonic republics into one state, and founded the kingdom of *Moravia* or *Marahania*, which, if we may put faith in the traditions of that age, comprehended not only the present Moravia, but Bohemia, the Voligland, Miesia, Lusatia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, with part of Upper and Lower Pannonia, and Dalmatia. Swatopluk died in 894, and left his possessions among his three sons; but dissensions arising among them, the *Boiti*, ancestors of the Bohemians, conquered a part of their dominions; and soon after a more formidable enemy appeared in the Magyars, who gave the Moravians a complete defeat in 907, and put an end to their independence. After being reduced to little better than a desert by this barbarous invasion, M. was seized by the dukes of Bohemia, who kept it till 1182, when it again became a separate government, and was erected into a marquisate. It fell next into the hands of the Hungarians, but was not finally subdued till 1527, when, Ferdinand I. succeeding to the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia, M. was added to the possessions of the house of Austria, and has ever since been subject to the same sovereign. In 1805 it was the theatre of the war between the French and the Austro-Russian armies.

**MORAVIA**, a township of New York, U. S., 158 m. W of Albany. Pop. 2,010.

**MORAVICZA**, a large village of Austrian Illyria, in the maritime circle of Fiume, 32 m. E of Fiume.

**MORAWA**, or **MARCH**, a large river of the Austrian states, which has its source at the foot of the Schneeberg, a lofty mountain situated at the junction of the territories of Bohemia, Moravia, and the co. of Glatz, near Altstadt. It flows, from N to S, through Moravia, separates Lower Austria from Hungary, and falls into the Danube above Presburg. It is joined by several streams of considerable size, such as, on the r., the Hanna, Taysa, Zaya, and Rust; and, on the l., the Beczwa, Miava, and Bodawa. It was the *Mora* or *Marus* of the Romans.

**MORAWKA**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 9 m. SW of Teschen. Pop. 2,930.

**MORAY** (PROVINCE OF), an ancient division of Scotland, which comprehended the shires of Nairn, Moray proper, or Elgin, and a great part of the shire of Banff.

**MORAYSHIRE**. See **ELGINSHIRE**.

**MORAZES**, a name by which the Ostiaks who inhabit the N part of the gov. of Tomsk, in the environs of Naryn, in Asiatic Russia, are distinguished. They are, like the Samoiedes, from whom they have sprung, idolaters, and are governed by their shamans.

**MORBAT**, or **MIRBAT**, a village of 30 or 40 mud and stone houses on the SE coast of Arabia, in N lat. 16° 59' 15", E long. 54° 47' 40", situated in the centre of a small but well-sheltered bay, open only to the S and W. A rocky point to the S, in N lat. 16° 57' 50", E long. 54° 47' 26", is known as Ras-Morbat. Its sheikh levies a small anchorage-fee proportioned to the size of the vessels using the anchorage. Indifferent bullocks and brackish water may be obtained here.

**MORBEQUE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. S of Hazebrouck. Pop. in 1841, 3,975. It has a brewery, an oil-mill, and distilleries of gin, and carries on a considerable trade in cloth.

**MORBEGNO**, or **MORBEN**, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, delegation and 14 m. WSW of Sondrio, and 35 m. NE of Como, on the r. bank of the Bitto, near its confluence with the Adda, and at the foot of Mount Legnone. Pop. 3,300. It is one of the largest and finest towns in the Valteline, and has an ancient cathedral. It possesses numerous silk-mills. Cheese is extensively manufactured in the adjacent valley of Bitto.

**MORBEYA**, **MORDEA**, **OMER-BEGH**, or **UMM-ER-**

**R'BIEH**, a river of Morocco, which has its source in Mount-Magran, in the Great Atlas, to the E of Tadla; runs WNW between the provinces of Morocco and Fez; and throws itself into the Atlantic near Azamor, and after a rapid course of 180 m. It possesses considerable depth; but its bar is dry at low water, and its entrance dangerous.

**MORBIER**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 2 m. N of Morez, and 14 m. NNE of St. Claude. Pop. 2,042. It has manufactories of watches and clocks, and various kinds of iron ware, and has a considerable trade in wine.

**MORBIHAN**, a maritime department in the W of France, lying between the parallels of 47° 15' and 48° 10' N; and bounded on the N by the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord; on the E, by that of Ile-et-Vilaine, from which it is separated by the Aff; on the SE by Loire-Inferieure; on the W by Finistere; and on the S by the Atlantic, which here forms the gulf which gives name to the dep. Its length from E to W is about 70 m.; its breadth varies from 25 to 45 m. Its area is 681,935 hectares. Its coast-line is very sinuous, and a number of islets are scattered along it, the principal of which are Belle-Ile, Groix, Honat, Hoëdie, Ile-aux Moines, and Ile-d'Arz.—The principal rivers are the Vilaine in the E, and the Blavet and Ille on the W. The next in importance are the Oust and the Aff, both affluents of the Vilaine; and the Scorf, an affluent of the Blavet. The canal of the Blavet, from Hennebont to Pontivy, is wholly in this dep., and a portion of that from Nantes to Brest. The surface is low; but in the N, a few spurs of the Montagnes-Noires diversify the face of the country.—The soil is thus classified: 271,191 hect. wastes and heaths; 318,028 h. gravelly or stony; 1,541 h. sandy; 60,373 h. clayey. Towards the coast, the fertility generally increases. Agriculture is in a backward state, yet more corn is grown than is required for home-consumption. Wheat, oats, rye, maize, potatoes, turnips, hemp, and flax are the chief productions. Cattle and horses are reared in considerable numbers. The live stock in 1839 was returned at 42,399 horses, 294,461 horned cattle, 254,948 sheep, 59,495 pigs, and 10,353 goats. Bees are extensively reared, the annual export of honey amounting to 450,000 kilog., and of wax to 30,000 kilog., worth together about £15,000. Cyder is extensively made; but little wine is produced. Iron and salt are the chief mineral productions. The pilchard fishery employs about 500 boats on the coast; and its produce is estimated at 1,400,000 fr. yearly. At Josselin and Malestroit are large woolen factories. Ship-building is conducted at Lorient, and several other ports.—The pop. of the dep. in 1801 was 401,215; in 1831, 433,522; in 1841, 446,331; in 1851, 478,171. In 1840, the dep. possessed a royal college, 5 communal colleges, 10 secondary establishments, and 253 elementary schools, attended by 14,082 pupils in winter.—The dep. is administratively divided into 4 arrondissements: viz. Lorient, Ploermel, Pontivy, and Vannes; which were subdivided in 1851 into 37 cantons, and 234 communes. It sent 6 deputies to the legislature under the late régime, who in 1839 were chosen by 1,452 electors. In 1835 of 96,602 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 45,234 were assessed at less than 5 fr., and only 163 at about 500 fr. The chief towns are Lorient and Vannes. The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Vannes.

**MORBORN**, a parish of Huntingdonshire, 2½ m. NW of Hilton. Area 1,174 acres. Pop. in 1831, 94; in 1851, 122.

**MORCHANSK**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tambov. The district occupies the central part of the gov., and is very fertile,

producing grain, fine pasturage, and excellent timber. Pop. 105,000.—The town is 60 m. N of Tambov, on the l. bank of the Tsna, an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 5,500. It contains 3 churches, two of which are built of wood, and has manufactories of sailcloth and of vitriol and of tallow, a large rope-work, a fine paper-mill, and several saw and fulling mills. The trade consists chiefly in corn, honey, and cattle.

**MORCHARD-BISHOP**, a parish of Devonshire, 6 m. NW of Crediton. Area 7,088 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,003; in 1851, 1,854.

**MORCO**, or **MORCOVICO**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino, district and 6 m. SSW of Lugano and circle of Carona, on the lake of Lugano.

**MORCONE**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 17 m. SSW of Campobasso, and 15 m. E of Piedimonte, on a height. Pop. 5,000. It is walled round and defended by a fort, and has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

**MORCOTT**, a parish in the co. of Rutland,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. W by N of Duddington, on a branch of the river Chatter. Area 1,343 acres. Pop. in 1851, 667.

**MORDEIRA**, a bay of the island of Sal, in the group of the Cape Verd islands, in N lat.  $16^{\circ} 41'$ , and W long.  $23^{\circ}$ .

**MORDELLES**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, and arrond. of Rennes. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,432; in 1841, 7,413. The village is 9 m. WSW of Rennes, on the l. bank of the Meu, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 2,637.

**MORDEN**, a parish in the co. of Dorset,  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. N by E of Wareham. Area 6,574 acres. Pop. in 1831, 819; in 1851, 1,018.

**MORDEN-STEEPLE**, a parish in Cambridge-shire,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. W by N of Royston. Area 3,767 acres. Pop. in 1831, 645; in 1851, 888.

**MORDIFORD**, a parish in Herefordshire,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. SE of Hereford, on the river Frome, at its junction with the Wye. Area 1,478 acres. Pop. in 1851, 677.

**MORDINGEN**, a village in the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 5 m. E of Breisach. Pop. 1,640.

**MORDINGTON**, a parish on the coast of Berwickshire,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. NW of Berwick. Area 3,523 acres. Pop. in 1851, 426.

**MORDON**, a parish in Sedgfield parish, co. palatine of Durham,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. SE of Bishop-Auckland, on the Sherne. Area 1,537 acres. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1851, 163.—Also a parish in Surrey,  $\frac{9}{4}$  m. SW of London. Area 1,422 acres. Pop. in 1831, 655; in 1851, 628.

**MORDOVSKAIA-BOGOROSLANE**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 10 m. N of Bogoroslane.

**MORDVINOV**, a bay of the SE coast of the peninsula of Sagalin, enclosed on the E by Cape Tonin.

**MORDVINS**, one of the many uncivilized tribes who inhabit the Russian empire. They are of Finnish descent, and are spread over the NE part of European Russia, in the gov. of Nizni-Novgorod, Simbirsk, Kasan, and Orenburg. They are pretty numerous, and are divided into two classes—the Mokshans and Ershans. A portion have embraced Christianity; the rest are pagans. They cultivate the ground with more industry than the Russian peasantry in general do.

**MORDY**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie, obwojcie and 11 m. ENE of Siedlec. Pop. 450.

**MORE**, a parish in Salop,  $\frac{2}{5}$  m. N by E of Bishop's-Castle, on the river Osmv. Area 3,533 acres. Pop. in 1831, 272; in 1851, 260.

**MOREA**. See article GREECE.

**MOREA**, a group of lofty mountains, in the island of Java and prov. of Japara.

**MOREAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 2 m. N of Lorient, and 15 m. SE of Pontivy. Pop. in 1841, 3,075.

**MOREBAR**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 45 m. ENE of Bombay, prov. of Aungmyab, district and 18 m. E of Kalliance.

**MOREBAT**. See MORBAT.

**MOREBATH**, a parish in Devonshire, 2 m. N by W of Bampton, on the river Exe. Area 3,449 acres. Pop. in 1831, 436; in 1851, 514.

**MOREBATTLE**, a parish in Roxburghshire, 6 m. SE of Kelso. Pop. 997.

**MORECAMBE-BAY**, a large inlet of the Irish sea, between the coast of the main body of the N division of Lancashire, and the district of Furness. Including Lancaster bay, its entrance lies between Rossal-point, the NW point of Amounderness hundred, and S point of Lancaster bay, and the SE point of Walney isle. Between these two points, the distance is 8 m. N by W  $\frac{1}{4}$  W; and a line drawn nearly perpendicular to this line to the mouth of the river Kent, at the extreme head of the bay, measures 19 m. The average breadth of the bay is 10 m. On the S side of Lancaster bay lies the newly formed port of Fleetwood, in N lat.  $53^{\circ} 57'$ , W long.  $3^{\circ} 1'$ . On the opposite side of Lancaster bay is Sunderland harbour, at the mouth of the Lune. On the same side of the larger bay, about 4 m. N by E of Sunderland-point, is the rising village of Morecambe, which is connected with Lancaster by railway. On the NW side of the bay the river Leven discharges itself by a broad estuary. Walney lighthouse is in N lat.  $54^{\circ} 2'$ , W long.  $3^{\circ} 10'$ , 36 m. NE by N from the NW lighthouse in Liverpool bay, and 55 m. NE by E  $\frac{1}{4}$  E from the Menai lighthouse. Within the S point of Walney island lies the Piel or Fodray harbour; and from Roe island, on the l. side of the harbour, a railway is now carried upon piles into Walney island, and thence to Dalton, Ulverstone, and the Lake district.—The upper part of M. bay is quite dry at low water. See articles DUNBOY, FLEETWOOD, and LANCASTER.

**MOREDA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 29 m. ENE of Granada, and partido of Iznalloz, on a height. Pop. 660.—Also a town in Old Castile, in the prov. of Alava, Hermandad, and partido and 10 m. ESE of La Guardia. Pop. 546.

**MOREE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, and arrond. of Vendôme. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,710; in 1841, 9,670. The town is 12 m. NE of Vendôme, on the l. bank of the Loir. Pop. 1,218. It is enclosed by an old wall flanked with bastions, but now much dilapidated. It has a tile-work.

**MOREFIELD**, a township of Clark co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 1,071.—Also a township of Harrison co., in the same state. Pop. 1,505.

**MOREHOUSE**, a township of Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 82 m. NW of Albany. It has a diversified surface, and contains numerous lakes and ponds. The soil consists chiefly of sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 169.

**MOREHOUSEVILLE**, a village of Morehouse township, Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 117 m. NW of Albany.

**MOREIRA**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 4 m. NNE of Trancoso, and 32 m. E of Viseu, on the r. bank of the Sobrado. Pop. 702.

**MOREISHWAR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aungmyab, 34 m. SE of Panah, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 16'$ .

**MORELAND**, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 14 m. NE of Norristown, and 16 m. N of Philadelphia. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Pennypack river and its tributaries. The soil is chiefly loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,162.—Also a township of Lycoming co., in the same state, 94 m. N of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Little Muncy creek. The soil is gravelly. Pop. 682.—Also a township of Philadelphia co., in the same state. Pop. 469.—Also a township of Scott co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 1,318.

**MORELEIGH**, a parish of Devonshire,  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. SSW of Totness. Area 1,487 acres. Pop. 158.

**MORELLA**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 44 m. NNW of Castellon-de-la-Plana. The partido comprises 26 pueblos



The town is 28 m. NW of Peniscola, built amphitheatrically, on a steep eminence, the summit of which is crowned with a castle. Pop. 6,211. It contains 3 parish-churches, several convents, numerous fountains, and a public granary; and has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

**MORENA (SIERRA)**, [*i. e.* 'Brown mountains,'] a mountain-chain or region extending ENE and WSW, along great part of the S of Spain and Portugal, between the parallels of  $37^{\circ} 5'$  and  $39^{\circ} 30' N$  lat., forming the S buttress of the great table-land of Spain, and separating the two basins of the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquivir. It begins to the W of Albucete, near the E border of La-Mancha, in the Sierra-de-Alcaraz, and runs W, separating La-Mancha and Estremadura from Jaen, Cordova, and Seville. It sinks towards the borders of Portugal, so as to admit the passage of the Guadiana; but it soon reappears to the W, and separating Alemtejo from Algarva, terminates in Cape St. Vincent on the Atlantic. It may be regarded as a mountainous tract covered with short ridges, running SW in its E part, and SE as they approach the W extremity. Towards its E extremity this mountain-tract is from 30 to 40 m. in breadth; but it increases to double the latter breadth as it approaches the frontiers of Portugal. The most eastern section of the Sierra M. stretches from the Sierra-Consuegra, by which it is connected with the great Iberian chain, SW to the sources of the Guadiana. The next section, which is the largest, and the most elevated, is comprised between the sources of the Guadiana and those of the Bembezar and Matachel. It runs WSW, and forms the Sierra M. properly so called, and sometimes is known in its W part as the Sierra-de-Cordova. The third section is the Sierra-de-Constantina, which, bending towards the N, describes the arc of a circle around the sources of the Biarez. The most western section extends from the source of the Huelva, in a SW direction, under the name of the Sierra-de-Aroche. From the first or eastern section a spur is propelled NW between the sources of the Guadiana and its affluent the Zaneira. The Sierra M. proper throws off 4 spurs from its N flank, of which the most eastern runs in a low chain between the Guadiana and the Azuer; the next, between the Azuer and the Jabulon; the third runs along the r. bank of the Guadalmez; and the W separates the basins of the Zuga and the Matachel. The spurs on the S flank of this division are 10 in number, and respectively run between the rivers Guadarmena, Guadalen, Almudiel, Herrumblar, Jandula, Yeguas, Arenoso, Guadamellato, Cuzna, Guadiato, and Bembezar. Among the chief branches of the Sierra-de-Constantina are one running N between the Matachel and the Guajira; the Sierra-de-los-Santos or los-Caballeros, which separates the upper courses of the Guajira and Ardilla; and the Sierra-de-Guadalecanal, between the Bembezar and Biarez, on the S. From the Sierra-de-Aroche a branch runs NW between the basins of the Chanza and the Ardilla; and from its SE flank, two chains run between the Rio-San-Lucar, the Tinto, and the Odriel, towards the Atlantic.—The most important pass over the Sierra M. is that of Despena-Perros, formed by the Almudiel, and along which the road from Madrid to Andujar, "one of the finest high-roads in Europe" [*Bourgoing*], passes.—It has been inferred by recent geologists, that the Sierra M., though a low range, is the most ancient of the three chains of mountains which form the nucleus of Central Spain, from the fact that, on both its sides, the tertiary strata in contact with the old rocks are horizontal. The Sierra M., though of so great extent, in point of altitude cannot be compared to several even of the

inferior chains of the peninsula. Its elevation never exceeds 3,000 ft.; and in many places, particularly in its E and W extremities, it is much less. Few parts are covered with snow more than three months. Its central part is broad, and covers nearly the whole of the prov. of Cordova. It owes its chief celebrity to the romantic and gloomy scenery of many spots, particularly on the great roads; and its extensive forests, rocks, precipices, and valleys, still afford a secure retreat to lawless banditti, particularly in times of political agitation. Many parts of the chain, though capable of cultivation, are totally deserted even on the great roads. The Spanish minister Olivaie, about the middle of last cent., conceived the idea of settling colonies of foreigners, particularly French and Germans, on these mountains. The plan at first met with considerable success; and in 1767, the *nuevas poblaciones* or colonies consisted of about 10,000 individuals, spread over a space of 1,350 sq. m.; but on the removal of Olivaie from office, they were neglected, and soon decayed. Many of the settlers were cut off by disease and want, others returned to their own countries. Their places were, however, in part occupied by native Spaniards; and in 1791, the number of settlers still amounted to 6,200. They are employed partly in tillage, partly in manufacturing glass, linen, and woollen. The district which they inhabit is reckoned part of the prov. of Jaen, and the chief place is Carolina.

**MORENTE**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 21 m. E of Cordova, partido and 2 m. NNE of Bujalance. Pop. 314.

**MORERA (La)**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 32 m. SSE of Badajoz, partido and 14 m. NNW of Zafra. Pop. 686.

**MORES**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. WSW of Zaragoza, partido and 8 m. NNE of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Xalon, at the foot of a hill. Pop. 509. It possesses a castle, and has several oil-mills.

**MORESBY**, a parish of Cumberland,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  m. ENE of Whitehaven. Area 2,187 acres. Pop. 1,311.

**MORESNET**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Verviers, watered by the Gueule. Pop. of dep. 524. The v. is 21 m. ENE of Liege, and 6 m. SW of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 152.

**MORESTEAD**, a parish of Hampshire, 3 m. SE of Winchester. Area 1,519 acres. Pop. in 1831, 90; in 1851, 107.

**MORESTEL**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, and arrond. of La-Tour-du-Pin. The cant. comprises 20 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,735; in 1841, 20,419. The town is 9 m. N of La-Tour-du-Pin, and 39 m. NW of Grenoble. Pop. 1,326. It has a manufactory of beet-root sugar.

**MORET**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and arrond. of Fontainebleau. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,916; in 1841, 10,338. The town is 6 m. ESE of Fontainebleau, and 14 m. SSE of Melun, on the l. bank of the Loing, at the junction of the canal of that name, and near the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1841, 1,672. It is enclosed by old walls, and contains a fine Gothic church, and a castle, now in ruins, which belonged to Sully, and which was purchased in 1604 by Henry IV. for Jacqueline-de-Beuil. It has three gates, and a suburb extending between the river and the canal; its streets are straight and well-kept, and the houses generally well-built. It possesses numerous corn and tan mills, and carries on a considerable trade in wine, corn, wood, potatoes, flour, and paving-stones. This town was taken by the English in 1420, and held by them

for 10 years. Its fortifications were constructed by Charles VII.

**MORETON**, a township in Bidston p., co.-palatine of Chester,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Great Newton. Area 1,193 acres. Pop., with Lingham, in 1831, 247; in 1851, 350.—Also a township in Astbury p., co.-palatine of Chester,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Congleton. Area 1,100 acres. Pop., with Alcumlow, in 1831, 141; in 1851, 133.—Also a parish in Dorset, 7 m. E by S of Dorchester, on the river Frome. The SW railway has a station here. Area 2,311 acres. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1851, 227.—Also a parish in Essex, 11 m. W of Chelmsford, on a branch of the Roding. Area 1,421 acres. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1851, 544.—Also a parish in the liberty of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, 2 m. SE of Southwell, on the Trent. Area 498 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1851, 140.—Also a chapelry in Llanyblodwell p., Salop,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by E of Oswestry, in the line of the Montgomery canal.—Also a hamlet in Guosall p., Staffordshire, 3 m. ESE of Newport.

**MORETON BAY**, an inlet on the coast of Stanley co., New South Wales, between the parallels of  $37^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ}$  S. enclosed by the mainland on the W, and Stradbroke and Moreton islands on the E, but open to the N. It is 45 m. in length, by 20 m. in greatest width. The river Brisbane enters the bay about the middle of its W side, and is the means of opening up an immense extent of fine pastoral country in the interior. Its entrance, however, has only a depth of 10 or 11 ft. at high water, with 18 ft. over the bar on both sides; and is both guarded and concealed by a small island called Bird Island, the position of which is in S lat.  $27^{\circ} 1'$ , E long.  $153^{\circ} 26'$ . The rivers Logan, Tweed, and Scott, also flow into the bay. The townships of North and South Brisbane, are 14 m. from the mouth of the river.—The W shores of the bay, from the entrance of Fumice-stone river to Red-cliff point, are faced by a reef of considerable breadth. The *dagong* frequents the mud-flats of the harbour and the river Brisbane. The species of fish most common in the bay are mullet, bream, whiting, cod, turtle, and *pudlinha*, a species of fish resembling a mullet.—The M. bay district is bounded on the S by the ranges which separate the sources of the Brisbane and Logan from those of the Richmond and Clarence; on the W by the water-shed dividing the rivers flowing W into the interior from those which flow towards the coast; and on the N by the present limits of New South Wales, namely the parallel of  $26^{\circ}$ . Its soil and climate are admirably adapted for the production of every species of European grain, as well as of those peculiar to warmer climates; for as vegetation goes on without interruption all the year round, the farmer has only to select for the growth of any description of grain the particular season that will insure the temp. required to bring it to maturity. Maize returns on alluvial land in good condition, 80 bushels an acre; wheat, from 30 to 34 bushels, of from 62 to 65 lbs. per bushel. Coffee has been produced, and cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Among the fruits are the bananas, pineapple, orange, wild fig, and the cabbage and banyole palms.

**MORETON-CORBET**, a parish in Salop,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Wem, on the river Roden. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 247; in 1851, 283.

**MORETON-HAMPSTEAD**, a parish and market-town in Devonshire, 12 m. WSW of Exeter. Area 7,656 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,768; in 1831, 1,864; in 1851, 1,858. The town is situated on a gentle eminence near the verge of Dartmoor, and is nearly surrounded by lofty hills. It consists of one principal street, and two or three smaller ones; the houses are generally ancient, and irregularly built. The woollen trade, which formerly flourished here, is now confined chiefly to worsted spinning. Tanning and rope-making are carried on to some extent; in the vicinity are quarries of granite.

**MORETON ISLAND**, an island off the coast of New South Wales, on the E side of Moreton bay. It is 19 m. in length, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. in greatest breadth; and consists for the most part of a series of sand hills, one of which, Mount Tempest, is said to be 910 ft. in height. On the NW, it has a large tract of swampy ground. The soil is poor; the grass coarse and sedge-like; all the timber of small size.

**MORETON-MAIDS**, or **MAIDSMORTON**, a parish in Bucks, 1 m. NE of Buckingham. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 474; in 1851, 573.

**MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH**, a parish and mar-

ket-town, in the co. of Gloucester, 26 m. ENE of Gloucester. Area 900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,331; in 1851, 1,512. The town, which consists chiefly of one long street, is pleasantly situated in a valley, on the Roman fosse way. The manufacture of linen cloth is carried on here.

**MORETON (NORTH)**, a parish in Berks, 3 m. W of Wallingford. Area 1,103 acres. Pop. in 1831, 362; in 1851, 322.

**MORETON-SEA**, a parish in Salop, 3 m. W by N of Drayton-in-Hales, on a branch of the Tern. Area 4,804 acres. Pop. in 1831, 679; in 1851, 701.

**MORETON (SOUTH)**, a parish in Berks,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Wallingford, on a branch of the Thames, and nearly separated from North M. by the line of the Great Western railway. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 410; in 1851, 420.

**MORETON-VALENCE**, a parish in Gloucestershire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of Stroud. Area 1,432 acres. Pop. in 1801, 265; in 1831, 324; in 1851, 307.

**MORETOWN**, a township of Washington co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 13 m. W of Montpelier. It has a mountainous surface to a great extent unfit for cultivation, and is watered by Mad river, an affluent of Winooski river. Pop. in 1840, 1,128.

**MORETTA**, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, capital of a mandamento, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Saluccio, and 15 m. SE of Pignerol, on the r. bank of the Po. Pop. 3,387. It is well-built, and has a church dedicated to the Virgin, which attracts large numbers of pilgrims.

**MOREUIL**, a cauton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and arrond. of Montdidier. The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,668; in 1841, 14,743. The town is 11 m. NNW of Montdidier, and 14 m. SE of Amiens, on the r. bank of the Avre. Pop. in 1841, 2,222. It has manufactories of hosiery, a brewery, and a brick work.

**MOREVI**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and peninsula of the Gujerat, capital of the Muchukaunta, 120 m. WSW of Ahmedabad, on the Meehu, 27 m. from the gulf of Kutch.

**MOREVSKOE**, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 240 m. SW of Tobolsk, district and 24 m. E of Kurgan.

**MOREWAURA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Gujerat, near the E bank of the Run, and 24 m. NW of Rahdupur. It is the capital of a small state, which is governed by a khan.

**MOREY**, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 8 m. SW of Dijon. Pop. 660.

**MOREZ**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Jura, 25 m. ESE of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 2,804.

**MORFIL**, or **MORVIL**, a parish in Pembrokeshire, S. Wales,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE by E of Fishguard or Abergwain. Pop. in 1801, 125; in 1851, 139.

**MORFIL (ILE A)**, an island formed by the Senegal river of Western Africa, in the Fulah territory, by its dividing into two arms at the junction of the Guilum, in about  $16^{\circ} 12'$  N lat., and  $13^{\circ} 15'$  E long. These arms, of which the northern and largest retains the name of the Senegal, while the southern is called the Morfil, or 'River of Ivory,' enclose first the island of Bilbos, and then that of M., and reunite at the W extremity of the latter island, after having been separated for about 100 m. The length of Bilbos is about 28 m.; of M. 72 m. They have an average width of 6 or 7 m.

**MORGAB**. See **MURGAN**.

**MORGAN**, a county in the N part of the state of Virginia, comprising an area of 350 sq. m. It has an irregular and rocky surface, and is drained by Cacapon river and Sleepy creek, both affluents of the

Potomac. In the valleys the soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,253; in 1850, 3,557. Its cap. is Bath.—Also a central co. of the state of Georgia, containing a superficies of 320 sq. m., drained by branches of Oconee river. Pop. in 1840, 9,121, of whom 5,646 were slaves; in 1850, 10,743. Its cap. is Madison.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Alabama, comprising an area of 720 sq. m., bounded on the N by Tennessee river, and drained by Flint river and Cotaco creek and their branches. Pop. in 1840, 9,841, of whom 3,216 were slaves; in 1850, 10,125. Its cap. is Summerville.—Also a central co. of the state of Tennessee, containing an area of 640 sq. m., drained by Emery river and its branches, affluents of Tennessee river, and by branches of the S fork of Cumberland river. It is traversed by Cumberland mountains, and is generally hilly. Pop. in 1840, 1,660; in 1850, 4,330. Its cap. is Montgomery.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Kentucky, containing an area of 890 sq. m., drained by Licking river and its branches, and by a branch of Kentucky river. Pop. in 1840, 4,603; in 1850, 7,622. Its cap. is West Liberty.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Ohio, containing an area, generally hilly, of 500 sq. m., and drained by Muskingum river and its branches, and by Duck creek. The soil is fertile, and on the Muskingum are extensive salt-works. Pop. in 1840, 20,852; in 1850, 28,326. Its cap. is Maconville.—Also a central co. of the state of Indiana, containing an area of 453 sq. m., drained by the W fork of White river and its branches. It has a hilly surface, but is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 10,741; in 1850, 14,654. Its cap. is Martinsville.—Also a central co. of the state of Illinois, containing an area of 510 sq. m., bordered on the W by Illinois river, and drained by Indian, Mauvassetterre, Apple, and Sandy creeks. The soil is extremely fertile, and is generally well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 19,547; in 1850, 16,065. Its cap. is Jacksonville.—Also a central co. of the state of Missouri, containing an area of 792 sq. m., drained by the S fork of La Mine river and Moreau creek, and by branches of Osage river. Its surface consists of woodland and prairie, and on the streams possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 4,407; in 1850, 4,648. Its cap. is Versailles.—Also a township of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, 50 m. NE of Montpelier. The surface is hilly, and is drained by a head-branch of Clyde river. It contains also a lake of considerable size. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 422.—Also a township of Greene co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,094.—Also a township of Ashtabula co., in the state of Ohio, 195 m. NE of Columbus, and watered by Grand river. Pop. 643.—Also a township of Butler co., in the same state. Pop. 1,726.—Also a township of Gallia co., in the same state. Pop. 744.—Also a township of Knox co., in the same state. Pop. 912.—Also a township of Morgan co., in the same state. Pop. 1,518.—Also a township of Scioto co., in the same state, on the W side of Scioto river. It is hilly, with fertile valleys, and is intersected by the Ohio canal. Pop. 265.—Also a township of Livingston co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 178.—Also a township of Polk co., in the same state. Pop. 870.—Also a village of Morgan co., in the state of Tennessee, 156 m. E of Nashville, on the W side of Emery's river.

MORGANFIELD, a village of Union co., in the state of Kentucky, 221 m. WSW of Frankfort, and 10 m. S of Ohio river.

MORGANS, a parish in co. Limerick, 1½ m. NNW of Askeaton. Area 1,228 acres. Pop. 316.

MORGAN'S ISLAND, a small island on the N coast of Australia, in the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 13° 27'.

MORGANTOWN, a village of Caernarvon township, Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. 56 m. E of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a village of Monongahela co., in the state of Virginia, 295 m. NW of Richmond, on the E bank of Monongahela river. Pop. 700.—Also a village of Burke co., in the state of North Carolina, 197 m. W of Raleigh, on the S side of Catawba river.—Also a village of Butler co., in the state of Kentucky, 143 m. SW by W of Frankfort, and on the S side of Green river.—Also a village of Morgan co., in the state of Indiana, 39 m. S of Indianapolis, on the N side of Big Indian creek.

MORGAP, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, 72 m. NE of Shiraz. Pop. 500.

MORGARTEN, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of Schwytz and Zug, 5 m. N of Schwytz, near the E border of Lake Egeri, known as the scene of the most celebrated efforts of the Swiss in defence of their liberties, in 1315 against the Austrians, and in 1798 against the French.

MORGE, a river of France, in the dep. of Pay-de-Dôme, which rises to the S of Manzat, and joins the Allier on the l. bank, after a sinuous course of 34 m.

MORGENE, a mountain of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, situated to the E of St. Jaire.

MORGENTITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Uesedom. Pop. 155.

MORGENSTERN, a large village of Bohemia, 56 m. NE of Prague. Pop. 1,900. Here are several glass-manufactories and flax-spinning works.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cöslin, circle of Lauenburg-Butow. Pop. 249.

MORGES, or MORSE, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, on the N shore of the lake of Geneva, 7 m. W of Lausanne. Pop. in 1850, 3,241, of whom 161 were Catholics. It is well built, and has a harbour on the lake, and a castle which was formerly the residence of the bailiff appointed by the cant. of Berne. The environs produce good wine. A railway from M. to Yverdon on the lake of Neufchatel, a distance of 29 m., was projected in 1852.

MORGESTEL, a large village of Holland, in N. Brabant, 17 m. E by S of Breda. Pop. 1,200.

MORGEX, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 18 m. W of Aosta, on the l. bank of the Dora-Baltea.

MORGINENVAL, a small town in the north of France, dep. of the Oise, 6 m. SE of Compiègne. Pop. 1,100.

MORGOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Cammin. Pop. 164.

MORHAM, a parish of Haddingtonshire, 3 m. SE of Haddington. Pop. 249.

MORHLANGE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Moselle, 24 m. SW of Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,200.

MORHINGEN, a town of Baden, on the l. bank of the Danube, in the circle of the Lake.

MORI, a mountain-summit of the S. Himalaya, in about N lat. 32° 10', on the NE of the Punjab.—Also a village of the Tyrol, 3 m. SW of Roveredo.

MORIAH, a township of Essex co., New York, U. S., on Lake Champlain. Pop. 2,595.

MORIATTU, a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan, the northernmost point of the Goulburn range.

MORIC, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Vendée, 20 m. ESE of Les Sables, at the embouchure of the Lay. Pop. 350.

MORICE-TOWN, a suburb of Devonport, in Devonshire, beyond the lines with which the town and arsenal are surrounded, but included within the boundaries of the parl. borough. It is inhabited chiefly by those who find employment in the docks, &c. The



military hospital is situated on the NE, and the powder-magazine on the W, of this suburb.

MORIENNE-BAY, a bay on the E coast of the island of Cape Breton.

MORIENVAL, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Crepy. Pop. 700.

MORIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 4 m. E of Avignon. Pop. 500.

MORIES, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 9 m. NNW of Castellane. Pop. 900.

MORIKEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 9 m. E of Aarau.

MORILA, a walled village of Central Africa, 4 days E of Diecure, and WSW of Kankari.

MORILLAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Vitoria, on the r. bank of the Bayas.

MORILLEJO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. E of Guadalajara. Pop. 700.

MORILLON, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. SW of Gueugnon.—Also a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Fancigny, 12 m. E of Bonneville. Pop. 850.

MORIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. NNW of Frankfort, on a small lake.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. ENE of Grodno, on the l. bank of the Niemen.

MORIN (GRAND), a river of France, which rises to the N of Sezanne, in the dep. of the Marne; passes Coulommiers and Crecy; and flows into the Marne, on the l. bank, near Ebly, 3 m. SW of Meaux, after a W course of about 70 m.

MORIN (PETIT), a river of France, which rises near Baye, in the dep. of Marne; passes Montmirail; and flows into the Marne, on the l. bank, after a W course of 50 m.

MORING, a village of Bavaria, 7 m. S of Friedberg. Pop. 1,200.

MORINGEN. See MÖRRINGEN.

MORINIGO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. E of Salamanca. Pop. 260.

MORISON'S HAVEN, a harbour 5 furl. W of the v. of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire. Though small, and possessing only 10 ft. water at spring-tides, it is one of the safest harbours on the Forth.

MORISTON, a river, partly of Ross-shire, but chiefly of Inverness-shire. It rises at the head of Glen-Clunie, in the former co.; runs 5 m. E to Loch Clunie, and, while traversing that lake, passes into Inverness-shire; thence it has a course of 17 m. pre-vaillingly E to Loch Ness, at Invermoriston. It gives the name of Glenmoriston to all the vale below Loch Clunie, and to the p., which consists principally of that vale, and is now united to Urquhart. Its chief tributary is the Luining, which, 2 m. below Loch Clunie, comes down upon its r. bank from Loch Luining.

MORITZ (SAINT), a small town of the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, in the Upper Innthal, 27 m. SSE of Coire. At some distance from the town is an acidulous mineral spring, much in vogue both among Italians and Germans. The v. stands at the extraordinary elevation of 4,800 ft. above sea-level, near a small lake from which the Inn flows. It is in the neighbourhood of the Bernina and other glaciers; and the climate is so cold that snow falls not unfrequently at midsummer.

MORITZ (SAINT). See MAURICE (SAINT).

MORITZBERG, a town of Hanover, in the gov. and to the W of Hildesheim, of which it is a suburb.

MORITZFELDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut.—Also a village in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Greifenhagen. Pop. 332.

MORJA, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 27 m. NE of Saint Petersburg, at the embouchure of a

small river of the same name, which flows into Lake Ladoga.

MORKE, or MORKOWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Fromstadt. Pop. 320.

MORKO, an island of the Baltic, in N lat. 58° 57'.

MORKOWITZ, a town of Moravia, on the Hanna, 21 m. S of Olmutz. Pop. 1,000.

MORLAAS, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, 7 m. ENE of Pau. Pop. 1,680.

MORLACHIA, a district belonging to Austria, lying between Dalmatia and Croatia. It is about 100 m. in length, and 25 m. in breadth; and seems not at any period of its history to have formed an independent or even a distinct prov. It takes its name from its inhabitants, an uncivilized tribe, who call themselves *Vlassi* or *Moro-Vlassi*, i. e. 'Wallachians of the sea-coast.' While the Dalmatians of the coast, and the principal families in the large towns of the interior, are mostly of Venetian extraction, and those who are of Hungarian origin have adopted the customs and language of the Italians, so that there is little worthy of notice in their notions or mode of life, the Morlacchi differ much from the other inhabitants, far more than the peasantry generally do from the people of the towns; which is readily explained by their having come into the country at a comparatively recent period. Many of their customs are singular, and of these their superstitions are not the least remarkable. They believe that when a man dies who has led a bad life, he comes out of the tomb about forty days after his death, and haunts his neighbours as a *vukozlak* or vampire. Dreams are of great importance among them. Belief in a good and bad genius is universal. Charms against the evil eye and various calamities are used by them, as in the East; and they have the same Oriental belief of men and women being liable to possession by devils. On meeting any one on the road, their uniform salutation is, '*Hvalien isus*,' 'Jesus be praised!' the answer to which is, '*Vazda*,' or '*Vazda budi i Maria*,' 'always,' or 'He always is, and Maria!' No one, however callous to crime, would omit the most extravagant signs of devotion on passing a cross by the road-side. See DALMATIA.

MORLAIX, a town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, 36 m. NE of Brest, about 5 m. from the sea, on the small river Morlaix, which forms a harbour, and by which coasters or small vessels of 100 tons can come up to the town at high water. Pop. in 1821, 9,781; in 1841, 10,539. It is well-built, and has two large and handsome streets. The trade, though not great, embraces a diversity of articles, cattle, flax, hemp, and linen. Its manufactures are also various, comprising tobacco, paper, leather, chemical substances, and linen. This place was appropriated to the reception of flags of truce from England during the war in the peninsula.—The cant. of M., comprising 5 coms., had a pop. of 18,086 in 1841.—The arrond. of M., comprising 10 cant., has an area of 131,102 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 139,912.

MORLAND, a parish in Westmoreland, 5 m. WNW of Appleby, including the townships of King's-Meaburn, Newby, Sleagill, Strickland Great, and Strickland Little, and the chapels of Bolton-in-the-Sands, M., and Thrimby. Area 15,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,942; in 1851, 1,945.

MORLANE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and 6 m. W of Arzac, and 14 m. E of Orthez. Pop. 1,000.

MORLAS, a river in Carmarthenshire, which falls into the Tawe.

MORLE (OBER), a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 5 m. S of Butzbach, and 18 m. N of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Pop. 1,593.

**MORLENBACH**, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, ldbz. and 6 m. from Lindenfels, at the confluence of the Morlenbach with the Weschnitz. Pop. (Cath.) 683.

**MORLEY**, a parish and township in Derbyshire, 4½ m. NE by N of Derby. Area 3,513 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,064; in 1851, 1,090.—Also a chapelry in Batley p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SW by S of Leeds. Area 2,698 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,819; in 1851, 4,821, chiefly employed in the woollen manufactory. The Leeds and Manchester railway has a station here.

**MORLEY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 3 m. N of Montier-sur-Saux, and 17 m. SSE of Bar-le-Duc, on the l. bank of the Saux. Pop. 472. It has a large iron-work.

**MORLEY ST. BOTOLPH**, a parish of Norfolk, 3 m. SW of Wymondham. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 339; in 1851, 291.

**MORLEY ST. PETER**, a parish in Norfolk, 3½ m. SW of Wymondham. Area 950 acres. Pop. 147.

**MORLHON**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 1½ m. S of Villefranche.

**MORLOCK**, a river of Western Australia, which has its source in the co. of Victoria; runs through that of Fork; and falls into the Avon at the town of Northam.

**MORMANNO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 15 m. NW of Castrovillari, and 11 m. NE of Scalea. Pop. 5,800.

**MORMANT**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and arrond. of Melun. The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,012; in 1841, 9,938. The town is 13 m. ENE of Melun, and 33 m. SE of Paris. Pop. 861. It possesses a fine chateau. Cider apples are extensively cultivated in the environs.

**MORMAR**, a station of the Sahara, on the road from Fezzan to Yen, in the Tibbus territory, 360 m. SE of Tegherry.

**MORMOIRON**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, and arrond. of Carpentras. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,489; in 1841, 11,288. The town is 8 m. E of Carpentras, and 13 m. WSW of Sault, on the r. bank of the Auzon. Pop. 2,416. Coal and sulphate of iron are found in the environs.

**MORMOND-HILL**, a small but conspicuous conical hill in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, 6½ m. SSW of Kinnaird-head. Though possessing an alt. of only 810 ft. above sea-level, it is a good land-mark to mariners.

**MORNA**, a bay of New South Wales, in the co. of Gloucester, and p. of Tomaree.

**MORNAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 9 m. E of Angoulême. Pop. 1,146.—Also a com. in the dep. of the Charente-Inférieure, cant. and 6 m. N of Royan, on the Seudre, in a saline marsh. Pop. 688. It has a small port.

**MORNANT**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, and arrond. of Lyon. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,021; in 1841, 10,941. The v. is 14 m. SW of Lyon, on the Mornanet, an affluent of the Rhone. Pop. 2,147. It has manufactories of coarse cloth, and of hats.

**MORNAS**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 6 m. S of Bollène, on the l. bank of the Lez, and near its confluence with the Rhone. Pop. 1,688. It has several spinning-mills. M. is supposed to occupy the site of the *Forum-Neronis* of the Romans, and is commanded by a rocky height, on which are the ruins of a castle.

**MORNE (Le Gros)**, a town of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the Nord, 21 m. SSW of the Port-de-Paix, on the Three-Rivers.

**MORNE-A-L'EAU**, a quarter of the island of Guadalupe, in the E part of La Grande-Terre, and to the E of La Pointe-a-Petre. Pop. 3,023, of whom 2,293 are slaves.

**MORNING-THORPE**, a parish in Norfolk, 7½ m. NW of Bungay. Area 1,001 acres. Pop. 140.

**MORNINGTON**, an island on the N coast of Australia, at the head of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 16° 24', E long. 139° 37', the most northern of the group of the Wellesley islands. It is 35 m. long, and 90 m. in circumf., not including the sinuosities of the coast.

**MORNINGTON**, a village of co. Meath, in the p. of Colpecum-Mornington, on the r. bank of the Boyne. Pop. 198.

**MORO**, or **MONTEMORT**, a summit of the Lepontine Alps, 12 m. ENE of Rosa. It has an alt. of 1,600 toises = 3,410 yds. above sea-level.

**MOROCCO**. See **MAROCOCO**.

**MOROGNES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. of Les Aix-d'Angillon. Pop. 1,440.

**MOROKAI**, or **MOROKOI**, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific, to the NW of Mawi, and N of Rana, in N lat. 21° 9', E long. 157°. It is formed by a chain of volcanic mountains 40 m. in length; but is not above 7 m. in breadth. There is little level land in it, and consequently little cultivation. Its pop. was estimated in 1828 at 3,000.

**MOROKINI**, or **MOROTINI**, one of the Sandwich islands, between the SW coast of Mawi and the island of Tahurawe, in N lat. 20° 36'. It is a mere rocky islet.

**MOROLO**, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. W of Frosinone.

**MORON**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. ESE of Seville, with a castle on an eminence. Pop. 9,445. It stands on a fine plain, and has a trade in wool and oil.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. S of Soria.—Also a settlement of Buenos-Ayres, 20 m. SW of Buenos-Ayres.

**MORONA**, a river of New Granada, which, after receiving a variety of tributary streams, enters the Tunguragua, with a large stream, 41 m. S by E of San Borja, between the Pastaza and Santiago.

**MORONE**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Molise, and 8 m. SW of Larino. Pop. 3,200.

**MOROSAGLIA**, a commune and canton of the island of Corsica, 8 m. NE of Corte. Pop. of com. 820; of cant. 3,782.

**MOROSQUILLO BAY**, a bay on the coast of New Grenada, and in the bight of coast coming out of Darien gulf, in N lat. 9° 30'.

**MOROZZO**, a commune and village of Piedmont, 12 m. NE of Coni, on an affluent of the Tanaro. Pop. 1,685.

**MORPETH**, a parish and parl. borough in the W division of Morpeth ward, Northumberland, 18 m. S by E of Alawick, and 15 m. N of Newcastle, intersected by the river Wansbeck, and the post-road from Newcastle to Edinburgh. The p. includes the townships of M., Buller's-Green, Cateburn, Hepscott, Newminster - Abbey, Shilvington, Tramwell and High-church, and Twizell. Area 8,177 acres. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 3,707; in 1831, 4,797; in 1851, 5,020. Pop. of the old borough in 1801, 2,951; in 1851, 4,102. The new parliamentary boundaries include a large agricultural district, stretching between the Wansbeck on the N, and the Blyth on the S, eastward to the German ocean, and including various villages and hamlets, as Bedlington, Netherton, Hepscott, Sleekburn, and Cambois. Pop. of parl. borough in 1851, 10,012. This district is traversed by railroads, one of which extends from the town of M. to collieries at Netherton, and another runs through the township of Bedlington to the navigable part of the

river Blyth. The York and Newcastle railway also intersects the p., and has a station here. The Wansbeck flows E to the boundary of the municipal borough, which it skirts on the W, S, and E, and then running through a succession of narrow but fertile vales, falls into the sea at Cambois, about 7 m. E of M. It is a shallow and rapid stream, and flowing in a rocky channel, it is very improbable that it will ever be rendered navigable. On the S side of the town this small river is crossed by a bridge, erected in 1831, immediately below a strong but narrow and steep old bridge of 2 arches, and connecting the castle with the town. On the W it is crossed by a suspension foot-bridge. A little to the E of the first bridge, on the river-bank, is a public promenade or terrace, tastefully laid out. The town chiefly consists of two spacious and well-built streets, with a market-place in the centre. On the W side of the market-place stands the town-hall. The church, a plain structure with 3 aisles and 2 galleries, stands on an eminence called Kirkhill, S of the town. The Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship in the town and p. —The revenues of the corporation amounted in 1831 to £268; in 1850 to £733. M. returned 2 members to parliament until the Reform act reduced the number of representatives to 1. Electors in 1837, 368; in 1848, 428.—M. is of no note for manufactures. It has a small woollen-mill, a brewery, and two or three corn-mills worked by steam. The chief dependence of the town is on its cattle and corn-market, which is held weekly. In the first week of September, horse races are run on a race-course N of the town.

**MORPETH**, a town of North Wales, in the p. of Maitland, and co. of Northumberland, at the head of the navigation on Hunter river, and 29 m. by water from Newcastle. Steamers ply between this place and Sydney. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.—Also a village of Upper Canada, in Howard township, 1½ m. from Lake Erie.

**MORPHIL**. See **MORFIL**.

**MORRA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 30 m. SE of Benevento. Pop. 3,300.

**MORRA**. See **MORA**.

**MORRAGE**, a township of Ipstones p., in Staffordshire, 4 m. NNE of Cheadle. Pop. in 1851, 219.

**MORRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 2 m. E of Besançon. Pop. 320.

**MORRION** (Et.), a mountain in the W part of Patagonia, in S lat. 53° 33', W long. 72° 32'.

**MORRIS**, a county in the N part of the state of New Jersey, U. S., comprising an area of 500 sq. m., drained by Rockaway and Whippany rivers, affluents of the Passaic, and by the head-branches of Naritan river, and intersected by Morris canal. It is hilly towards the N, and abounds in iron ore. Pop. in 1840, 25,814; in 1850, 30,173.—Also a township of Morris co., in the state of New Jersey; 28 m. W of New York. It is partly hilly, is bounded on the W and S by Passaic river, and watered by tributaries of that river, and by Whippany river. Pop. in 1840, 4,013.—Also a township of Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 133 m. N by W of Harrisburg. Its surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly gravel and clay. Pop. 120.—Also a township of Greene co., in the same state. Pop. 1,162.—Also a township of Huntingdon co., in the same state. Pop. 1,516.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state. Pop. 1,683.—Also a township of Knox co., in the state of Ohio. The three upper branches of Vernon river unite in this township, and form a tract of 6,000 acres of dry fertile bottom land. Pop. 1,072.

**MORRISONIA**, a village of Westchester township, Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., on

the NE side of Harlem river. It consisted in 1840 of about 15 dwellings.

**MORRISTON**, a chapelry in the p. of Langeferlach, Glamorganshire, 2½ m. ENE of Swansea, on the r. bank of the Taw. In the vicinity are copper-mines, and extensive potteries.

**MORRISTOWN**, a township of Lamoille co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 28 m. N by W of Montpelier. It has a diversified surface; and the soil, particularly on Lamoille river, is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,502.—Also a township of Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 199 m. NNW of Albany, on the SE side of St. Lawrence river. It has an undulating surface, and is bordered on the SE by Black lake. Its soil is chiefly clay loam. Pop. 2,809.—Also a village of Morris co., in the state of New Jersey, 53 m. N by E of Trenton, on an elevated plain. Pop. 2,500.—Also a village of Union township, Belmont co., in the state of Ohio, 105 m. E of Columbus, on the national road, 9 m. W of St. Clairsville. Pop. 300.—Also a village of Shelby co., in the state of Indiana, 26 m. E by S of Indianapolis, on the E side of Blue river.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Illinois, 141 m. NNW of Springfield, 4 m. S of Green river.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Tennessee, 226 m. E of Nashville, on the road from Greenville to Knoxville.

**MORRISVILLE**, a village of Morristown township, Lamoille co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 26 m. N of Montpelier.—Also a v. of Eaton township, Madison co., in the state of New York, 102 m. W by N of Albany, on Cherry Valley turnpike. Pop. 700.—Also a town of Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 125 m. E of Harrisburg, on the W side of Delaware river, opposite Trenton. The Delaware is here crossed by a fine bridge.—Also a village of Fauquier co., in the state of Virginia, 88 m. N by W of Richmond. Pop. 50.

**MORRITO** (POINT), a point on the coast of the dep. of Ystmo, in New Grenada, 1 m. S 65° W from Point Arenas, at the mouth of the Chagres.

**MORRO**, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 15 m. W of Ancona.—Also a lofty and steep islet, 4 leagues N 78° W of Point Mono in Trinidad.

**MORRO-ACARI**, a sugar-loaf shaped hill on the N side of the bay of San Juan, on the coast of Peru.

**MORRO-DE-BENGUELA**, or **OLD BENGUELA HEAD**, a steep, black, rugged point, on the W coast of Africa, forming the S point of Bahia-Songa.

**MORRO-BO**, an insulated mountain on the E coast of Brazil, in S lat. 20° 47', W long. 40° 41'.

**MORRO-DE-BONIFACIO**, a cape on the coast of Chili, in S lat. 39° 25'.

**MORRO-CAINVA**, a hill on the E coast of Brazil, in S lat. 25° 49', W long. 48° 34'.

**MORRO-DE-CAMBORELLA**, a summit of the Eastern Cordilheiras, on the coast of Brazil.

**MORRO-DE-CARAPUCHO**, a headland on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 19° 35'.

**MORRO-CHICO**, a cape on the coast of Honduras, in N lat. 15° 35'.

**MORRO-COBIR**, a cape on the E coast of Africa, in Zanguebar, in S lat. 8° 5'.

**MORRO-COLORADO**, a hillock on the coast of New Grenada, in N lat. 9° 34', W long. 79° 9'.

**MORRO-DE-COPIAPO**, a round topped hill to the N of the port of Copiapo, on the coast of Chili.

**MORRO-DE-LOS-DIABOLOS**, a headland on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 18°.

**MORRO-DAS-LAGOSTAS**, a projecting headland, on the Angola coast of Africa, 7 m. W of the entrance of the Bengo river.

**MORRO-DE-PICA**, a mountain of Peru, in the prov. of Tarapaca, in S lat. 21° 28', E long. 68° 42'.



**MORRO-DE-PUERCOS**, a cape on the W coast of Mexico, in N lat. 7° 35'.

**MORRO-DE-SAN-JOAO**, a hill on the N bank of the San Joao river, which flows into the bay of St. Ann, on the E coast of Brazil. It is in S lat. 22° 32', W long. 41° 59'.

**MORRO-DE-SAN-JOSEF**, a headland on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 24°.

**MORRO-DI-VALLE**, a town of the Papal states, in the marquisate of Ancona, 4 m. N of Jesi.

**MORRO HERMOSO**, a projecting promontory on the W coast of Old California, in N lat. 27° 52'.—Also a hill on the coast of New Grenada, in N lat. 10° 58', W long. 75° 2'.

**MORRO ITACOLUMI**, a mountain on the W side of Maranhao bay, on the N coast of Brazil.

**MORRO-MORENA**, a cape on the coast of Chili, in S lat. 23° 10'.

**MORRO-MORRO**, a town of Buenos Ayres, 40 m. NE of Cocha.

**MORRO POINT**, a steep abrupt point on the coast of Chili, to the N of Port Yngles.

**MORRO-QUEMADO**, a headland on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 14° 20'.

**MORRO-SOLAR**, a remarkable cluster of hills standing on a sandy plain to the N of Chorillo bay, on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 12° 11', W long. 77° 06'.

**MORRO-TICONDIBA**, a hill on the N coast of Brazil, in S lat. 8° 10', W long. 40° 34'.

**MORRONE**. See **MORONE**.

**MORROPE**, a settlement of Peru, in the prov. of Sana, 105 m. NW of Truxillo, near the coast.

**MORROPON**, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Piura, which runs SW, and enters the Piura, in S lat. 5° 24'.

**MORROS** (Point), a headland on the coast of Yucatan, in N lat. 19° 45', W long. 90° 40'.

**MORROS-DE-COMMANDATUBA**, the southernmost of a group of mountains on the E coast of Brazil, in about S lat. 15° 19'.

**MORS**. See **MEURS**.

**MORS**, or **MORSOE**, an island of Denmark, in the Lymfjord gulf, in the N of Jutland, bail. of Thisted, in N lat. 56° 41'. Its area is 136 sq. m. With the adjacent islands of Jegondoe and Ageroe, it had a pop. of 13,500 in 1848. The surface is in general level, except on the S side. In several places the sea has gradually formed subterranean excavations, and the ground has sunk. The climate is variable; but the soil is fertile, and about two-thirds of the whole are under cultivation. The inhabitants, who speak a peculiar dialect, are a simple race, strangers equally to luxury and extreme poverty. From Nykiöbing, the only town in the island, N lat. 56° 47', W long. of Copenhagen 3° 43', there is a considerable export of corn. There are several villages and hamlets.

**MORSCH**, a village of Baden, near the Rhine, 6 m. NW of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,209.—Also a village of Hesse-Cassel, 5 m. SE of Melsungen. Pop. 848.

**MORSCHANSK**. See **MORCHANSK**.

**MORSEE**. See **MORGES**.

**MORSPURG**, a town of Baden, on the lake of Constanx, 6 m. NE of Constanx, formerly the residence of the bishop of Constanx. It is surrounded with walls, and has some traffic by means of the lake.

**MORSTON**, a parish of Norfolk, 6 m. E of Wells. Area 3,825 acres. Pop. 149.

**MORSUM**, a village of Denmark, on the E extremity of the island of Sylt, in the bail. and 18 m. W of Tondern in Sleswick. Pop. 1,000.

**MORT** (LOC-LA), a lake of Upper Canada, 40 m. NNW of Sturgeon lake.

**MORTAGNE**, an arrondissement, canton, and

town of France, in the dep. of Orne. The arrond., comprising 11 cant. and an area of 195,963 hec., had a pop. in 1841 of 125,050.—The town is situated 21 m. ENE of Alençon, on a hill near the small river Huine. Pop. 4,392. It has some manufactories of linen, thread, leather, and cyder.—Also a town in the dep. of La Vendée, 27 m. ESE of Nantes, on the Sevre-Nantaise, remarkable as the scene of an engagement in 1793, between the royalists and republicans, in which the former suffered a heavy loss. Pop. 1,404.—Also a town in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, on the r. bank of the Gironde, 12 m. SSW of Pons. Pop. 1,436.—Also a town in the dep. of Vosges, with large iron works.—Also a town in the dep. of Nord, 9 m. NNW of Valenciennes. Pop. 1,318.—Also a river of France, an affluent of the Meurthe, which it joins on the l. bank, 3 m. SW of Luneville, after a course of about 40 m.

**MORTAGOA**, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 24 m. WSW of Viseu. Pop. 800.

**MORTAIN**, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, situated on the small river Lance, 16 m. E of Avranches. Pop. in 1841, 2,523. It has manufactories of lace and linen. The arrond., comprising 8 cant., has an area of 87,408 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 74,615.

**MORTANO**, a town of the Papal states, in the leg. and 21 m. S of Forli.

**MORTANSVELS**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, cant. and 6 m. NE of Bineh, on the r. bank of the Haine. Pop. 1,450.

**MORTARA**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese prov. of Lomellina, between the rivers Agogna and Terdopio, 25 m. SW of Milan, and 7 m. SE of Vigevano. It contains 352 houses, 1,051 families, and 5,316 inhabitants. In ancient times it had a castle of such importance that it excited the jealousy of the Milanese, who dismantled it in the 13th cent.; after which it was twice rebuilt and destroyed by contending factions; now little remains of its fortifications but a circumvallation or fosse. There are 2 parochial and 5 other churches in the town; one of the former, dedicated to San Lorenzo, is a handsome structure, and has some fine pictures. To the other parish-church was attached a large Augustine convent, which was suppressed by the French; and the buildings are now used as the residence of the intendant of the prov., and for his offices. Among the public edifices are the municipal palace, schools, &c. There are markets and fairs of some importance here; and hence radiate six provincial roads, to Vigevano and Milan, Novara, Pavia, Alessandria, Casale, and by Lumello to Genoa.

**MORTARO**, or **MORTERO**, commonly called **MORTAR**, a small island of the Adriatic, on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia, to the NW of the town of Sebenico. It is only 13 m. in circumf. The inhabitants cultivate the olive and the vine, and manufacture the fibres of a particular kind of broom produced on the W side into coarse canvass. This island has a beautiful village of the same name, the ruins of a town supposed to be the *Colentum* of Pliny, and some small hamlets.

**MORTAVAIA**, a town of Russia, in the government and 36 m. E of Charkov, on the l. bank of the Donetz.

**MORTEAU**, a town of France, in the dep. of Doubs, situated on the river Doubs, 12 m. SE of Pontarlier. Pop. 1,550, engaged in linen and cotton weaving.

**MORTEFONTAINE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 6 m. S of Senlis. Pop. 387. There is a fine chateau here.

**MORTEMART**, a village of France, in the dep.

of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Mezières. Pop. 550.

**MORTERO**, or **MORTORI**, a small islet on the E coast of the island of Sardinia, with a village inhabited by fishermen, in N lat.  $41^{\circ} 12' 46''$ .

**MORTES** (Rio-das), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, the highest western branch of the Rio-Grande.

**MORTHOE**, a parish in Devonshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW of Ilfracombe. Area 4,621 acres. Pop. in 1831, 338; in 1851, 387.

**MORTIER**, a village and fort of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, 2 m. ENE of Neu-Brisach.

**MORTIER-BANK**, a fishing-bank near the S coast of Newfoundland, in N lat.  $47^{\circ} 5'$ .

**MORTIMER'S CROSS**, a township in Amestry p., Herefordshire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Leominster, on the W bank of the Lugg. Here, on Candlemas eve 1461, a severe conflict took place between the partisans of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, the issue of which was the settlement of Edward IV. on the throne of England. A Tuscan pillar of white stone, placed in an angle formed by the junction of two roads, marks the scene, and records the issue of this memorable battle.

**MORTIMER (WEST)**, a tything in Strathfield-Mortimer p., Hants, 8 m. N of Basingstoke. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 348; in 1851, 385.

**MORTIZABAD**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bijapur, situated principally between the 17th and 18th parallels of N lat.; and skirted on the W by the Western Ghats, which separate it from Concan. It is intersected from NW to SE by the river Krishna. Its chief towns are Merritch, Sattara, and Sangli.

**MORTIZANAGUR**. See GUNTUR.

**MORTLACH**, a parish in the Moray district of Banffshire, bounded on the N by Boharm, and on the S by Inveraven. It is of an oblong form, and its superficial extent is about 35,000 acres. From a mountainous line of water-shed across the S end of the parish, two glens extend  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE at the distance from each other of from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. The stream of the W glen is the Dullan; and that of the E and of the united glen is the Fiddich,—giving the name of Glenfiddich to all the district which forms its basin. The screen of much of the W side of the W glen is the huge and broad-based Benrinnes, whose vast mass fills a large part of the neighbouring p., and whose summit rises 2,747 ft. above sea-level. The uplands are clothed to the extent of about 600 acres with wood; elsewhere they are variously moorland and coarse pasture, but are in general dusky dressed out in heath. The soil of the arable grounds is almost all loamy, deep, and fertile. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,876; in 1831, 2,633; in 1851, 2,804.—The old village of M. stands on the Dullan, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. above its confluence with the Fiddich; but has dwindled away to insignificance. The modern thriving village of Dufftown stands a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of M., and is distant 9 m. from Keith. It was commenced in 1817, and has at present a pop. of nearly 850.—Malcolm II., immediately after his victory at M. over the Danes, in 1010, got the parish church converted into a cathedral, and the village into the seat of a dio. Nectan, the 4th and last bishop, was removed by David I. to Aberdeen, and became by translation the first bishop of that city. The bishopric of Mortlach, thus transmuted into that of Aberdeen, lasted from 1010 to 1139. In the order of precedence it was next to St. Andrews, or ranked as the second dio. in Scotland.

**MORTLAKE**, a parish in Surrey, 8 m. WSW of London, on the S bank of the Thames, and intersected by the London and Richmond railway. The

parish includes East Sheen. Area 1,268 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,698; in 1851, 3,110.

**MORTLESTOWN**, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. NE of Cahir. Area 1,839 acres. Pop. 338.

**MORTLOCK ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific, in S lat.  $4^{\circ} 55'$ , E long.  $156^{\circ} 10'$ .

**MORTO ISLAND**, an island on the coast of Peru, about 2 m. in length, 13 m. NW of the river Tumbez.

**MORTON**, a parish in Derbyshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Alfreton. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 501; in 1851, 666.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Bourne, including the hamlet of Hanthorpe or Harmthorpe. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 842; in 1851, 938.—Also a hamlet in Gainsborough p., Lincoln,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Gainsborough, on the E bank of the Trent. Area 2,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 543; in 1851, 682.—Also a township in Ainderby-Steeple p., Yorkshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of North-Allerton, on the E bank of the Swale. Area 1,533 acres. Pop. in 1831, 258; in 1851, 263.

**MORTON**, a parish in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. Area 6,496 Scottish acres. Much of the surface shoots up in bold pastoral heights, forming part of the Southern Alps of Scotland, and attaining altitudes of 2,500 ft. and under, between the two grand basins of the Lowlands. Nearly in the centre of the parish,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Thornhill, on the brink of a glen traversed by a little tributary of Cample, stands Morton-castle, one of the least dilapidated ruins of its class in Nithsdale. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,255; in 1831, 2,140; in 1851, 2,482.

**MORTON-BAGGOTT**, a parish in Warwickshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW of Henley-in-Arden. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1851, 150.

**MORTON (EAST AND WEST)**, a township in Bingley p., Yorkshire, 3 m. NE of Keighley, crossed by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 3,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,219; in 1851, 1,902.

**MORTON-GRANGE**, a township in Houghton-le-Spring p., co. palatine of Durham,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Durham. Area 505 acres. Pop. in 1851, 185.

**MORTON-ON-THE-HILL**, a parish in Norfolk,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Norwich, on the W bank of the Wensum. Area 977 acres. Pop. in 1851, 145.

**MORTON-JEFFRIES**, a parish in Herefordshire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Bromyard. Area 703 acres. Pop. 49.

**MORTON-MORRELL**, a parish in Warwickshire,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Kington. Area 536 acres. Pop. 275.

**MORTON-PINKNEY**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 8 m. W by N of Towcester. Area 2,422 acres. Pop. in 1831, 581; in 1851, 576.

**MORTON'S BAY**, a bay on the W coast of the island of Nevis, 2 m. N of Charleston.

**MORTREE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 13 m. N of Alençon. Pop. 1,590; of cant. 7,301.

**MORTUGARA**, a settlement of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, 20 m. SW of Para.

**MORTY**, an island in the N part of the Molucca archipelago, in N lat.  $2^{\circ}$ , E long.  $128^{\circ} 30'$ , separated from the NE part of the island of Gilolo, by a channel about 25 m. wide, called the strait of Morty. It is estimated to be 65 m. long, and from 10 to 25 m. in breadth. The sultan of Ternate formerly claimed the sovereignty of this island.

**MORTZO**, a lake of Independent Tartary, in the Kirghiz territory, within 30 m. of the l. bank of the Ural.

**MORUES BAY**, a bay on the S shore of the river St. Lawrence, southward of Gaspé bay, and W of Bonaventure and Miscam islands, in N lat.  $46^{\circ} 35'$ .

**MORUGA**, a small river to the NW of the gulf of Essequibo, on the coast of Surinam.

**MORUL**, a village of Ladakh, in N lat.  $34^{\circ} 43'$ .

E long.  $76^{\circ} 9'$ , on the r. bank of the Indus, opposite the confluence of the Dras.

**MORUMBATEMAN**, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Murray, an affluent of the Yass.

**MORUMBIDGEE**. See **MURRUMBIDGEE**.

**MORUMGEN**. See **MOHRUNGEN**.

**MORUNDAVA**, a port on the W coast of Madagascar, in S lat.  $20^{\circ} 16'$ , where some trade is carried on, and refreshments may be procured.

**MORUNG**, a district of Northern Hindostan, tributary to the rajah of Nepal, extending from the river Cosi to the Tista. The surface is very mountainous, some parts of it being 7,000 ft. higher than Bengal; but it is extremely unhealthy, and has been little explored.

**MORUNGEN**. See **MOHRUNGEN**.

**MORUYA**, a river of New South Wales, flowing into the sea 20 m. N of Bateman's bay.

**MORVAH**, a parish of Cornwall, 6 m. WNW of Penzance. Area 1,226 acres. Pop. in 1851, 367.

**MORVAL**, a parish of Cornwall, 3 m. N of East Looe. Area 3,562 acres. Pop. 745.

**MORVAN** (**MONTAIGNES DES**), a chain of mountains in France, which separate the basin of the Seine from that of the Loire, traversing the dep. of the Nièvre, and the SW portion of that of Yonne. They are of small elevation, and covered with wood.

**MORVEN**, a township of Marion co., in Ohio, U. S. Pop. 980.—Also a village of Anson co., N. Carolina.—Also a village of Shelby co., Iowa.

**MORVEN**, or **MORVERN**, a mountainous parish on the coast of the mainland of Argyshire, forming a large peninsula extending SW between Lochs Sunart and Linnhe, to the Sound of Mull, and connected with the district of Ardgour by a peninsula of 6 m. Its greatest length from E to W is 20 m.; its greatest breadth, 15 m.; and its superficial extent, 65,000 acres. A chain of lakes, partly marine and partly fresh-water, commencing with Loch-Teagus on the N, and terminating with Loch-Aline in the SW, nearly isolates most of the district lying along the Sound of Mull. All the waste parts abound with deer and other game. Such arable ground as exists lies at the bottom of the hills, and principally along the Sound of Mull. Morven, as to its geology, consists principally of gneiss, which has been originally covered by a deposit of secondary rocks consisting of limestone and sandstone, with coal occasionally interspersed; a deposit so overwhelmed by trap, which in its turn has been much abraded and worn away, as to present to an observer a confused and obscure object of geognostic study. The situation of the coal is, on certain occasions, very remarkable; and occurring as it does on the summits of primary mountains exceeding 2,000 ft. in elevation, it is quite fitted to startle a geologist nearly as much as a coal-surveyor. Pop. in 1801, 2,083; in 1831, 2,137; in 1851, 2,482.

**MORVEN**, a very high hill in the S district of the p. of Lathern, Caithness-shire, not far from the boundary with Sutherlandshire. One account says, it is "elevated about a mile above the level of the sea;" another says it is "supposed to be more than a mile above the level of the sea;" but both, we suspect, over-estimate its alt.—Also a summit of the Grampians in the p. of Logie-Coldstone, Aberdeenshire. Alt. above sea-level 2,580 ft.

**MORVIEDRO**. See **MURVIEDRO**.

**MORVILLE**, a parish of Salop, 3 m. W of Bridge-north. Area 5,166 acres. Pop. in 1851, 507.

**MORVILLARS**, a village of France; in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. NW of Delle. Pop. 350.

**MORVILLIERS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 6 m. SW of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1,460.

**MORWARA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 30 m. SSW of Theraud.

**MORZINE**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Chablais, 15 m. SE of Thonon. Pop. 1,600.

**MORZ-ZUSCHLAG**, or **MURZ-ZUSCHLAG**, a small town of Styria, 20 m. ENE of Bruck. Pop. 800. A valley called the Murz-thal, extending from this place along the Murr to Bruck, contains the best pasture in Styria.

**MOS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Vigo, on the l. bank of the Louro.

**MOSALSK**, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Kaluga, on the Mosolka, 55 m. W of Kaluga. Pop. 1,200.

**MOSAMBIQUE**. See **MOZAMBIQUE**.

**MOSBACH**, a town of Bavaria, 5 m. N of Schweinfurt. Pop. 900.—Also a small town of Nassau, pleasantly situated near Wisbaden.—Also a town of Baden, in the principality of Leiningen, situated on the river Elzbach, 16 m. N by W of Heilsbronn. Pop. 2,200. It is surrounded with walls, and has a salt-work and several oil and saw mills.

**MOSBACK**, a village of Bavaria, near Sonthofen. Pop. 800.

**MOSBURG**, or **MOSPURG**, a town of Bavaria, on the river Iser, 24 m. NE of Munich. Pop. 1,400.

**MOSCHE** (**PUNTA DELLE**), a headland in the Adriatic, in N lat.  $45^{\circ} 29'$ , on the W coast of the Illyrian circle of Istria.

**MOSCHELHORN**, a summit of the Lepontine Alps, on the frontiers of the Grisons and the Valais, at the head of the valleys of St. Peter and the Rheinwald. Alt. 9,600 ft. above sea-level.

**MOSCHENIZZA**, a town of Austrian Illyria, in the maritime district of Istria, on the gulf of Quarnero. Pop. 2,000. Wine, olive-oil, and honey are produced by the neighbouring district.

**MOSCHO**. See **MOCHI**.

**MOSCIANO**, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra ima, 9 m. ENE of Teramo. Pop. 2,500.

**MOSCISKA**, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 17 m. E of Przemyśl.

**MOSCOLURI**, a town of Livadia, 30 m. ESE of Trikala.

**MOSCOW**, a central government of European Russia, lying between  $34^{\circ} 50'$  and  $38^{\circ} 50'$  E long., and  $54^{\circ} 50'$  and  $56^{\circ} 40'$  N lat.; and bounded by the gov. of Tver on the N; Vladimir on the E; by Riazan, Tula, and Kaluga on the S; and Kaluga and Smolensk on the W. It has a superficial area of 11,688 sq. m., with a pop. in 1842 of 1,398,977. It presents an undulated surface, diversified only in a few points by small ridges or hills. The soil is for the most part clay and sand. Heaths and marshes intersect various parts of the country, the fertility of which is on the whole very indifferent. The soil reposes on granite, of which large blocks, as in the north of Germany, here appear scattered over the surface of the ground. Storch enumerates 2,610 streams, and 109 lakes in this gov., but none of them are of any considerable extent. The Volga, the Oka, and the Moskva—from which latter the gov. and the capital take their name—are the only important rivers. The climate is temperate and healthy, and nowise distinguished from the other provs. of Russia which lie within the temperate zone. The winter, including the broken days of spring and autumn, lasts about five months. Agriculture is the principal branch of industry; yet, as this prov., though the best cultivated, is inferior in soil, and the capital consumes a vast quantity of provisions, the harvest is insufficient for the bare consumption. Fruit is rare; flax, hemp, and hops are only cultivated for domestic consumption. There are manufactories of



cloth, silk, hats, cotton, linen, leather, copper, glass, china, and vitriol: almost every family of peasants, in the circle of M., conducts some branch of manufacture. On account of its natural situation, this prov. can only engage in land-commerce; but this is very considerable, Moscow being to the interior commerce what Petersburg is to the exterior. The roads are excellent, and the rivers Oka and Moskva offer important channels of communication. The great road from M. to St. Petersburg is continued, for a space of 500 m., almost in a straight line cut through a forest. It is of uniform breadth, and formed of trunks of trees laid in rows parallel to each other, and bound down in the centre and at each end by long poles or beams fastened into the ground; these trunks are sometimes covered with boards, and sometimes with layers of boughs strewn over with sand or earth. Where the road is new, it is remarkably good; but as the trunks decay, or sink below the level of the adjoining parts, it becomes very uncomfortable for travellers. The scenery along this route is far from pleasing; but the great high-road itself is ever crowded with caravans loaded with merchandise, droves of oxen from the plains of the Ukraine, and bands of travellers. The adjacent country, however, presents throughout the same melancholy aspect of interminable swamp, studded with plantations of abortive birch-trees and thinly-scattered firs. The eye seeks in vain for refreshing varieties of cultivation, or well-grown timber trees with thick foliage, and encounters nothing save an impoverished soil and patches of stunted forest. The horizon seldom bounds the view of the plain, as the obstacle of a bush or fence on the dreary level conceals miles of its extent, without a rise or undulation to mark the distance beyond; in fact, there is no scenery to fix the memory, no bits of landscape to gladden the eye. Even the Valdai hills, among which the Volga takes its source, are of inconsiderable elevation, and present no new feature in the scene. The signs of pop. are scanty, and the appearance of villages unfrequent. The houses are entirely formed of the rough stems of trees, with the interstices stuffed with moss and lime; but, uncouth as they are, they are not unsightly, nor without some pretensions to a kind of rustic elegance. The general aspect of the villages is monotonous; they consist invariably of two rows of houses removed to some little distance from the road, already too wide; and as the distance from St. Petersburg increases, they look more impoverished and neglected. [Thompson.] This state of things, however, improves for the last 50 m. before entering the city of Moscow. There the country is so well-cultivated that it might almost be called beautiful; meadows and corn-fields stretch back as far as the eye can reach, with villages, churches, and fine mansions on the soft heights. [Brenner.] The railroad from M. to Petersburg, finished in Nov. 1851, intersects this gov. It is 397 m. in length; and has been pushed onward to Kolomna, at the junction of the Moskva and Oka, 65 m. SE of Moscow.—The archb. of this gov. is chief of the Russian Greek church. Next to Moscow, the principal towns are Kolomna and Dmitrov.

MOSCOW, —written MOSKVA, and pronounced MASKVA by the natives,—the capital of the above gov., and formerly the capital of the empire, 487 m. SE of Petersburg, in N lat. 55° 45' 13", E long. 37° 37' 54", is situated at an alt. of 781 ft. above sea-level, upon a number of gentle elevations, valleys, and plains,—the hills branching from an elevated region on the E and SE, and the lower grounds skirting the Neglina and the Yansa, streams which here join the Moskva. It covers an immense extent of ground; and measures more than 25 English m. in circuit. In its

greatest diam. it has an extent of 8 m.; in its least, 5 m. Its appearance is not less varied than the character of its inhabitants; and as the rivers flow between the chief elevations of the city, they give a beautiful relief to its extended range, which spreads with a certain degree of openness and irregularity over a finely undulating hollow, embosomed amid a circle of broken heights fringed with wood or green with cultivation. "Moscow," says Dr. Lyall, "is an ancient, Petersburg a modern city; the chief beauty of the latter consists in regularity,—the beauty of the former in irregularity. In Petersburg, the triumph of art over nature is everywhere visible; in M. these appear still engaged as it were in the attempt to excel each other, forming the finest combinations, or the greatest discordances." "The streets of St. Petersburg," observes Kohl, "are so broad, the open places so vast, the arms of the river so mighty, that, large as the houses are in themselves, they are made to appear small by the gigantic plan of the whole; and this effect is increased by the extreme flatness of the site on which the city stands; no building is raised above the other; whereas in M. the streets are seldom sufficiently long to form a perspective, for the greater number of them wind like the paths of an English park or like rivers meandering through fields. St. Petersburg, again, rests upon a flat surface; M. is built upon hills; and presents, instead of the rigid regularity of the modern capital, a labyrinth of courts, shrubberies, and gardens,—a mass of streets which nowhere take a direct business-like course, and give to it more the character of a suburb than of a city." The houses are in general low; in very rare cases containing more than two stories. In the part of the town called the Zemlenoi-gorod, and in the faubourgs, they are usually built of wood; but everywhere else brick is the material, interspersed with deals; for the foundations, however, stone is used. The houses do not stand in straight rows, nor are they all of similar height and dimensions; one house will be large and magnificent, another small and paltry; one is painted white, another green, a third yellow; one stands boldly forward seeking notice, another retreats within its little garden, or stately courtyard in which coaches-and-four are constantly circling. The low wooden houses which formerly encircled all the gardens, and appeared scattered among the stone buildings, are now confined chiefly to the suburbs; but the roofs of many of the houses are painted green, and from a distance completely blend with the groups of tall trees in their vicinity. The gardens of the palaces and churches, the public squares and open places, occupy a very considerable portion of the spacious area within the supposed limits of the city. A city in the sense of an assemblage of human dwellings pressed closely together, till they seem as if hewn out of one rock, M. is not, excepting perhaps the square vest contained in the Kremlin and Kitai-gorod. Mr. Maxwell thus describes the view of the city from the Prigorok-Notorago, or Sparrow-hills, very trifling elevations 4 m. from the Kremlin, but quite conspicuous in the vicinity of the city. "The day was radiant, and the city of the Muscovites lay spread out beneath us like a gilded toy. A thousand burnished domes and cupolas in blue and gold, glittering with silver stars and clusters of graceful minarets and spires, white terraces and towers, roofs and walls of every colour, all confused and shapeless, yet all gay and curious, sparkled in the light of the declining sun. The white buildings of the Kremlin, the gaudy eminences of St. Basil, the red and white enclosures of the Donskoi convent, the antique battlements of the Deritchei, were below us; beyond, as far as the eye could reach, infinite in variety and almost endless in succession, arose other fantastic forms

arrayed in the same brilliant colours,—the whole exciting more wonder than admiration, more surprise than pleasure. Far away toward the S and W extended a fertile plain, and meandering through the meadows flowed the shining Moskwa, 'a line of silver in a fringe of green.' The gardens and orchards, the grain and cattle, and the bountiful appearance of the environs, were pleasant to the sight. Both city and country, seen at noonday from the Sparrow-hills, conveys the most lively impression it is possible to conceive of Moscow."

*Quarters.* The Kremlin-hill, the nucleus around which the city is built, is to M. what the Acropolis was to Athens, or the Capitol to Rome. The walls which encircle it are approached from the W and the NW through the new and well-built streets of the Kitai-gorod; on the E and SE, the hill extends to the cliff at the foot of which the Moskva and Neglina unite their waters. It contains the imperial palace, a portion of which consists of what remains of the ancient palace of the czars. This hill has also a highly sacred character, no fewer than 32 churches, including several cathedrals, resting upon it. The cathedral of St. Michael encloses the tombs of the Russian sovereigns, from the time that M. became the capital (in 1147) till the demise of Peter the Great. In this quarter also is the imperial museum, the arsenal, the palace of the patriarch, a nunnery, and a monastery. The term *Kremnia* is derived from the Slavonic word *kraia*, which signifies 'a fort.' "Taken as a whole," says Dr. Lyall, "the Kremlin is one of the most original, beautiful, and magnificent objects I have ever beheld. Its commanding situation on the banks of the Moskva river,—its high and venerable white walls, with numerous battlements, and variously coloured towers and steeples,—the number and the magnitude of some of its fine edifices, with their differently painted roofs,—the variety of its cathedrals, churches, monasteries, and belfries, with their almost innumerable domes, gilt, tin-plated, or green: indeed, the whole picture presents at the same time a varied unity, a consonance and incongruity of objects,—a contrast of ancient and modern works of art and taste,—a beauty, grandeur, and magnificence indescribable and altogether unique." Its walls are from 12 to 16 ft. thick. Externally their height varies at different places from 30 to 60 ft.; and they are furnished with battlements and embrasures, numerous towers and steeples, and a number of gates. There are no regular streets within the walls; all the edifices have stone foundations, or foundations faced with white calcareous tufa, while the superstructures are formed of brick, stuccoed and painted white, orange, yellow, blue, green, &c. The interior presents a crowd of government-offices, churches, and monasteries.—The second quarter, or Kitai-gorod, is the centre of trade; and appears to have received its name in early times as being the centre of the Chinese trade. At present it contains two *gostinie-doori*, or bazaars, to be afterwards noticed.—The Bieloi-gorod, or third division, is the seat of learning and education, and is also the residence of the governor and the troops. Its most remarkable building is an enormous covered military parade, or exercise-house, within which the evolutions of 2,000 foot and 1,000 horse soldiers can be conveniently performed.—Zemlianoi-gorod, [*i.e.* 'earthen-town,' so called from an earthen rampart which once surrounded the city,] is a miscellaneous assemblage of spirit stores, schools, public offices, handsome public promenades, and houses of all grades.—The fifth division is the Slobodi or suburbs, which form an immense irregular polygon, completely surrounding the Zemlianoi-gorod, and are in fact an aggregate of some 40 suburban villages.

*Principal edifices.* In 1835, M. numbered between 9,000 and 10,000 houses, 60 principal streets, 25 squares, places, and markets, upwards of 500 cross streets, 7 cathedrals, 21 monasteries, 245 Greek, 2 Roman Catholic, 3 Protestant, 2 English, 3 Armenian chapels, and a Turkish mosque. The churches, most of which have survived without injury the great fire of 1812, give to M. a most picturesque appearance. Each has a small cupola rising from the roof, shaped like a bulb or onion, painted exteriorly of the gaudiest colours the palette can afford, and often silvered or gilt. From their "interior a gigantic picture looks down, whose enormous ugliness is much better calculated to scare than to assist devotion: it is generally the figure of the Redeemer, the Virgin, or of John. In the centre cupola is the pictured form of an old grey-headed man, meant to represent the Father. The walls are usually painted from top to bottom with grotesque-looking saints and angels; and the centre cupola is generally supported by 4 pillars, so immoderately thick that they diminish the space of the church very considerably.—In the cathedral of St. Michael, in the Kremlin, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred. Their bodies are deposited in raised sepulchres, mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, above the pavement. Upon great festivals these tombs are covered with rich palls of gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels.—The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, also in the Kremlin, has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. The Treasury in the Kremlin contains some splendid halls in which are preserved the state jewels. "The intrinsic value of these relics," says Bremner, "glistening as they are with gems of great size, is immense. The history of many of them is so obscure, that men of learning have lately been expressly commissioned to make careful researches concerning them, and the other treasures with which the halls of the Kremlin once groaned. The crowns alone would furnish materials for a volume. They are twelve or fifteen in number, each of a splendour and value far outshining those of the crowns made now-a-days. Some of them are supposed to have been gifts from the Greek Emperor Comnenus to the great Vladimir; but this is one of the points which the learned are now trying to clear up. Several are entirely covered with the costliest diamonds, some with large turquoises, and often on the top is a ruby of great size. The shapes are all different—some low and simple, some high and conical, with stout ribs of gold. The work is generally most exquisite. Never, perhaps, throughout the whole of his sojourn in Russia is the foreigner more forcibly struck with her immense power than while walking about among these crowns. Almost every one of them formerly belonged to an independent king; now they might be melted down into the one massive diadem of him whose empire has swallowed up the fair kingdoms whose majesty they separately adorned. Here stands the crown of fallen Poland, side by side with that worn by Nicholas when crowned at Warsaw. Next come the ancient crowns of the kingdoms of Kasan, Astracan, Georgia, Siberia, &c. Then follow imperial sceptres massive with gold and gems. In short, apart even from all consideration of the power which it represents, this rich collection really amazes the visitor by its intrinsic value. There is no great anxiety displayed about locking up these treasures. They are placed in a room of beautiful proportions and well lighted, most of them under bells of crystal, elegantly shaped, ranged by the wall on one side, and the principal ones placed on handsome pedestals on the floor. Rich, however, as this collection is, the jewels now remaining in Moscow are of trifling

value compared with those described by ancient travellers: in fact, this city has so often suffered by fire, that not only its treasures but its very records have disappeared; all the ancient documents have been burnt; so that now, very strangely, the Russians themselves are forced to go to the books of Olearius, or of English travellers, in order to get information about these very jewels and their ancient Kremlin."—Boris Godonof, who ascended the throne by usurpation and multiplied murders, could conceive no better way of atoning for his crimes than by bestowing on a church a bell of unprecedented size. He accordingly gave one to the cathedral of St. Nicholas weighing 312,480 pounds; and 'died in peace.' The Empress Anne recast this bell, and added to it 2,000 poods of metal. It is the largest in the world, that of Pekin being lost in the comparison. Its circumference is 63 ft. 11 inches; its height 19 ft.; its greatest thickness 23 inches; and its weight 443,772 pounds. It is doubtful whether the bell was ever actually suspended: at all events none of the Russian sovereigns have been so pious as to recast it, and replace it in its tower. Erman says: "that a peculiar expertness in the casting of metal had been handed down by uninterrupted tradition, from the earliest ages in this part of the world, is proved by the bells suspended in the still remaining portion of the tower of Ivan Welfkoi, which were all made about the same time, when the church was erected in 1600. The largest of them weighs about 400 poods, or 133,684 French pounds, or more than five times the famous bell at Erfurth, and nearly four times that of Rouen. Perhaps the early proficiency of the Chinese in works of this kind,—for already, in 1403, in the reign of the Emperor Yum lo, they cast a bell weighing 120,000 pounds—may help to account for the skill of the Scythians and their Russian descendants. The Siberian nations learned most of their arts from the Chinese, and the Russians have been but slowly estranged from Southern Asia by their intercourse with Western Europe."—The new city has wider streets, and greater uniformity in its private buildings, than that which existed before the French invasion, and its destruction by fire; but in its churches and public edifices the Asiatic taste is still preserved. Before the fire even private houses were overloaded with ornaments of architecture, such as bas reliefs, statues, vases, and columns; many of the churches were surmounted, not only by a high and pointed spire, but by five or six turrets with gilded crosses; but those lately erected are distinguished by a more simple and regular architecture, occupying, however, the same sites, and many painted in the same colours as before. The streets are paved partly with stone, partly, as in other Russian towns, with trunks of trees.

*University, &c.]* The University having been rebuilt in a magnificent form by aid from the public treasury, was opened on 11th November, 1818, and the former course of study resumed. The present edifice is of great extent and beauty, in the Italian style, containing the new library, museums, lecture-rooms, &c., all of the most complete description. The museum has again become one of the richest in Europe—not as a whole, but in some of the departments of natural history. The collection of zoophytes is very complete, and that of minerals even more so; but the most singular portion of it is the collection of Siberian fossils, among which, as is well known to the learned, there are things not paralleled in any other museum. The library is recovering rapidly. It already contains about 30,000 volumes; but being formed from general contributions, the collection is not very select. The catalogue is on a principle sel-

dom employed in England. In place of keeping a folio for entering each work as it arrives, the title is written on a loose slip of paper, which is placed, under its proper letter, in a line of open boxes, five inches square, along the side of a desk containing a box for each letter of the Russian alphabet. This, though a very mechanical system, is found very convenient for the librarians. In addition to this flying catalogue, there is an admirable *Catalogue Raisonné* now in the course of being printed. The University of M., though the oldest in Russia, was founded only in the year 1755. Among its professors may be reckoned many names of great eminence. Fischer, the naturalist, and others still living, enjoy a high reputation. The number of students in 1808 was only 135, but is now generally about 700; of whom one-third belong to the faculty of medicine, about the same number to the ethico-political faculty, and the remainder to the two other faculties, mathematics and literature.—Of the new buildings, one of the most remarkable is the Exercier-haus, a vast hall erected near the Kremlin, and more than twice the size of Westminster-hall. It is intended for the parade of troops, when the weather does not admit of their exercising out of doors; and has a length of 560 ft., with a width of 168 ft. The walls are partly of stone, but more of brick; and the roof, 506 ft. 10 in. long, and 133 ft. broad, is not supported by pillars.—Among other public buildings, M. contains a general post-office for the interior of Russia; also several military hospitals. No public institution in M. is more remarkable than the foundling-hospital, erected by Catherine II. in 1764, and amply supported by legacies and voluntary contributions. The building is of a square form, and stands on the banks of the Moskva, where it has the advantage of good air. It is fitted for the reception of 8,000 children. The children who have been received into this hospital, as they advance in years, are distributed into three classes. For the two first years they are under the care of the nurses. They are then admitted into the lowest or first class. The boys and girls are educated indiscriminately, till they are seven years of age; and both sexes are taught not only reading, writing, and arithmetic, but the knitting of stockings, and the carding of flax, hemp, and wool. To these the girls add needle-work, spinning, cooking, baking, and such arts as are necessary to housewifery. Those who evince more than ordinary capacity, are instructed in the French and German languages; and some of the boys are taught music, dancing, drawing, and Latin. Fourteen is the age at which they are admitted into the last class. They have at this period the liberty of choosing the profession in which they are to be instructed. And for this purpose it is not necessary that they should quit the hospital, as several manufactures are established within it for the sole purpose of training the youth to particular professions. At the age of twenty they receive a sum of money, and are at liberty to settle in any part of the empire which they think proper. The number of children supported by this establishment is about 30,000; and its annual outlay nearly £800,000.

*Manufacture and commerce.]* The commercial importance of M. is very considerable: as, from its central situation, it is the entrepot for most of the internal trade of the empire. The bazaar, or principal market of M., is a colossal building of three stories; three rows of pillars and three rows of shops stand, one above another, connected together by countless passages and steps. "In these courts and galleries, from year's end to year's end, is the greatest standing warehouse of the empire, and a continual fair. Hither, from the Black sea, streams all that



the Levant can produce; from the Baltic, the produce of Western Europe; from Siberia, what China and Tartary yield. Along the galleries long-bearded Russians and black-robed Persians, with their pointed sheep-skin caps, roam about; silken-clad Bokharians rustle by, and Tartars and Greeks sit on the balustrades reckoning their gains. The *gostinnoi* door has magazines and shops for the most considerable merchants of M., who are more than 900 in number." The retail trade is carried on in the *Ryūdi*, which signifies, literally, rows of shops. The number of shops in the *Ryūdi* is not less than 1,200, all united under one common roof. The whole range of shops is plentifully adorned with pictures of saints nailed to the beams, with lamps burning before them, singing birds in cages, and flights of pigeons, which nestle under the eaves of the shops, and are cherished and fed by the owners as a kind of sacred bird. The merchandise is arranged here, as elsewhere, in masses; here a range of 30 shops for paper, another range for spices, a third for ornamental articles, a fourth for pictures of saints. M. boasts of 30 booksellers' shops, some of which have a stock of not less than 100,000 volumes. In 1806, there were only three booksellers of any consequence in the city; in 1808, four; and in 1810, six. After 1812, however, the number of the venders of literature increased rapidly. Woollens and cottons are largely manufactured in the city and the surrounding country. The totals were estimated a few years back at nearly 32,000,000 yds., value £1,200,000. In 1851 the district of M. possessed 107 woollen factories employing 20,900 hands. A large quantity of cotton-yarn is spun. Several large machine-factories have been established of late years within the city.

*Railroads.*] M., as already noticed, is connected by railway with St. Petersburg.—Another projected line of communication, the importance of which cannot be contested, is one from M. to Odessa, the most important commercial city of the S. The distance between the two cities is about double that from M. to St. Petersburg; but the country being generally very level, it is calculated that the cost of the railway would not exceed 37,000,000 d. At present the whole distance from Odessa to two stages from M. is a mere tract marked by *verst*-posts about 10 ft. high on each side, and goods are generally from 30 to 35 days on the entire road. The expense of carriage is from 1 ruble 50 copecks, to 3 rubles per 40 lbs., according to the time of the year.—A third railway is that from M. to Kolomna, on the river Oka, a distance of 66½ m. From the terminus of this railway, steam-boats conduct the passengers to Nishni-Novgorod, on the confluence of the Oka and Volga, where annually the celebrated great fair is held for the merchants of Europe and Asia.

*Population.*] The pop. of M. was estimated by Dr. Lyall, in 1817, at 312,000. It was returned in 1831 at 305,631, of whom 4,946 belonged to the clergy, 22,394 to the nobility and higher classes of public officers, 2,691 as foreigners, and 16,210 were described as merchants. In 1842, the district of M. had 455,644 inhabitants. The M. dialect is said to be superior to all the other dialects of the Russian language.—The great distinctive feature of M. is its religious character. It is the residence of two archbishops, and contains the most important ecclesiastical establishments in the empire. Thus, the Rasso-Greek Christian regards M. with the same veneration that Mecca is looked on by a Mahomedan. By a kind of political fiction, it is still considered the capital; and it is here that the splendid coronation-ceremony of the Russian emperors takes place.—A native writer says that when Petersburg took the place of M. as the centre of administration to the empire, it left her another distinction,—in los-

ing her political position, she maintained her moral. This distinction, allowed her, he says, by latest history, "is acknowledged not only by Russians, but by foreigners, at the head of whom may be placed the great conqueror of modern times. Wishing to humble Russia, he sought, in accordance with his usual tactics, to pierce her through the heart; and only to Napoleon's sense of the national pre-eminence of M. do we owe the undesired honour of his memorable visit. The same relations existed between M. and Petersburg as had formerly existed between the former city and Kieff; and M. became the centre of Russia's mental and spiritual activity. The foundation of the Slavonic Greek and Latin academy, and subsequently of the university, made M. to a certain degree what the Pecherchaia monastery and the academy there had formerly made Kieff. M. at this time educated the greater part of our first-rate writers and statesmen; she dispersed to all the ends of the Russian empire, beginning at Petersburg, the flower of Russian youth, the best pledges of Russia's future weal. In course of time many amongst us grew accustomed to look upon Petersburg as the representative of European life, and upon M. as the cradle of national life. The perpetual existence in Russia of two centres, one administrative and outwardly civilizing, the other intellectual and spiritual, belongs to us only of all European states. It is universally allowed that the relations of Rome to Catholic countries are quite unlike the relations existing between Kieff and the Russian cities; that, on the other hand, the distinctive marks of, for instance, Oxford and Cambridge in England, or Upsal in Sweden, are very different from what characterized Kieff during the Muscovite monarchy, or M. at the present day. The position of Kieff formerly, and M. now, relative to the administrative centre of Russia, reminds us rather of the relation between the right and left halves of Paris,—that is, between the Sorbonne and the university, and the other parts of the city. But there only a river divides the spiritual and temporal hemispheres of France, whilst in our case they are not only separated by a vast space, but by all the peculiarities of local development, all the polarity in the process of Russian society. Novgorod and Kieff,—Kieff and Moscow,—Moscow and Petersburg,—these are the two poles on whose unceasing action the history of Russia revolves; one city is the complement of the other, and the indispensably mutual need of each other is most remarkably manifest in times of crisis and general misfortune. Kieff, whilst she kept secure within her walls the national faith and orthodoxy, was not able to save the nation from intestine war or from the Tartar invasion; M. did save her. In 1612 the imperial capital of the Muscovite dominions was saved, not by Kieff, but by the second Russian monastery, the living inheritor of the first. The pulse of Russia ceasing to beat for a time in M., throbbed within the walls of Troitzka-Sergeievskaya monastery. In 1812 a new calamity overtook M. Had she been alone,—had there been no other capital where the machinery of government could continue to work without interruption,—who can tell what miseries Russia might have had to pass through! The Sergeievskaya monastery had now no longer power to save her. Russia was saved,—not solely by the noble self-devotion of M., and the national spirit, and the Russian army,—but by Petersburg, which preserved inviolable the administration of government. Whoever is acquainted with Amsterdam and Berlin, must acknowledge that Petersburg is a combination,—on a larger scale—of those two cities,—one-half reminds us of the capital of Prussia, the other of the capital of Holland: M. recalls no other place; it is like nothing but itself. This proceeds from the fact that

Petersburg is a city that was made—M. one that has made itself. To be convinced of the latter fact, without the necessity of comparison with history, we will only glance at a plan of the city. M. herself is of a moderate size; her cradle is her centre; around this centre, the Kremlin, history has drawn four circles more or less accurate; the *Kitai-gorod* [China town] or city by privilege; beyond this, at some distance from its walls, comes the *Bieloi-gorod* [White town], which is succeeded at a considerable distance by the *Semlanoi*, a wide ribbon of boulevard; the *Semlanoi-gorod* is surrounded by the so-called ramparts, and by the *Sadovia* [Gardens], which are again succeeded by suburbs locked in on every side by mounted ramparts. In such a way does the genius of history seem to have thrown the Kremlin like a stone into the wide ocean of Russian life, and produced circles ever widening. This is not all; if we raise our glance from the plan of M. to the map of European Russia, we shall see that the circles round the Kremlin do not stop with the outline of the city; new circles are described around it, or rather wreaths of cities, at 30, 60, 90, 180, and 360 versts distance. Further, the central power of M. is not limited to this. If we remember that the city lies in the middle of an elevated flat, so to speak, at no great distance from which flows the Volga, Okka, and Dnieper, with other rivers of less consequence; that in its navigable, and consequently mercantile relations, spite of the insignificance of its own river, M. forms one of the most favourable and natural knots of junction, where are seen converging and diverging roads to every corner of Russia; we cannot sufficiently admire the happy choice of such a capital, and the true national feeling that prompted that choice. Volumes might be written on the central importance of M., with regard to its historical, physical, industrial, and philological relations. Contrasted with the central position of M., Petersburg, standing on the verge of the empire, offers to view an extensive point that may be called the key, rather than the centre of Russia. Its remote situation imparts to it something of a colonial character. The augmentation of its pop. does not proceed from within, but from accumulation of new arrivals. According to the most recent statistics, the number of deaths in Petersburg exceeds that of births, yet the total pop., instead of decreasing, is largely increased every year. The centripetal force of Petersburg lies in its service. One in every five passengers in the favourite street of Petersburg is sure to be in a uniform, whilst in M. scarcely one uniform is to be met with in fifty passengers. Matushka [Moscow] is the mother of modern, as she was the bride of ancient Russia. A century and a half has elapsed since she formed an union with Petersburg, and the ribbon of iron in course of construction will soon bind them together in closer and firmer bonds. Yet it will be no more than a connection between the greatest Russian village and the first Russian burgh. The words of the poet which style M. widow,—

“And before the new built city  
Ancient Moscow bends her head;  
And before the young tsarina,  
The widow of the imperial dead.”

will have then less meaning than ever. The railway from Petersburg, together with other lines talked of from Kolonna, Saratov, and perhaps in time from Odessa, will rather carry living sap to M. than carry any away. The railway, instead of converting M. into a mere Petersburg suburb, will make it a centre of fresh vitality. Even for those remote extremities of the empire which formerly did not acknowledge her sovereignty, and even now incline but feebly towards her, M. will acquire a more important

significance. Being constituted, through her railways, the entrepot for the produce of the middle and southern tracts, she will literally feed the far-north and the semi-foreign west of Russia. The railway will make her acquainted with the inhabitants of Archangel, of White and of Little Russia. Every cold and unfriendly feeling that they may have nourished towards her will vanish under the influences of increased intercourse, and a better acquaintance with her great moral and political features. Yet for all this M. will continue as much as ever a village, as Petersburg will a town. In these two words, in fact, is comprised the radical distinction between the Slavonic and the German elements. There is not the slightest doubt that the cities of Western Europe are tending to acquire, in course of time, a ruralized character. The multiplication of gardens, and of wide and shady walks, in place of the level fortifications of former times; an effort in many places to erect detached dwelling-houses, tenements for single families,—all exhibits a growing desire to draw town and country life together, to cease to live in masses in order to live in families. Within the walls of M. there are not more than 350,000 or 360,000 inhabitants; whilst her circumf. is second only, and that by very little, to London, whose population numbers 1,600,000. At M., as in Russia herself, every thing is wide and spacious; her fields are fields indeed, and such a place as the historic Devitchie Pole is not likely to be built over, though it may one day be paved. The Sadovia boulevard, and some of our principal streets, occupy as much space in breadth as many of the capitals of German principalities.”

*Temperature.* Though M. does not lie further to the N than Edinburgh, the cold in winter is nearly three times more intense than that felt in the Scottish capital. This seeming anomaly is thus accounted for:—“In islands, and on the sea-coasts of Europe, the mean temperature of the year is higher, and the heat is more equally distributed through the different seasons, than in any of the other great divisions of the world in the corresponding latitudes. As we advance from the W eastward, the mean annual temp. diminishes; but the heat of summer and the cold of winter increase. Thus London has the same mean annual temp. as Vienna; but it has the summer of St. Petersburg, and the winter is warmer than at Milan. The Mediterranean, the Baltic, and inland lakes of Europe, produce the same effect as the ocean in an inferior degree. The following table, taken from Humboldt's *Memoir on the Distribution of Heat* shows the temp. of the year, and the various seasons, in places having the same latitude:

## MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Places in lat. 56.	Of the year.	Warmest month.	Colest month.
Edinburgh, . . .	47·8	59·4	38·3
Copenhagen, . . .	45·6	65	27·2
Moscow, . . .	40·2	70·6	6

Copenhagen is about 620 m. E of Edinburgh; Moscow about 1,000 m. farther.” [*Ency. Brit.*]—The following table exhibits the comparative temp. of Petersburg and M. in the years 1836 and 1837, in degrees of Reaumur:

	1836.		1837.	
	Petersburg.	Moscow.	Petersburg.	Moscow.
January, . . .	— 7·47	— 5·03	— 7·37	— 7·79
February, . . .	— 4·35	— 3·27	— 3·11	— 5·73
March, . . .	+ 1·45	+ 4·35	— 3·75	— 0·61
April, . . .	+ 5·46	+ 7·79	+ 2·70	+ 8·15
May, . . .	+ 6·55	+ 8·62	+ 8·85	+ 12·17
June, . . .	+ 11·67	+ 12·72	+ 11·75	+ 14·43
July, . . .	+ 13·15	+ 15·33	+ 12·66	+ 14·61
August, . . .	+ 12·06	+ 12·79	+ 14·12	+ 11·80
September, . . .	+ 7·96	+ 7·47	+ 8·74	+ 4·67
October, . . .	+ 6·46	+ 4·03	+ 2·62	+ 1·19

November, — 1.31	— 3.28	+ 1.09	— 4.44
December, — 4.14	— 7.53	— 6.10	— 12.63
Mean temp., + 3.97	+ 4.32	+ 3.54	+ 3.03

*History.* M. is not of great antiquity, having been founded in the middle of the 12th cent., previous to which Kief or Kiev was the residence of the sovereigns of Russia. It was progressively enlarged in the 13th and 14th cents.; but in 1382 was taken after a short siege by Tamerlane, and though soon evacuated it subsequently fell more than once into the hands of the Tartars. The last attack by these rude invaders took place in 1571. They gave the city to the flames; but were unable to force the Kremlin, to which the czar had retired. M. was afterwards rebuilt with augmented splendour, and remained for a century and a half the sole capital of the empire. Though the building of St. Petersburg dates from the early part of the 18th cent., M. continued the frequent residence of the court until the commencement of the reign of Catherine II. in 1769. The plague has often produced great mortality here, the last time in 1771. In 1851 M. was severely ravaged by cholera morbus. Under Catherine II. M. was extended and embellished. It comprised in 1812 a circuit of about 25 m. When Napoleon advanced, in that year, with the most numerous army which Europe had seen since the great migration of the nations, into the interior of the Russian empire, and her armies had in vain attempted to stay his course at the Moskwa, near Borodino, Kutusoff determined, in spite of the opposition of many members of the council of war, to sacrifice the city in order to save the empire. The stores from the arsenal, together with the public treasures, had been already transported from M. and secured. The greater part of the inhabitants followed, with their moveable property; 37,000 wounded were conveyed in 4,000 waggon, leaving only 2,000 severely wounded and sick in the hospitals of Moscow. The army retired to Kaluga. Count Rostopchin, governor of M., in the meantime prepared to prevent the enemy from maintaining himself in the heart of the empire. He set fire to his country seat near M.; others, equally determined not to see their property in the hands of the enemy, did the same; and many citizens loudly exclaimed that it would be better to burn Moscow than to give it up to the French. But Rostopchin could only effect the departure of all the civil and military authorities, together with the officers of the fire department, and 2,100 firemen, with 86 fire-engines. These, as belonging to the military, were despatched from M. a day before the entry of the enemy. The prisons were not opened, but cleared; and 810 prisoners were conveyed to Nishni-Novgorod, under an escort, two days before the arrival of the French. Half of the inhabitants remaining at M. were a mere mob, many of whom may have profited by the universal disorder to set fire to several houses that they might the better plunder. The conflagration, which in the course of three days consumed three-fourths of all the houses, was, according to universal opinion, not accidental, but a preconcerted plan under Rostopchin. The latter repelled the charge in a tract entitled *La Vérité sur l'Incendie de Moscou* (Paris 1822), and contradicted the reports of the French army, disclaiming the honour of this great act; but he acknowledged that incendiaries had been taken in the act by the French. According to the printed reports of the examinations, 30 persons were arrested by the French, 13 of whom were shot, being convicted of having put fire to different parts of the city by Rostopchin's command. In the first night after the arrival of the French, the large warehouses in the neighbourhood of the Kremlin were in flames; the fire afterwards broke out in several parts of the city. The fifth day after the French had entered, a high wind carried the flames in every direction, so that in the course of three days 7,532 houses were consumed to ashes. The Russians maintained that the conflagration was entirely the work of the French, which added to the exasperation of the people. Even Kutusoff declared to Lauriston that he had only given orders to destroy several magazines. The rest had been done by the French. On the 15th of Sept. Napoleon entered with his guards, and took up his abode in the Kremlin. But volumes of smoke soon rose from 500 different quarters: all Moscow was on fire. It being found impossible to subdue the conflagration, Napoleon left the Kremlin, and retired to Petrowskoi, a league from the city. Horrors upon horrors now succeeded: Moscow was burning till Sept. 21. At last order and tranquillity were restored on the 1st of October. But the destruction of "the holy city" roused the people to vengeance against the French; and the army, in the midst of plundered treasures, was soon deprived of the very necessities of life. Of 150,000 soldiers who had entered M., Napoleon in five weeks had lost 40,000; thus retreat became unavoidable. From the 19th to the 22d of October preparations were made for retiring. On the last day it was resolved to destroy the Kremlin, but this only partly succeeded. Of 2,600 stone houses but 525, and of 6,500 wooden buildings only 1,797, were preserved. The entire loss which the fire and the war occasioned to the city and the government of M. was estimated at 321,000,000 of rubles. After the recovery of the country, the Russians were so actively employed in rebuilding M. that in the course of 9 years it had risen from its ruins in greater beauty than before the conflagration.

MOSCOW, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 58 m. N. of Augusta. Pop. 562.—Also a v. in Leicester township, New York.—Also a v. in Clermont co., in Ohio, 129 m. SW of

Columbus.—Also a township in Hillsdale co., in Michigan, 84 m. WSW of Detroit. Pop. 758.—Also a v. in Hickman co., in Kentucky, 309 m. SW by W of Frankfort.—Also a v. of Fayette co., in Tennessee, 194 m. SW of Nashville.—Also a v. of Rush co., Iowa.

MOSE, a river of England, which runs through the counties of Leicester, Derby, and Stafford, and falls into the Trent near Croxall.

MOSE, an island in the eastern seas, in S lat. 6° 20', E long. 131° 30', to the N of Timor-Laut.

MOSEIRAH, an island off the SE coast of Arabia, 38½ m. in length, and 15 m. in breadth. Its surface rises to 600 ft. above the sea. Its N end, Ras Jei, is in N lat. 20° 43' 30", E long. 58° 57'; its S end, Ras Bir-Resas, in N lat. 20° 8', E long. 58° 38'. Parts of it are cultivated, and its pop. appears to be considerable.

MOSELLE, a frontier department in the NE of France, including part of Lorraine, lying between the parallels of 48° 54' and 49° 34' N lat.; and bounded on the N by Belgium, Prussia, and Bavaria; on the SE by the dep. of Bas-Rhin; on the S by the dep. of the Meurthe; and on the W by that of the Meuse. Its area is 534,385 hect. Its surface is traversed on the E by branches of the great range of the Vosges; on the W by the Eastern Ardennes. The general declination is towards the N. It is watered by the Moselle, the Sarre, the Seille, the Nied, and the Orne. In several places occur extensive tracts of marshy ground. The soil is siliceous between the Nied and the Vosges; argillaceous in the mountainous district of Bitche; and calcareous in other parts. The quantity of corn raised is not equal to the consumption of the inhabitants: the lower orders live in a great measure on barley bread and potatoes.—The pastures too are in general poor; and the breed of cattle small and stunted, in comparison with those of the level country. In 1839, the live stock consisted of 63,733 horses, 109,200 horned cattle, 183,314 sheep, 108,089 pigs, and 9,934 goats. Fruit, especially prunes, flax, hemp, and rapeseed, are produced in considerable quantities; to the cultivation of the vine leading attention is given. Quills and honey are important articles of production. The mineral productions are iron, lime, salt, and coal.—The manufactures consist of glass, paper, leather, woollen cloths, and linen.—The pop. in 1801 was 348,141; in 1841, 421,258; in 1851, 459,684, of whom two-thirds speak German, and the rest a provincial dialect of German and French. It is administratively divided into 4 arrondissements, viz., Metz, the ep., Brieg, Thionville, and Sarreguemines; which are subdivided into 27 cantons, and 628 coms. The total public revenue of the dep. in 1831 was 13,577,481 fr.; in 1848, 16,525,000 fr. The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Metz.

MOSELLE, the MOSEL of the Germans, and MOEZEL of the Dutch, a river of Europe which takes its rise in Mount Faucilles, in the French dep. of Vosges, to the E of Bussang, at an alt. of 725 metres = 792 yds. above sea-level; flows NW past Remiremont, Epinal, Metz, and Thionville; and, quitting the French territory at Asbach, forms for a short distance the boundary between the extreme frontier of Prussia and Belgian Luxemburg, traverses the Prussian prov. of the Lower Rhine, and falls into the Rhine, on the l. bank, at Coblenz, after passing Remich and Grevenmacher in Belgium, and Treves and Traben in Prussia. It becomes navigable at Pont-a-Mousson, above Metz, and in its course of nearly 270 m., receives in France the waters of the Valogne, the Meurthe, and the Seille, on the r., and the Madon, the Math, and the Orne, on the l.; and in Prussia, the Sure, the Kill, and the



Elz, on the l., and the Sarre on the r., and a number of smaller rivers, which render it a large stream in the lower part of its course. Its average breadth is about 170 yds.; mean depth 6 ft.; ordinary current  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. per hour. Wood, charcoal, wine, iron, salt, potash, slates, and coal, are largely transported upon it. Its situation between France and Germany has often rendered its banks the scene of hostile operations.

**MOSSELWEIS.** See COBLENZ.

**MOSENIA**, a village of Khusistan, in Persia, 36 m. SW of Shuster.

**MOSERADA**, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 8 m. NE of Treviso.

**MOSES (POINT)**, a head of land on the E side of the entrance into Bonavista bay, on the E coast of Newfoundland island, 5 m. SW of Cape Bonavista.

**MOSFEIA**, a village of the Mandara territory, in W. Africa, 90 m. S of Mora.

**MOSHAK**, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 20 m. NW of Doran.

**MOSI**, a territory of Nigritia, to the NE of the kingdom of Kong, and NW of Dagomba.

**MOSKENASOE**, or **MOSKOE**, an island of Norway, at the SW extremity of the Loffodin group, in N lat.  $67^{\circ} 50'$ , E long.  $12^{\circ} 5'$ . It is 15 m. in length, by 8 m. in breadth.

**MOSKIRCH**, a small town of Baden, in the principality of Furstenberg, 18 m. N of Constanzt. Here the French, under Moreau, obtained a victory over the Austrians, in the beginning of the campaign of 1800. Pop. 1,200.

**MOSKIRCHEN**, a small town of Styria, 10 m. SW of Gratz, on the r. bank of the Kainach.

**MOSKONISI**, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the gulf of Adramytti, in N lat.  $39^{\circ} 20'$ , 10 m. NE of Mitylene. It is 6 m. in length, and produces fruits and cotton. On its S coast is a small port called Mosko.

**MOSKOUSKAIA**, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, 104 m. WNW of Ekaterinograd.

**MOSKVA**, a river of Russia, which rises near Gjatsh, in the gov. of Smolensk, and running E, traverses the gov. of Moscow from W to E, passing Moscow, Mojaisk, and Borodino; and joining the Oka, on the l. bank, 3 m. SE of Kolonna, after a course of 210 m. Its tributaries are the Iskona, Ronza, and Istra, on the l.; and the Pakhra on the r. It communicates with the Volga by means of a canal from its affluent the Istra, to the Sestria, an affluent of the Doubna, which latter river joins the Volga.

**MOSLACHE**, a village of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Cayor, 24 m. E of Saint Louis.

**MOSLEY**, a chapelry in the p. of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, 3 m. S of Birmingham, on the Gloucester and Birmingham railway.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Ashton-under-Lyne, in Lancashire, 9 m. ENE of Manchester.

**MOSOCZ**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Thurotz, 15 m. N of Kremnitz.

**MOSONGO**, a province of Anziko, in Africa, in the interior from Congo.

**MOSQUERUELA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Teruel. Pop. 2,400.

**MOSQUITIA.** See MOSQUITO TERRITORY.

**MOSQUITO BAY**, a bay on the E coast of the island of St. Christopher.—Also a bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, between the port of Havannah and Mariel bay.—Also a bay on the coast of Nicaragua, close to Cape Gracias-a-Dios.—Also a bay on the coast of Labrador, in N lat.  $60^{\circ} 40'$ .

**MOSQUITO COVE**, a bay on the N coast of the island of Jamaica, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 28'$ .—Also a bay on

the W coast of the island of Antigua, in N lat.  $17^{\circ} 12'$ .—Also a bay on the coast of West Greenland, in N lat.  $65^{\circ}$ .

**MOSQUITO ISLAND**, one of the smaller Virgin islands, near the N coast of Virgin Gorda.

**MOSQUITO ISLANDS**, small islands on the coast of Maine, U. S., in N lat.  $43^{\circ} 55'$ .

**MOSQUITO POINT**, a cape at the entrance of Port Royal harbour, Jamaica.—Also a cape on the coast of Guayana, at the mouth of Essequibo.

**MOSQUITOS**, an island near the E coast of Florida, just without the Bahama channel.

**MOSQUITOS**, or **MOSQUITO BANK**, a cluster of small islands, near the coast of Honduras, in N lat.  $14^{\circ} 30'$ , which gives name to the Mosquito shore or territory.

**MOSQUITO TERRITORY**, a district of Central America, on the shores of the Caribbean sea, situated between  $16^{\circ} 10'$  and  $10^{\circ} 25'$  N lat., and  $85^{\circ} 50'$  and  $83^{\circ} 20'$  W long.; bounded by Honduras on the W, from which it is separated by the river Roman, and touching on the states of Nicaragua and Costa-Rica on the S and W, with which its frontier is the Colorado and the San Juan rivers to the lowest rapid on the latter, and thence a line running along the heights dividing the waters which flow to Lake Nicaragua from those which flow to the Caribbean sea. In magnitude, this country exceeds Portugal. It is well-watered, and fertile; but its coasts are marshy and unhealthy. The chief rivers, enumerating them eastwards from the Roman, are the Tinto, which falls into the sea by two deltoid branches, known as Cape river and Black river, and the upper part of which is called the Poyais; Plaintain river, and Patouk river, the Carataska forming a large lagune at its mouth, and the Wanks or Segovia flowing into the sea at Cape Gracias-a-Dios; all these rivers belong to the N coast of the territory. On the E coast, we meet in succession the Sicapula, Sandy river, Dockwarra, Twappie, Wara, Wongta, Walpa-Sisca, Prinza-Palka, Aoula-Tara, Pearl river flowing into Pearl Kay lagune, Bluefields, Ramas, Rama, Corn river, Indian river, and the San Juan. Wild horses scour the savannas in countless herds; the Indians catch them with the lasso, but use them only for riding. The cattle are of great beauty, but such a thing as a drove is not to be seen in the possession of an Indian throughout the entire coast.—The town and territory of Poyais, where, some years ago, some adventurers from this country attempted to establish an independent colony, are situated near the N coast on the Tinto or Black river, which discharges itself into the Atlantic near Cape Camaron. The town of Soohée lies about 50 m. SW of Cape-Gracias-a-Dios, near the r. bank of the Segovia; Adam's Town lies on the point of land called Bluefields Bluff, nearly under  $12^{\circ}$  N lat.; and Bluefields town, on the opposite or SW side of Bluefields lagune. The following account of the M. territory and its inhabitants is given in a document published at Berlin in 1845, purporting to be the report of a commission of examination sent out by the Prussian government in 1844.—“The entire region,” say the reporters, “is inhabited by several races, differing much in external appearance, and but little as regards manners and customs. Their chief divisions are three: the tribe of Sambos, the original Indians, and the Karai-bees. The former comprehend the reigning power. All live in established dwellings, passing their days in hunting and fishing, and cultivating just so much of the land as is necessary for their existence. There are, of course, no means of rightly estimating the amount of population. Their history is absolutely buried in darkness. Their months are reckoned by the moon; but of years they keep no account, and

no man knows his own age; consequently, whatever they relate is marked by disorder and confusion. It is, however, well known that they resisted the arms of the Spaniards under Alonzo-de-Ojeda and Diego-di-Nicuesa, yielding neither to their force and cruelty, nor to the mandate of the Pope, which enjoined them to 'deliver themselves peacefully to the dominion of the lawful ruler of the world.' To this day their hatred to the Spaniards is intense; tales of their horrid barbarity are transmitted from father to son; and this quiet and gentle people become violently excited at the idea of subjection to, or friendship with, a Spaniard. The first colony laid here was in the year 1730, when some English settled near the Black river, Cape Gracias-a-Dios, and at Blewfields. During the war between England and Spain in 1739, a few forts were built for the protection of the young colony, which, with the exception of some disasters, continued in a flourishing condition until, in consequence of the peace of Paris (1763), the colonists were commanded to evacuate the country. Some few, however, in Blewfields, remained in their possessions; and the Indians, left once more to themselves, were attacked by the Spaniards, who were anxious to secure the deserted fort at the mouth of the Black river. This unsuccessful attack was the last made upon the unfortunate Indians by their ancient enemies. Much has been attempted by their late kings, who have had the advantage of education among the English in Jamaica, to improve the condition of their people. The inhabitants of the M. country, with the exception of some European settlers, are aboriginals, giving themselves the general name of Miskitös, and are called by Europeans Indianos, Bravos, Moscos, Mosquitos, Mosquito Indians. It has frequently been the question, to what circumstance this country owes the designation of Mosquito Coast, seeing that the insects known by that name are here far less numerous than in many other coasts of America. Some time since the opinion was current that the name had been acquired from the numberless small islands, lying near the coast, which have been said to have the appearance of innumerable flies swimming on the water. Upon a map, perhaps, one's fancy may discover some truth in this resemblance, but hardly in looking upon the reality, where the islands, viewed either near or at some distance, have, if possible, less resemblance to flies than to any thing else. It may be permitted to add one more conjecture to the many that have been broached on this subject. Let us then suggest that the name of the coast is derived from that of the inhabitants, and that the latter is originally an Indian name, corrupted by the Spaniards; for it must strike all who hear them that the Indians, who, from their intercourse with the Spaniards, are perfectly well acquainted with the expression mosquitos for flies, and are also in the constant habit of using it, never call themselves Mosquitos, or Miskitös, but on the contrary style themselves distinctly and uniformly Mueskitos (Miskitös); and if the other word is applied to them, they correct it carefully, adding, 'Mosquitos are flies,—we are Miskito men,' as has more than once occurred to us. If now, the race originally living on the coast were called Miskitos or Miskos, it is highly probable that, naming themselves thus to the first Spaniards arriving in their territory, these latter gradually corrupted it, and applied to them, instead of Miskito, Mosquito, the name of the numerous insects on the coast." The ethnological position of these Indians is a difficult question. "With nothing in Honduras to compare them with,—with nothing tangible, or with an apparently incompatible affinity in Nicaragua,—with only very general miscellaneous affinities in Guatemala,—

their ethnological affinities are as peculiar as their political constitution. Nevertheless, isolated as their language is, it has undoubted general affinities with those of America at large; and this is all that it is safe to say at present. But it is safe to say this. We have plenty of data for their tongue, in a grammar of Mr. Henderson's, published at New York, 1846. The chief fact in the history of the M. is that they were never subject to the Spaniards. Each continent affords a specimen of this isolated freedom—the independence of some exceptional and impracticable tribes, as compared with the universal empire of some encroaching European power. The Circassians in Caucasus, the Tshuktshi-Koriaks in North-Eastern Asia, and the Kaffres in Africa, show this. Their relations with the buccaneers were, probably, of an amicable description. So they were with the negroes—maroon and imported. And this, perhaps, has determined their *differentia*. They are intertropical American aborigines, who have become partially European, without becoming Spanish. Their physical conformation is that of the South rather than the North American; and, here it must be remembered, that we are passing from one moiety of the new hemisphere to the other. With a skin which is olive-coloured rather than red, they have small limbs and undersized frames; whilst their habits are, *mutatis mutandis*, those of the intertropical African. This means, that the exuberance of soil, and the heat of the climate, make them agriculturists rather than shepherds, and idlers rather than agriculturists, since the least possible amount of exertion gives them roots and fruits, whilst it is only those wants which are compatible with indolence that they care to satisfy. They presume rather than improve upon the warmth of their suns, and the fertility of the soil. When they get liquor, they get drunk; when they work hardest, they cut mahogany. Canoes and harpoons represent the native industry. *Wulasha* is the name of their evil spirit, and *Liwaia* that of a water-god. I cannot but think that there is much intermixture amongst them. At the same time, the data for ascertaining the amount are wanting. Their greatest intercourse has, probably, been with the negro; their next greatest with the Englishman. Of the population of the interior we know next to nothing. Here their neighbours are Spaniards. They are frontagers to the river San Juan: this gives them their value in politics. They are the only well-known extant Indians between Guatemala and Veragua: this gives them their value in ethnology. The populations to which they were most immediately allied have disappeared from history. This isolates them; so that there is no class to which they can be subordinated. At the same time, they are quite as like the nearest known tribes as the American ethnologist is prepared to expect. What they were in their truly natural state, when, unmodified by either Englishman or Spaniard, Black or Indian, they represented the indigenous civilization (such as it was) of their coast, is uncertain." [*Latham*.]

[*Historical notice.*] This region, it is alleged, has belonged to an independent race of Indian kings ever since the fall of Montezuma, having a recognised territory appertaining to themselves. It never formed part of Nicaragua, nor even of the viceroyalty of Guatemala. The country it embraces is constantly spoken of by Spanish historians as being in the occupation of un subdued Indians. Moreover, it is an undoubted fact that, for 200 years or more, Great Britain has been in intimate relation and friendship with its chiefs and people. Articles of agreement were signed between the governor of Jamaica and the M. chief in 1720; and, on many occasions in the last cent., these tribes were shown to be not subject to the crown of Spain, but under the protection of this country. Upon examination of the historical evidence collected by the British missions on the spot, Lord Palmerston instructed the British agents to inform the authorities of the several states of Central America bordering on the kingdom of M. that her ma-

Spain's government consider the king of M. to be entitled to the extent of coast reaching from Cape Honduras to the S mouth of the river San Juan. In spite of this announcement, the Nicaraguan government declared, in October 1847, that it did not recognise any king of M., or any such territorial pretensions; and formally laid claim to the northern coast and the port of St Juan as a part of its own dominions, declaring that it would receive as war on the part of the British government any occupation of the port of San Juan effected by the Mosquitos under its protection. The council of state of M. responded to this defiance by a resolution for "practically establishing the full rights of sovereignty of the king of M. over all the mouths of the St John, and over the navigation of the lower part of that river, on the appearance of the first British ship-of-war with orders to co-operate with the M. government." Shortly afterwards, her majesty's ships *Alarm* and *Vixen* arriving off Bluefields, the Nicaraguan establishment was removed from the mouth of the St. Juan, the British forces stormed Serapachi, and entered the lake of Nicaragua, where, on the 7th of March, 1848, a treaty was signed by Captain Loch and the Nicaraguan ministers, by which the government of that state promised not to disturb the peaceful inhabitants of San Juan, understanding that any such act would be considered by Great Britain as an open declaration of hostilities, and that the tariff established in that port should be respected. At the same time, the Nicaraguans refused altogether to forego their claims upon the port of San Juan; whilst the British government treated that port as a part of the M. territory, recognised, protected, and defended for more than a century by Great Britain; and this protectorate, it appears, has ceased to be a mere abstract or honorary function. The San Juan is the inlet to the most practicable line of water-communication across the isthmus, and on the possession of its port of Greytown depends the command of the passage. The Nicaraguans therefore proceeded to make a concession of the passage, with very visionary powers and privileges, to citizens of the United States with a view to obtaining, if possible, the countenance and guarantee of the United States' government to their pretended rights over the M. territory. The great object of the inter-oceanic Nicaraguan canal being common to all nations, it would be absurd, illiberal, and impolitic to take advantage of our ancient relations with the M. Indians to frustrate such a scheme. But precisely because it is a great public object, the little state of Nicaragua has no right to claim sole possession of such a passage by a direct violation of the territories of an independent neighbour. If, however, the canal is to be made, it may fairly be the subject of a treaty or equitable convention between the different states through whose territories it may pass, and the terms of such a treaty ought to be of the most liberal kind. In conformity with these views, a treaty was negotiated on the 19th of April 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, for the settlement of the Mosquito and other boundary questions, of which the main provisions are as follows: The M. territory is to be pushed back northward, from the San Juan to the rivers Rama and Segovia, and the king of M. is to receive in consideration the net proceeds of an import duty of 10 per cent. *ad val.*, to be levied at Greytown for three years. Any existing grants of land within the ceded district are to be recognised, provided they shall not interfere with the privileges of the Ship Canal company. The boundaries between Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to begin on the S side of the Colorado, from its mouth on the Caribbean sea to its confluence with the San Juan, and to proceed thence along the S bank of the San Juan and Lake Nicaragua till it reaches that part of the strip of land between the lake and the Pacific nearest to the river La Flor, which flows into that ocean, and to the mouth of which a straight line is to be drawn. Costa Rica is to enjoy in common with Nicaragua the right to navigate the Colorado, the San Juan, and the lake, by any vessels excepting steamers, subject to the paramount right of the Canal company to appropriate these waters in any way they may find necessary. It is also stipulated that the Canal company are to have the privilege of locating on the S bank of the San Juan four of their eight sections of land, and that neither Nicaragua nor Costa Rica shall erect any works or in any way interfere either with the rivers or the harbour of Greytown so as to obstruct that company or the Accessory Transit company. The next clause fixes 25 m. from the termini of the canal on the Atlantic and Pacific as the distances to be exempt during war from blockade, detention, or capture for vessels of the United States and Great Britain. By the first article of the treaty, the two parties agree that neither the one nor the other will ever erect or maintain any fortification commanding the canal, nor in the vicinity thereof, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the M. coast, or any part of Central America. But the relations of Great Britain to M. and the M. Indians, over whom she claims to have exercised a protectorate for a long course of years, remained until this treaty somewhat indeterminate. The port of San Juan-del-Norte, or Greytown, though claimed as within the limits of a protectorate, has for some time been really governed in the name of the titular king of M. by a committee of 5 American citizens chosen by the people. The British government subsequently came to the conclusion, that since Great Britain first assumed the protection and defence of the M. Indians, the position of all parties had changed. Spain, instead of exercising absolute sovereignty over Central America, and prohibiting all commerce on the coast under her sway, has entirely lost her dominion over all parts of this continent; and the M. Indians, instead of governing their own tribe according to the custom of their race, furnish only a name and

title, by which foreigners trading at Greytown and along the M. coast, according to the usages of civilized states, exercise the effective government of the country. In consequence of those changes, Great Britain, instead of having as formerly an interest in the defence of the M. Indians, for the sake of exempting a part of the territory of Central America from Spanish control, and thereby obtaining admission for her commerce, has no other interest in M. but such as she derives from an honourable regard to her old connections with the M. Indians. The British government regards the committee of government of Greytown or San Juan-del-Norte, above referred to, as in fact the only real power which exercises authority in that part of Central America. It would be a matter of indifference to Great Britain whether that authority was exercised in the name of the king of M. or in the name of the city of San Juan-del-Norte itself; but it is desired by the British government that the apparent state of things should be made to conform to the reality, which is not now the case, the government being nominally carried on in the name of the king of M., while it is really exercised by the committee organized at San Juan-del-Norte or Greytown under a popular election. What the British government would consider a good and final adjustment would be:—First, that San Juan-del-Norte or Greytown should be a free and independent port, connected with M. by such relations of friendship and alliance as may be agreed upon. Secondly, that indemnification or advantages equivalent to those laid down in the project of convention of the 13th April 1852, should be assured to M. in return for its withdrawal from its present position in reference to San Juan-del-Norte. Thirdly, that the United States and Great Britain, without formally guaranteeing San Juan-del-Norte, should be ready to act in concert to defend the independence of the free city or port, in whatever quarter it may be attacked. The British government deem it essential that the city and port of San Juan-del-Norte or Greytown should be established either in a state of unqualified independence, with an engagement to defend M. or of qualified independence, owing allegiance and support to M. In lieu of an indemnity in money to M. for relinquishing her claims to San Juan-del-Norte, it is suggested by the British government that a greater security for a certain fixed territory should be the consideration for that object.

**MOSS**, a port of Norway, in the bail of Smølen, 38 m. S of Christiania, in N lat. 59° 26', on a large bay, which forms a harbour of sufficient depth to allow ships of considerable size to come close to the town. Pop. 3,132. It has a brisk trade, chiefly in the export of deals and timber. There are saw-mills at the mouth of a neighbouring stream, and also a large iron-work and cannon-foundry.

**MOSSAJSK**. See **MOSALSK**.

**MOSSAMBIQUE**. See **MOZAMBIQUE**.

**MOSSAMEDES**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Goyaz.

**MOSSAMEDES (NOVO-PORTO-DE)**, a Portuguese settlement and port in Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Benguela, on a bay of the same name, at the entrance of the Rio-das-Mortes into the Atlantic, 225 m. SSW of St. Philippe-de-Benguela. The bay bears also the names of Rio-das-Mortes and of Little Fish bay.

**MOSSARANGA**. See **MONOMOTAPA**.

**MOSSEGUEYOS**, a people of Zanguebar, who inhabit the locality between 2° and 5° S lat., but of whom little is yet known.

**MOSSEL BAY**, an indentation of the S coast of the Cape of Good Hope, in the district of George, to the NE of the embouchure of the Gauritz, and enclosed on the W by Cape St. Blaise. It is 9 m. in depth, and 18 m. in breadth, at the entrance.

**MOSSET**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees-Orientales, cant. and 6 m. NW of Prades, and 31 m. W of Perpignan. Pop. 1,297. In the environs are several marble quarries.

**MOSSIDU**, a town of Nigritia, in the kingdom of Gotto, to the S of Timbuctu.

**MOSSIG**, a river of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, which has its source in the cant. and 9 m. WSW of Wasselonne; runs E; and throws itself into the Bruche, on the l. bank, 1½ m. N of Mutzig, and after a total course of 21 m.

**MOSSINGEN**, a market-town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 8 m. SE of Rottenburg, and 9 m. SW of Reutlingen, on the Steinbach. Pop. 2,744. It has a distillery of brandy. In the vicinity are the sulphureous baths and wells of Sebastianswiler.



**MOSSKIRCH**, a town of Baden, in the circle of the See, 24 m. N of Konstanz, on the Aiblach. Pop. 1,636. The Austrians were here defeated by the French in 1800.

**MOSSON**, a river of France, in the dep. of the Herault, which has its source in the cant. and 6 m. ENE of Aniane, near St.-Jean-de-Combajargues; runs 3 m. W of Montpellier; and throws itself into the Lez, by the r. bank, 1½ m. above the entrance of that river into the Mediterranean, and after a course, in a generally SE direction, of 27 m. See also WEISELBERG.

**MOSSORIL**, or **MESURIL**, a village of the captain-gen. and gov. of Mozambique, a little to the N of the town of that name, and on the peninsula of Cabocero.

**MOSSO-SANTA-MARIA**, a village of the Sardinian states, in the div. of Turin, prov. and 9 m. NE of Biella. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs.

**MOSS-SIDE**, a township of Lancashire, in the p. and 2 m. S by E of Manchester. Pop. in 1851, 943.

**MOSTADMARKEN**, a village of Norway, 12 m. ESE of Drontheim, the seat of large iron-works.

**MOSTAGAN**, or **MUSTAĞAUM**, a town of Algeria, the capital of the second subdivision of the prov. of Oran, situated on the coast, in N lat. 25° 95', 21 m. E of Arzew. Its pop. in 1850 was 7,050, of whom 3,900 were Europeans, and 3,150 natives. It is built on a rising ground at the foot of which runs the Wad-Safra, flowing towards the gulf of Arzew. The lower part of the town is Moorish in character; the upper presents a French aspect in its buildings and the names of its streets. Its chief trade is in cattle and grain, the vicinity being highly fertile. The French have extensive magazines here, and a large military hospital.

**MOSTAR**, a town of Bosnia, the cap. of the Herzegovina, in N lat. 43° 24', 52 m. SW of Bosna-Serai. It is situated chiefly on the r. bank of the Narenta, or, as it is frequently called, the Marentovo, over which there is here a remarkable bridge erected by the Romans, to whom likewise is attributed the formation of the small harbour on the river. The pop. is estimated at 8,000, of whom two-thirds are Turks. It has a celebrated manufactory of arms; also a brisk traffic in cattle, corn, wine, fruit, wax, and tallow.

**MOSTAZA**, a village of Morocco, in the prov. and 72 m. N of Fez.

**MOSTAZAL**, a river of Chili, in the prov. of Coquimbo, which enters the Limari, on the r. bank, near Hamilla, after a W course of 90 m.

**MOSTEROE**, an island off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 59° 42'.

**MOSTERTON**, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 m. NNW of Beaminster. Area 958 acres. Pop. 346.

**MOSTOLES**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Toledo. Pop. 1,200.

**MOSTON**, a township of Lancashire, in the p. and 4 m. NE of Manchester. Pop. in 1831, 615; in 1851, 904.—Also a township in Warringham p., in Cheshire, 2½ m. NW of Sandwich.

**MOSTONL**, a town of Tibet, near the source of the Gandok, in N lat. 29° 52'.

**MOSTY**, a town of Russia, in Lithuania, in the gov. of Grodno, 58 m. W of Novogrodek.

**MOSTYN**, a township of Flintshire, at the mouth of the Deer, 4½ m. NW of Holywell. Pop. 209.

**MOSUL**, a pashalik and town of Asiatic Turkey, in the W part of Kurdistan. The pash. lies between the parallels of 35° 30' and 37° 55' N; and is bounded on the N and E by the eyalet of Shebezar, and on the S and W by that of Bagdad. It is traversed from N to S by the Tigris, which here receives the Great

and Little Zab. The country to the W of the Tigris is almost a desert; on the E it is, where watered, fertile in corn, legumes, and cotton. The pash. was governed for many generations by the Abdul-Jelils. This family was originally Christian. The first Abdul-Jelil emerged from obscurity in the war which the Porte waged against Austria and Hungary in the beginning of the last cent. He removed the bar to further distinctions by embracing the faith of Islam, and received as the reward of his services and apostasy, the hereditary pash. of M. The mutinous outbreaks of the Janissaries, which kept the empire in a perpetual state of anarchy until their destruction, seem to have raged with peculiar fury at M. In many parts of the town the walls are covered with bullet-marks, especially in the neighbourhood of the towered archways across streets by which the principal families maintained their communications; and the dents of the ball-showers, which hailed about each arrow-slit in these, and each window in the adjoining houses, still attest the furious assaults of this fierce democracy, and the galling fire of their besieged adversaries. The last Abdul-Jelil was deposed about 1837, and the destruction of the Janissaries by Sultan Mahmud allowed free play to the energies of Mehemet, surnamed Inji Bairactar, or Mohammed Pasha, who was appointed by the Porte governor of M. in 1838. Mohammed began by building a serai or rather castle for himself, outside the city-walls, half-a-mile lower down the river. To this he annexed a strong barrack capable of holding several thousand men, and from this position he completely controlled the insubordinate pop. of the town, and put down their lawless spirit with a strong hand. The law was vindicated; and had the rights of property been respected by the pasha himself as much as he made them to be respected by others, the six years of his government might escape censure. But the praise due to his vigour is more than cancelled by his immoderate greed of wealth, and the unscrupulous means by which he gratified this passion. Mohammed was succeeded in the government of M. by Sherif Pasha in May 1844. The oppressive exactions of the new governor occasioned his recall before the end of the year; and he was succeeded in 1845 by Mehemet, Kirtli-Oglow, or son of the Cretan. This pasha, during his short and infamous misgovernment, outdid all that has been known, even in Turkey, of cruelty and extortion. In less than eight months he succeeded in reducing to utter ruin no less than 85 villages; while the horrible number of murders that he committed, to possess himself of the wealth of individuals, deprived the pashalik of its most respectable citizens. This monster affected to despise European influence; but the representations of the consuls procured an inquiry, and he was displaced. The enormities disclosed by the commission appointed by the Porte to collect evidence against him were such that his first sentence was death. Tayar Pasha received the prov. in a state of ruin and utter exhaustion. But he preferred being out of pocket by his bargain to employing a cruel pressure on the beggared people. He remitted the taxes of many villages that had suffered severely, and left his memory unstained by any tyrannical act. Essaad Pasha succeeded Tayar. "Any one," says a writer in 1847, "who has travelled through this waste and depopulated prov. must feel convinced that only the most tender treatment of that pop. which furnishes its remaining resources can keep them from abandoning altogether the cultivation of the soil, and taking to the wild life of the Arab and Kurdish hordes, or emigrating to the mountainous districts, where they may be out of reach of the oppressor's gripe. It is this forced emigration that has

swollen the power of Bederhan Bey to such a dangerous pitch, and enabled him to execute a project, no doubt long cherished by the Kurds, of destroying the Christian tribes, who were until lately sufficiently strong to keep their murderous designs in check. The Chaldean villagers also emigrate to Bederhan Bey's territory; but these are content to pay the haratch to him, which the Nestorians, as a free, independent tribe, have always refused. Of course these are spared as profitable. It is the high and brave spirit of resistance of the Nestorians to a demand which has been never legalized by compliance that has exasperated the Mussulmans, to whom no spectacle is more offensive than a Christian who holds up his head, and whose courage they fear."

The cap. of the pash. stands on the W or r. bank of the Tigris, in so low a situation that the river, which is here 300 ft. wide, and flows with great rapidity, rises often to the level of the houses. Its principal edifices are a college, the tomb of Abdul-Kassin, and the remains of a beautiful mosque, the minaret of which, built by Nureddin of Damascus, has a fine appearance from a distance. The coffee-houses, baths, khans, and bazaars are handsome buildings. The Kara-Serai, or Black palace, is now in ruins, and the pasha resides in a cluster of insignificant little buildings. The castle, on a small artificial island in the Tigris, is now much decayed. The city has a stone wall and 7 gates, but the wall is broken down in many places, and most of the buildings are crumbling into ruins. The houses are built partly of brick and partly of stone; as timber is scarce and dear, the roofs and even the ceilings of the apartments are vaulted. The inhabitants, numbering about 20,000 families, are a mixture of Turks, Kurds, Jews, Armenians, Nestorians, and Arabs. They carry on some commerce with Kurdistan, Diyarbekir, and Bagdad, by caravans. Its principal article of manufacture is that of muslin. On the opposite side of the river, both above and below the town, are ruins, extending about 3,000 yds. along the river, and nearly the same distance into the interior, supposed to mark the site of the ancient *Nineveh*.

**MOSULLA**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, 35 m. W of Reshd.

**MOSZIN**, or **MOSCHIN**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. SSW of Posen. Pop. 900.

**MOTA-DEL-CUERO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 57 m. SSW of Cuena, and partido of Belmonte. Pop. 3,712. It has manufactories of linen and of common cloth. The surrounding country is flat and destitute of wood, and is but scantily supplied with water.

**MOTA-DEL-MARQUES**, a partido and town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Valladolid. The partido comprises 39 pueblos. The town is 22 m. W of Valladolid, and 9 m. SW of Torrebaton, between two streams affluents of the Duero. Pop. 1,290. It has manufactories of linen.

**MOTAGUA**, a river of Central America, which rises near Sacualpa, in about N lat. 15° 10', W long. 91°, in the centre of the state of Guatimala, and flows E to Zacapa, where it turns NE, towards the bay of Honduras which it enters at a point 15 m. W of Omoa. Its mouth is barred, but it has been making a new channel of discharge for itself for some years past, and now forms a junction in the lower part of its course with the Cuyamel or Tinto, on the bar of which there is always 10 ft. of water. Its tributaries on the r. are the Piscaya, the Sacatipeques, the Platanos, the Chiquisimula, and several smaller streams; on the l. its tributaries are few and insignificant. During the rainy season, it carries a great volume of water to the sea.

**MOTALA**, a river of Sweden, which flows out of

Lake Wetter near the village of the same name; pursues an E course through lakes Boren and Roxen; turns N, and traverses Lake Glan, issuing from which it flows in an E and very winding course through East Gothland, and joins a bay or deep creek of the Baltic at Norrköping.—The town of M., on the E bank of the Wetter lake, is 9 m. NNE of Wadstena, and 23 m. WNW of Linköping. Pop. 2,000. It has a harbour on the lake, at the outlet of the Gotha canal; and machine-works employing 800 men.

**MOTAPA**. See **MONOPOTAPA**.

**MOTATAN**, a large river of Venezuela, which rises in the mountains of Merida, and enters Lake Maracaibo on the E side, in N lat. 9° 45'.

**MOTCH**, a village in the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 32° 47'.

**MOTCHA**, a river of Russia, which joins the Volga, on the l. bank, near Samara, after a NW course of 120 m.

**MOTCOMBE**, a parish of Dorsetshire, 1½ m. NW of Shaftsbury. Area 4,841 acres. Pop. 1,535.

**MOTHE-FENELON** (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 4 m. NW of Peyrac, on an affluent of the Dordogne. Pop. 800.

**MOTHE-MONTREVAL** (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, 22 m. W of Bergerac. Pop. 1,100.

**MOTHE-ST-HERAY** (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, on the Sevre Niortaise, 18 m. E of Niort. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactories of cotton stuffs and leather, and a traffic in corn, cattle, and horses.

**MOTHEL**, a parish in co. Kilkenny, on the Dinane river. Area 7,091 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,835.

**MOTHELL**, a parish in co. Waterford, 3 m. S of Carrickbeg. Area 20,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,709; in 1851, 3,288. Much of the surface is alpine, and in the Cumberagh mountains reaches an alt. of 2,597 ft.

**MOTHERWELL**, a village in the p. of Dalziel, Lanarkshire, near the line of the Caledonian railway, 7 m. NW of Carluke. Pop. 726.

**MOTHONE**. See **MONON**.

**MOTHEVEY**, a parish of Carmarthenshire, 4½ m. NE of Llangadock. Pop. 1,069.

**MOTI**, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 60 m. N of Zareng.

**MOTIDU**, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, in N lat. 13° 39', E long. 76° 25'.

**MOTIERS**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Neuchâtel, district of Val-de-Travers, 16 m. SW of Neuchâtel. Pop. in 1850, 927. Protestants, and chiefly watch and lace makers.

**MOTIKLEI**, a small bay of Asiatic Russia, on the sea of Okhotsk, about 40 m. N of Okhotsk.

**MOTILLA-DEL-PALANCAR** (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 59 m. SSE of Cuena. Pop. 2,890. It has coarse woollen factories.

**MOTINES**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoucan, 210 m. SW of Valladolid, near the coast of the Pacific.

**MOTIR**, a small island in the Eastern seas, of a triangular form, about 24 m. S of Ternate, in N lat. 0° 32'.

**MOTORCA**, a lake of Peru, in the prov. of Calahuas, near Huanibo. It is about 9 m. in circuit.

**MOTOVILEIKHNSK**, a mining town of Russia, in the gov. and 3 m. from Perm. Rich copper mines are wrought in the vicinity.

**MOTREF**, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 6 m. S of Carhaix. Pop. 1,218.

**MOTRICO**, a small sea-port of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, on the bay of Biscay, at the embouchure of the Deva, 18 m. W of San Sebastian. Pop. 2,590.

**MOTRIL**, a fortified town of Spain, in Granada, with a harbour on the Mediterranean, 4 m. E of Malaga. Pop. in 1845, 12,690. It has some export trade in wine, linen, and chestnuts. The environs produce sugar, of which the cultivation has been carried on here from very early times.

**MOTRIV**, a river of Little Wallachia, which rises in Mount Mozia; runs S. and SE; and joins the Shyl on the r. at the village of M., 21 m. NW of Craiova.

**MOTSKI**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 167 m. SSW of Voronez, on the l. bank of the Borovaya. Pop. 1,800.

**MOTTA**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Treviso, on the r. bank of the Livenza, at the junction of that river with the Mottegano, 22 m. ENE of Treviso. It has dye-works and hat-manufactories.

**MOTTA-CARNASTRA**, a town of Sicily, 36 m. SW of Messina, and 15 m. S of Castoreale. Pop. 1,400.

**MOTTA-FERNO**, a town of Sicily, 4 m. NW of Mistrella. Pop. 2,000.

**MOTTA-SAN-GIOVANNI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra ima, 7 m. SE of Reggio. Pop. 1,200.

**MOTTA-SANTA-ANASTURIA**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 6 m. WNW of Catania. Pop. 1,500.

**MOTTA-SANTA-LUCCA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, 9 m. NNW of Nicastro. Pop. 3,200.

**MOTTA-VISCONTI**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 9 m. NW of Pavia.

**MOTTE**, a river of France, in the dep. of Nievre, which flows out of an etang near La Tourneille, and joins the Proye on the r.

**MOTTE ISLE**, a small island in Lake Champlain, at the entrance of Richlieu river, near the tongue of land which forms Missiqui bay. It is about 8 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth; and is 2 m. W of North Hero island. It constitutes a township in Franklin co., Vermont.

**MOTTE-CANILLAC**, a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Loire, on the Allier, 3 m. NE of Brioude.

**MOTTE-CHALENÇON (LA)**, a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, 20 m. S of Die, on an affluent of the Algues.

**MOTTE-D'AVILLANS (LA)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 5 m. NNW of La Mure. Pop. 720.

**MOTTE (St. JEAN-DE-LA)**, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, 15 m. NW of Charvilles. Pop. 1,000.

**MOTTE-LANDERON**, a town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, 6 m. SE of La Reolle, and 32 m. SE of Bourdeaux.

**MOTTE-ST-MARTINS (LA)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 4 m. NNW of La Mure, near the r. bank of the Drac. Pop. 600.

**MOTTE-SERVILLE (LA)**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Savoy Proper, 6 m. NW of Chambéry. Pop. 2,800.

**MOTTEGANÒ**, a small river of Austrian Italy, which runs into the Livenza at Motta.

**MOTTEN**, a village of Hesse-Cassel, on the road from Fulda to Würzburg.

**MOTTER**. See **MÖDER**.

**MOTTIER**, a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 4 m. NE of Côte-St-Andre. Pop. 1,100.

**MOTTISFONT**, a parish of Hants, 4 m. NW of Romsey. Area 2,739 acres. Pop. 556.

**MOTTISTON**, a parish of the Isle of Wight, 5 m. SE of Yarmouth. Area 1,107 acres. Pop. 143.

**MOTTLAU**, a river of Western Prussia, which rises near Stargard, flows through the town of Dantzig, and falls into the Rodanne near its junction with the Vistula, after a N course of 30 m. It is navigable to Dantzig.

**MOTTLING**, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, near the l. bank of the Cuipa, 13 m. SE of Neustadt.

**MOTTNIG**, a village of Styria, in the circle and 21 m. W of Cilly.

**MOTTOLA**, a town of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 15 m. NW of Taranto. Pop. 2,500.

**MOTTRAM (St. ANDREW)**, a township in Prestbury p., co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. NW of Macclesfield. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1851, 408.

**MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN-DALE**, a parish and township in the co.-palatine of Chester, 7 m. NE by E of Stockport, on the line of the Manchester and Sheffield railway, which crosses the turnpike road from Hyde to Mottram, and then fetches a circuit at the distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the village of M., crossing the Etherow, and entering Yorkshire in the valley of that river. The parish includes the townships of Godley, Hattersley, Hollingworth, Matley, Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, Newton, Stayley, and Tintwistle. Area 23,279 acres. Pop. in 1801, 6,234; in 1831, 15,536; in 1851, 23,354.—The village of M. stands on an eminence in the Dale, a little W of the Etherow. It is the site of extensive manufactories for cotton and woollen goods. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

**MOTTSVILLE**, a village of Onondago co., in New York, U. S., 149 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 350.—Also a township of St. Joseph's co., Michigan, U. S., 154 m. WSW of Detroit.

**MOTUARA**, or **MOTUROA**, an island off the coast of New Zealand, in Queen Charlotte's sound, in S lat.  $41^{\circ} 4'$ .

**MOTUGU**, an island of the Pacific, in S lat.  $19^{\circ} 10'$ , E long.  $179^{\circ} 40'$ , visited by D'Anville, in 1827.

**MOTUTABU**, one of the smaller Friendly islands, 3 m. NW of Tongatabu.

**MOUBARIK**. See **BOMBARAK**.

**MOUCHAMP**, a town of France, dep. of La Vendée, 24 m. NNW of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,720.

**MOUCHIN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 6 m. E of Templeuve. Pop. 1,180.

**MOUDANIA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Khodavendika, 2 m. NW of Brusa, on the S coast of the gulf of the same name. It is a large town, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and may be considered as the port of Brusa. It occupies the site of the ancient *Apamea* and *Myrlea*.

**MOUDON**, or **MILDEN**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, on the small river Broye, 13 m. NNE of Lucerne. Part of it stands on the declivity of a steep hill, from which a rivulet descends and runs through the lower town with great rapidity into the Broye. The town contained 2,443 inhabitants in 1850, chiefly Protestants. It is of great antiquity, being the *Mokodanum* of Antoninus.

**MOUGUERRE**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. SE of Bayonne. Pop. 1,363.

**MOUHILLY**. See **MOHILLA**.

**MOUILLAGE**, a small river of the island of Guadeloupe, on the NW coast.

**MOUILLERON**, a town of France, in the dep. of Vendée, 17 m. N of Fontenay. Pop. 1,200.

**MOUILLERON-LE-CAPTIF**, a village of France, in the dep. of Vendée, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Bourbon-Vendée.

**MOUJGHUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, situated in the desert of Bleanir, in N lat



28° 57', and surrounded on all sides by sand. It is encircled by a high wall with towers, and contains some handsome mosques and tombs.

**MOUL HEAD**, a cape of Scotland, on the N coast of the island of Papa Westra, in N lat. 59° 13', W long. 2° 45'.—Also a cape on the E coast of the island of Pomona, in N lat. 58° 52', W long. 2° 34'.

**MOULAH**, a village of Egypt, 9 m. S of Minieh.

**MOULDSWORTH**, a township in Tarvin p., Cheshire, 6 m. NE of Chester. Pop. 158.

**MOULE (Le)**, a large bay or port on the NE coast of the island of Guadeloupe, with a village of the same name upon its coast, 16 m. ENE of La-Pointe-a-Petre.

**MOULEY-DIER**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, on the r. bank of the Dordogne, 6 m. E of Bergerac. Pop. 1,115.

**MOULIDARS**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Charente, 2 m. WSW of Hierac. Pop. 950.

**MOULIHEINE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 9 m. NE of Longue.

**MOULIN**, a parish of Perthshire, 6 m. SSW of Dunkeld. Area 65,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,022; in 1851, 2,220.—The Garry traverses the celebrated pass of Killiecrankie in this p. The parish consists of a congeries of hills cloven down by vales or glens along the course of the streams. The highest ground is the pyramidal and very conspicuous Benvrackie. The arable land in general gently declines towards the rivers; and aggregately amounts to about 2,700 acres. The fields around the village of Moulin, constituting 'the How,' a space of 1½ m. long, and a ½ m. broad, are among the most fertile in the Highlands of Perthshire. About 2,000 acres are under wood. The principal rocks are mica-slate, interveined by quartz. Limestone occurs in boulders. The parish is traversed by a road up the Tummel and the Garry; by another up the Ardlie and the Briarachan; and by a third which connects them.

**MOULINETTE**, a village of Cornwall township in Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 7 m. from Cornwall. Pop. 120.

**MOULINS**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Allier.—The arrond., comprising 9 cant., has an area of 259,310 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 90,323; of cant. 25,893.—The cap. of the dep. of the Allier is pleasantly situated on an extensive plain on the r. bank of the Allier, in N lat. 46° 34' 4", E long. 3° 19' 40". Pop. in 1831, 14,672; in 1841, 15,377. It is divided into an Old and New town, and has two suburbs. The streets are broad and well-paved; the houses are built of brick. The public edifices present nothing remarkable except the cavalry barracks, which are well-built. There are a town-hall, a college, and a public library of 20,000 vols. The manufactures consist of silks, woollens, and glass. The manufacture of hardware, particularly of scissors, forms one of the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

**MOULINS (Les)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. NW of La Guerche.

**MOULINS-ENGILBERT**, a town of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, 9 m. SW of Chateau-Chevron, at the confluence of the Giza and Guignon, affluents of the Aron. Pop. 2,937; of cant. 12,053. It has manufactures of linen, serge, and other coarse stuffs.

**MOULINS-LA-MARCHE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 15 m. N of Mortagne-sur-Huine. Pop. 1,030; of cant. 8,059. It has a manufactory of needles.

**MOULMEIN**. See MAULMAIN.

**MOULONGE ISLANDS**, a cluster of small islands in the Indian sea, near the E coast of Africa, in S lat. 30° 45'.

**MOULSEY (East)**, a parish in Surrey, 3 m. ENE of V.

of Walton-upon-Thames, on the W bank of the Mole, near its junction with the Thames. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 546; in 1851, 765.

**MOULSEY (West)**, a parish in Surrey, 2½ m. NE by E of Walton-upon-Thames. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 441; in 1851, 480.

**MOULSFORD**, a parish in Berks, 3½ m. SW of Wallingford, on the W bank of the Thames, crossed by the Great Western railway, which has a station at Moulsoford-bridge. Area 1,429 acres. Pop. in 1831, 169; in 1851, 168.

**MOULSOE**, a parish in Bucks, 3 m. SE of Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,429 acres. Pop. in 1851, 168.

**MOULTON**, a township in Davenham p., co. palatine of Chester, 2½ m. S of Northwich. Area 483 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1851, 328.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. W by S of Holbeach. Area 13,785 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,850; in 1851, 2,058.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 11 m. E by S of Norwich. Area 1,018 acres. Pop. in 1831, 209; in 1851, 235.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. NNE of Northampton. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,334; in 1851, 1,511.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 3½ m. E by N of Newmarket. Area 3,134 acres. Pop. in 1831, 366; in 1851, 486.—Also a township in Middleton-Tyas p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of Richmond. Area 2,954 acres. Pop. in 1831, 190; in 1851, 227.

**MOULTON**, a town of Laurence co., in Alabama, U. S., 103 m. N of Tuscaloosa, on the E side of Big-Nance creek.—Also a township of Niagara district, in Upper Canada. Pop. in 1841, 628.

**MOULTON ST. MICHAEL**, a parish in Norfolk, 7½ m. SSE of Wymondham. Area 1,347 acres. Pop. in 1851, 471.

**MOULTON (North)**. See MOLTON (North).

**MOULTONBOROUGH**, a township of Carroll co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 46 m. N of Concord, on the NW shore of Winnepiseogee lake. Pop. 1,752.

**MOUNA-ROA**. See MONA-ROA.

**MOUNESS-NESS**, a cape on the SE coast of the island of Unst, one of the Shetland islands.

**MOUNT**, a river of Van Diemen's Land, a branch of the Huon, in the co. of Buckingham.

**MOUNTAIN**, a rivulet of co. Monaghan, which rises among the Slieve-Beagh mountains, on the W verge of the co., and flows 10½ m. E, to the Black-water, 1½ m. SW of Caledon.

**MOUNTAIN**, a village in Walton co., Georgia, U. S., 70 m. NW of Milledgeville.—Also a v. in Hot Spring co., in Arkansas.—Also a township in Washington co., in Arkansas.—Also a township in the Eastern district of Upper Canada, intersected by the Petite Nation river. Pop. 1,316 in 1842.

**MOUNTAIN-ISLAND**, a village in Leicester co., in N. Carolina, 155 m. W by S of Raleigh.

**MOUNT ALEXANDER**, a cluster of hills in the Australian Alps, or that series of mountain-ranges which encircle the SW corner of Australia, running in a line nearly parallel to the coast, and from 50 to 80 m. from the sea, and forming a part of the main chain of the continent. This mountain-chain, in Victoria, consists of clay slates, mica slates, and flinty slates, together with granite, in a successional arrangement, forming collectively a recurring series. The strata Mr. G. H. Vathen says, are nearly or quite vertical, with a N and S strike, and are intersected by numerous quartz veins, running at an acute angle with the slates. Vast plains of trap, forming high table-lands, run up to the base of the mountains, and probably over their lower slopes. It is in the valleys and gullies of these mountains, and not very far from their junction with the trappean plains, that the rich deposits of gold are found. Gold has been discovered at several points along this zone of mountains; but the richest deposits opened in the colony of Victoria are those of Ballarat and Mount A.: the former about 55 m. NW of Geelong, and the latter about 75 m. NW of Melbourne. The enormous amount of gold which the latter district has yielded has chiefly been derived from two valleys with their gullies and ravines known by the names of the streams or 'creeks' that run through them. One of these, Forest-creek, takes its rise in the granite forming the central mass of Mount A.; the other has its source in the high and broken ranges of slate that environ the

mount; both creeks are tributaries of the river Loddon, on the banks of which also gold is found in small quantities. The Ballarat gold-field lies at the junction of the slate with a trappean tract, about 7 m. from an extinct volcano, known as Mount Beninyong. The original matrix of the gold seems to be the above-mentioned quartz veins that traverse the slate generally in a N and S direction. The wearing away of the slate rocks and their quartz veins by the action of the weather and by aqueous agency, has given rise to the auriferous beds of gravel and clay occupying the beds of the ravines and valleys at the present day. Occasionally the gold is found at or near the surface of the soil, diffused through the gravel; sometimes it lies as much as 30 ft. beneath the surface, imbedded in clay, either immediately upon the rough rock surface below, or just above a white clay, known by the miners as 'the pipe-clay'; it may be met with in other localities at every intermediate depth. In some places boulders of quartz and beds of hard concrete of quartz and slate pebbles occur in the auriferous clays. These different conditions of the auriferous beds depend upon the physical characters of the gullies and the valleys down which the drifted materials have been carried, and upon the varying force of the water-power that at different times and in different places has been brought to bear upon this shingle, sand, and mud. Thus in the creeks the deposits in their channels are richest at points where the stream has been impeded in its course, either by frequent sinuosities or by being crossed by a bar of rock; this holds good with the deserted channels of streams also. When auriferous clays and gravels occur in the dry gullies descending from the higher ranges, the richest deposits are always found in the ancient channel or bed of the gully, often occupying a very narrow area; but when these gullies contract at their junction with the larger valleys, the auriferous clays are often continued up the sides of the enclosing hills, even to their crests, and the distribution of the beds and of the gold is very variable under these circumstances, as though the beds had been here deposited by means of strong conflicting eddies and currents. It appears that, with regard to Victoria, the gold has been arrested in the small mountain-ravines and gullies, and was not washed down to the larger streams. Auriferous sands in river banks, or in alluvial plains of the low lands, are unknown in this colony. The methods of working the gold-bearing alluvia, either at the surface or by pits and 'holes,' vary of course according to the depth to be attained and the means at the command of the miners. The methods of separating the gold from the gravels and clays are the same as those used elsewhere in New South Wales and California. Thus far we are indebted to Mr. Wathen's paper on the gold-fields of Victoria for our information respecting this extraordinary locality. The president of the Melbourne chamber of commerce, in his anniversary address in 1852, says: "Around Mount A. the diggings present much the same geological features as those presented at Ballarat. In most places where gold has been found throughout the world, it is met with either imbedded in or associated with the older rocks. The quartz, one of those ancient formations of our earth, appears to be the prevailing matrix in this colony. The precious metal, in a variety of forms and dimensions, is found either in or near the masses of quartz rock that frequently intrude upon the surface, or it is mixed with and subjacent to quartz in another form, namely, that of the gravel, into which, by water-wearing and other accidents of time, the masses of the rock have been reduced. As compared with most gold in the native state, that from Ballarat and Mount A. is remarkably pure and dense. In general it appears to be even purer than standard gold. Standard gold is gold artificially blended with certain other metals to render it harder for purposes of coinage, and made, in technical phraseology, '22 carats fine,' 24 carats being by custom and for convenience in comparison, taken as the representation of pure gold. The greatest density of gold is 19.5 to water as 1. The usual density of native gold varies from about 13 to 17. That of the Victoria gold is generally towards the higher of these numbers. Some difference has arisen as to the party entitled to claim the merit of this grand discovery. Mr. Hargreaves, and the Rev. W. B. Clarke, have both asserted their claims. The latter stands forth as a man of science, who during the last ten years has repeatedly intimated to the world the auriferous character of this country. But as regards practical effect, there will ever be a wide difference between the mere scientific intimation of the existence of gold and the announcement of an available gold field. The intrinsic merits of individuals are another consideration. Government, recognising such a distinction, have presented Mr. Hargreaves with a pecuniary reward; and his name is undoubtedly to be associated with the discovery of commercial gold fields in these colonies, and with the important consequences that must result from this circumstance to the destinies of Australia."

In March 1852, according to Mr. Latrobe, the pop. scattered over the surface of the country in the Mount A. district, or thickly congregated at various points within an area of 10 or 15 sq. m., could not then be estimated at less than 30,000, including men, women, and children, and since that time it has been almost doubled. The yield of the Mount A. gold fields was estimated at 2 tons more or less a-week at that time, despite the partial failure of the rains. The character of the workings, comparatively superficial in the first instance, had in some places changed considerably, many parties mining 50 or 40 ft. below the surface with great result; the whole of the mining operations, however, were characterised as slovenly and wasteful in the extreme. The largest yield which had come officially to his knowledge within the

month of January 1852 was 28 lbs. of gold obtained by four men in a single day; but in the course of that month a piece of solid gold of 27½ lbs. weight, with only a few minute quartz pebbles imbedded in the halows, was brought down and exhibited in Melbourne. At that time the field had become the general rendezvous of a mixed multitude among whom the exiles pop. of Van Diemen's Land, returned Californians, and the most profligate portion of Victoria and the adjacent colonies, had become broadly conspicuous. The health of the crowd at Mount A., despite the habits of the pop., the unwonted style of living, the indifferent accommodation, and the heat of the season, was upon the whole good in 1851. Low fever, dysentery, and inflammation of the eyes had been common, but no disease of an epidemic and more serious character had prevailed. In a subsequent despatch on the 10th of April 1852, Mr. Latrobe states that the protracted dryness of the season had for the time broken up some of the larger assemblies of adventurers in the Mount A. district, and scattered them far and wide over a far larger tract of country than formerly. The yield of the gold field at Ballarat was then but moderate, although the pop. had increased; that at Mount A., notwithstanding a check from the failure of water, remained pretty much the same as before reported, whilst the works at Bendigo creek and other localities in that quarter were decidedly taking the lead. "To give any accurate idea of the appearance of the diggings," says the special commissioner of the *Melbourne Argus*, "would be next to impossible. Situated in the heart of a rather densely timbered country, the town resident would on his arrival naturally anticipate seeing long ranges of snow-white tents crowded together, or picturesquely grouped in a scene of delightful verdure, the long tangled grass forming a living carpet under his feet, and cool umbrageous shrubs interspersed around. How differently, however, is the reality from the picture thus drawn by fancy! The road which winds along the creek through the diggings is, from the constant traffic, ten times more dusty than even dusty Melbourne; and the heavy gusts of wind, which pour through the valleys with great violence, whirl it up in clouds, and scatter it far and near upon everything around. The newly erected tent does not therefore long retain its brilliant whiteness; a few blasts powder it effectually, and give it the same sombre, indecipherable, dusty hue that distinguishes its neighbours, and soon take off its freshness. In the same way, such trees as have escaped the axe are dusted to an unnatural brownness, and look more like the desperate attempts at vegetation made by the stunted shrubs of a Hackney roadside villa than the giant growth of an Australian forest. Even off the road, the earth is so trodden and worn by the thousands of feet that are constantly passing and re-passing, that not the faintest sign of verdure remains upon the ground, all being bare and dusty; while on the S side of the creek the hills are so pierced, and the subsoil so tossed and tumbled about upon their face, that they look like nothing but gravel or chalk pits and stone quarries. When to this is also added the constant feeding of the innumerable horses which throng the diggings, eating off the grass on the few hills which have not been ransacked, and even cropping the shoots of the few shrubs that grow amongst the roots, barring them of every particle of verdure, and the rude rough look of the jagged rocks which protrude from the bare surface, anything but a refreshing picture meets the eye. In fact, the very first sight of the Forest creek gives to the traveller a very distinct impression of the parching aridity which now prevails. I have said that the ranges were heavily timbered; but in this I wish to be understood to allude to the quantity rather than to the size of the timber, there being but very few trees of more than 3 ft. diam., and these only on the flats of the creek, being principally spotted gum and bastard box. The majority of the stringy bark, which is the prevailing timber of the hills, range from 10 to 14 inches through, and having their outside bark blackened by the action of frequent fires, form a sombre background to what is now anything but a lively picture."

**MOUNT-ANY**, a village in Pittsylvania co., in Virginia, U. S., 145 m. SW by W of Richmond.—Also a village in Surrey co., in N Carolina.

**MOUNT-BARKER**. See **BARKER**.

**MOUNT-BELLEW**, a village in the p. of Moylough, co. Galway, 3 m. NNE of Castle-Blakeney. Pop. in 1851, 329.—There is a series of bogs in the NW and SW vicinity of the v., around the sources and head-streams of the rivulet Shivon, comprising an area of 1,939 acres.

**MOUNT-BETHEL**, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 123 m. ENE of Harrisburg.—Also a village in Newbury district, in S. Carolina.

**MOUNT-BOLUS**, a village in the p. of Killough, 3½ m. ENE of Frankford, King's co. Pop. 144.

**MOUNT-BULKA**, one of the highest mountains in the Australian Alps. Estimated alt. 8,000 ft.

**MOUNT-CAPE**. See **CAPE-MOUNT**.

**MOUNT-CARMEL**, a township of Randolph co., in Virginia, U. S.—Also a village in Clermont co., in Ohio.—Also the cap. of Wabash co., in Illinois, 166 m. SE of Springfield. Pop. 1,200.

**MOUNT-CHARLES**, a village in the p. of Inver, co. Donegal, on the N sea-board of the upper part of Donegal bay, 3 m. E of Inver. It gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Conyngham. Pop. 444.

**MOUNT-CLEMENS**, a village of Macomb co., in Michigan, U. S., 18 m. NE of Detroit.

**MOUNT-COIN**, or **MOOSCOIX**, a village in the p. of Poleroan, co. Kilkenny, 3 furl. SW of Ballytarsna. Pop. in 1831, 495; in 1851, 664.

**MOUNT-DESERT**, an island and township on the coast of Maine, U. S., in Hancock co. It is 15 m. long and 12 m. broad; and is situated between Frenchman's and Bluehill bays. Pop. 1,887.

**MOUNT-DILLY**, a hill on the Malabar coast of Hindostan, in N lat. 12° 1'. It is separated from the continent by a narrow arm of the sea, and forms a promontory useful to navigators.

**MOUNT-EGMONT**. See **EGMONT**.

**MOUNT-EDGECOMBE**. See **EDGECOMBE**.

**MOUNT-ELLIOT**, an island of E. Australia, at the mouth of the Hawkesbury.

**MOUNT-ELLIOT**. See **ELLIOT (MOUNT)**.

**MOUNTFIELD**, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. N by W of Battle. Area 3,841 acres. Pop. in 1851, 769.

**MOUNT-GARRET**, a lofty hill in the p. of St. Mary, co. Wexford, overhanging the E side of the river Barrow, 1 m. N of the town of New Ross. It gives the title of Viscount, in the peerage of Ireland, to the second eldest branch of the house of Butler.

**MOUNT-GEORGE**, a conspicuous hill on the coast of Arctic Victoria land, about 2 leagues inland from Cape Franklin.

**MOUNT-FELIX**, a lofty cape at the entrance of the Arabian gulf, 40 m. WNW of Cape Guardafui.

**MOUNT-HOLLY**, the capital of Burlington co., New Jersey, U. S., near Rancocas creek, 18 m. S of Trenton. It is a flourishing town.—Also a township of Rutland co., in Virginia, U. S., 79 m. S of Montpellier. Pop. 1,356.

**MOUNT-HOOD**, a mountain of Oregon, in N lat. 44° 30', reputed to be the highest summit in North America, having an alt. of 18,361 ft. above sea-level, according to the approximate estimate of Messrs. Travallot and Hallar, who ascended it in 1854. These gentlemen commenced their ascent by its SE declivity, along a narrow natural dike, having Dog river on one side, and a tributary of the Falls river on the other. Attaining the SE summit, they found it of a narrow crescent-like form, opening towards the SW. The principal summit is composed of a succession of cones, from 20 to 50 ft. high, and small craters of a diam. varying from 3 inches to 2 ft., which sent forth a smoke strongly impregnated with sulphur. The party report that they saw Mounts Jefferson, St. Helena, Rainier, and Adams from the summit, and even Fremont's Peak and Mount Shasta in California! On the W their view was bounded by the coast chain; on the SSE by the Sierra Nevada; on the E by the Blue and the Rocky mountains. The summit is composed of black and red granite and lava.

**MOUNT-HOPE**, a mountain in S. Australia, in about 36° 10' S lat., and 144° 20' E long. It is the W extremity of a granitic range extending to the SE.—Also a hill of Australia Felix, to the SW of Goulburn river, in S lat. 35° 52'. It is of singular shape, and was discovered by Mitchell in 1836.

**MOUNT-ITAMO**, a remarkable double-topped peak, on the N frontier of Greece, E of the Mongari river. Alt. 5,789 ft.

**MOUNT-JACKSON**, a village of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 239 m. N of Harrisburg, on Hickory creek, 3 m. W of Mahoning river. Pop. in 1840, 390.—Also a village of Shen-

andoah co., in the state of Virginia, 146 m. NW of Richmond. Pop. 30.

**MOUNT-JOY**, a township of Adams co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 6 m. S of Gettysburg. It has a level surface, and is bounded on the W by Rock creek, and on the E by Willowways creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,031.—Also a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 25 m. SE of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is bounded on the E by Chiques creek and on the NW by Conewago creek. The soil consists of calcareous loam, red shale, and gravel. Pop. 2,375.

**MOUNT-LEINSTER**, the N part of the Blackstairs and Mount-Leinster range of mountains, on the mutual border of the cos. of Carlow and Wexford, Leinster. The loftiest summit, or Mount-L. proper, is situated 5½ m. ENE of Borris, and has an alt. of 2,610 ft. above sea-level.

**MOUNT-LIBERTY**, a village of Liberty township, Knox co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 41 m. NE of Columbus, consisting in 1840 of about 15 dwellings.

**MOUNT-LINDESAY**, a mountain-summit in New South Wales, about 60 m. SSW of Moreton bay. Alt. 4,750 ft. above the surrounding plain, which is 953 ft. above sea-level: total, 5,700 ft.

**MOUNT-LOFTY**. See **LOFTY (MOUNT)**.

**MOUNT-LUCAS**, a bog in King's co., S and SE of Philipstown, and the Grand Canal. Area 6,582 acres. Its highest point lies 30 ft. below the summit level of the Grand Canal, and 294 ft. above high-water level in Dublin.

**MOUNT-MACEDON**, a summit of Australia Felix, on the confines of the co. of Bourke, forming with Mounts Campbell and Byng the figure of a triangle. It has an alt. of 3,000 ft. above sea-level, and is covered with trees to the summit.

**MOUNT-MARCY**, a summit of the state of New York, U. S., in Keene township, Essex co., in the range of the Adirondach mountains. It has an alt. of 5,467 ft. above sea-level.

**MOUNT-MELLERAY**, an establishment of Monks of La Trappe, in the p. of Lismore and Moollop co. Waterford. It is situated on high ground, among the S declivities of the Knockmeledown mountains, 3 m. N of Cappoquin, a little W of the mountain-road from that town to Cahir. In 1831, when the monks of La Trappe were dispersed by the French government, about 50 of them, all of Irish or English birth, came to Ireland, and obtained from Sir Richard Keane, at a nominal rent, and for a period of 99 years, a tract of 375 acres of brown, heathy, stony, waste mountain-ground. Their land was emphatically a useless and barren waste; and, besides being poor and excessively churlish in soil, it was so exceedingly stony that, in breaking it up, a dozen men required to go before each plough to pick up the stones. Two summits immediately on its E and N sides have alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,003 and 1,066 ft.; and the bed of a stream about 1 m. below the centre of the establishment has an elevation above sea-level of 325 ft. Yet, in spite of the extraordinary disadvantageousness of the ground, about 250 acres of it are now reclaimed, and either yield abundant crops or produce sweet grass, and very superior butter. The monks have also planted a considerable extent of wood. Their buildings, comprising a chapel, a dormitory, a refectory, and numerous farm-offices, are constructed of the stones which were picked off the land. The chapel is 160 ft. long, with a steeple about 170 ft. high. The monks, about 70 in number, make their own butter and bread, and subsist wholly on these and on vegetables; they rise every morning at 2 o'clock, eat only two meals in the day, and maintain constant silence in one another's presence. They wear a white cloth robe, and over this a black cape, with long ends reaching to the feet, and a pointed hood of the same dark hue.

**MOUNTMELLICK**, a post and market town, partly in the p. of Ardea, but chiefly in the p. of Rosenallis, Queen's co., on the Owenass rivulet, at the W terminus of the Portarlinton branch of the Grand Canal, 3 m. ESE of Rosenallis. The town has a neat appearance, and presents indications of being the seat of a comparatively large amount of trade. A community of Quakers, who have long been settled in the town, carry on cotton-spinning and various departments of trade, maintain a large school for the educating of the children of the poor.



and are distinguished for their general promotion of industry and of moral improvement. Among the town's appliances of manufactures and general productive industry, are a woollen factory, an iron and brass foundry, a machine manufactory, a tan-yard, a distillery, and breweries, corn-mills, soap-houses, and potteries. Considerable quantities of manufactured goods, and especially of agricultural produce, are conveyed along the Mountmellick and Portarlinton branch of the Grand Canal. Area of the Rosenallis section of the town, 163 acres; of the Ardea section, 58 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,577; in 1851, 3,657.

**MOUNT-MERIDAN**, a village of Augusta co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 125 m. WNW of Richmond, consisting, in 1840, of 10 dwellings.—Also a village of Putnam co., in the state of Indiana, 36 m. W by S of Indianapolis, on the National Road.

**MOUNT-MORRIS**, a township of Livingston co., in the state of New York, 10 m. S of Genesee, and 242 m. W of Albany. It rises in the centre to a high table-land, and is drained by Genesee river. Pop. in 1840, 4,576.—Also a village of Whately township, Greene co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 228 m. W by S of Harrisburg, on the S side of Dunkard's creek.

**MOUNT-MURRAY**, a mountain of New South Wales, in the co. of Murray. It rises to a great height, and is usually covered with snow.

**MOUNTNESSING**, a parish in Essex, 2 m. S of Ingatestone, on a branch of the Wid. Area 4,005 acres. Pop. in 1831, 796; in 1851, 845.

**MOUNT-NICHOLSON**, a summit of N. Australia, in Expedition range. It lies in about 24° 52' 30" S lat., and forms an excellent landmark. It was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt.

**MOUNT-NORRIS**, or **FOOT-NORRIS**, a village in the p. of Loughgilly, co. Armagh, 3½ m. SSE of Markethill. Pop. in 1851, 161.

**MOUNT-NUGENT**, a post-village in the p. of Kilbride, co. Cavan, 3½ m. SSW of Ballyjamesduff. Pop. in 1831, 171; in 1851, 149.

**MOUNTON**, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, 12 m. WSW of Chepstow, on a small stream which flows into the Bristol channel, at the mouth of the Severn. Area 407 acres. Pop. in 1831, 58; in 1851, 67.—Also a parish in Pembroke, 2 m. SW of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 41; in 1851, 32.

**MOUNT-PLEASANT**, a parish in the co. of Bathurst, New South Wales, bounded on the N by Macquarie river.

**MOUNT-PLEASANT**, a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 6 m. N of White Plains, and 125 m. S of Albany. The surface is hilly, and the soil fertile and well-cultivated. It contains marble of good quality. Pop. in 1840, 7,367.—Also a village of Alexandria township, Hunterdon co., in the state of New Jersey, 38 m. N by W of Trenton, on Hakehokake creek. Pop. about 60.—Also a town of Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 554.—Also a township of Adams co., in the same state, 170 m. W of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Sewickly and Jacobs creeks. The soil consists of loam and gravel. Pop. 2,123. It contains a village with about 554 inhabitants.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the same state. Pop. 609.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the same state, drained by the head-branches of Lackawaxen, Dyberry, and Great Equinunk creeks. Pop. 1,359.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state. Pop. 1,203.—Also a village of Monroe co., in the state of Alabama, 156 m. S of Tuscaloosa, on a small stream, 3 m. E of Alabama river.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the state of Ohio, 131 m. E by N of Columbus. Pop.

1,676. It contains a village with about 700 inhabitants.—Also a village of Harlan co., in the state of Kentucky, 165 m. SE of Frankfort, on the N side of the Clover fork of Cumberland river, near its junction with Martin's Fork.—Also a village of Martin co., in the state of Indiana, 106 m. SSW of Indianapolis, on the W side of the E fork of White river. Pop. about 150.—Also a township of Van Buren co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 694.—Also a township of Barry co., in the state of Missouri, 212 m. SW of Jefferson city. Pop. 519.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Iowa, on the N side of Big creek. Pop. about 400.—Also a village of Racine co., in the state of Wisconsin, 106 m. ESE of Madison, about 8 m. W of Lake Michigan.—Also a village in Titus co., in Texas, in N lat. 33° 15', W long. 95° 00'.—Also a village in the township of Brentford, in Upper Canada.

**MOUNT P. P. KING**, a volcano of North Australia, in S lat. 25° 9' 10", and E long. 147° 37' 40".

**MOUNTRATH**, a market-town in the p. of Clonmogh, Queen's co., on a small affluent of the Nore, 6¼ m. NE of Borris-in-Ossory. Its public buildings are a handsome parish-church; a large Roman Catholic chapel; a monastery of the order of St. Patrick, and a classical school superintended by the monks; a Bridgetine nunnery, with two attached schools for respectively the children of the poor and the children of the higher classes; a large school-house; a court-house and a bridewell, erected since 1838; and a respectably edified market-house. The principal existing appliances of manufacture and trade are some looms for cotton and worsted fabrics, an oil-mill, a malt-house, an extensive brewery, and a large weekly market. Charles, eldest son of Sir Charles Coote, acquired from the Commonwealth grants of land to an unexampled extent, and was created Earl of Mountrath in 1660; but the title became extinct on the decease of Charles-Henry, the seventh earl, in 1802. Pop. in 1831, 2,593; in 1851, 2,079.

**MOUNTS-BAY**, an extensive bay in the English channel, near Penzance, Cornwall. It derives its name from St. Michael's Mount, which stands in the bay near Marazion. There is reason to believe that at one time the channel of this bay was beyond sea-mark, and covered with wood. The towns of Penzance and Marazion are situated in this bay, which is much used as a safe and spacious harbour in NNE and E winds. A breakwater was recently proposed to be erected in this bay for the protection of shipping, the estimated expense of which was £220,995.

**MOUNT-SEWARD**, a group of mountains, in the state of New York, in the SE part of Franklin co., in the range of the Adirondack mountains. They have an alt. of 4,000 ft. above sea-level.

**MOUNT-SHANCK**, a volcanic mountain near the coast of Discovery bay, in SE. Australia, in about S lat. 37° 55', E long. 140° 50', which attains an alt. of 900 ft. above sea-level. It has three distinct craters. Mount-William, the highest point in the range of mountains which form the chief physical feature in the SE angle of Australia, Dr. Lhotsky states that the temp. of boiling-water on the summit was 196°, indicating an elevation of about 8,200 ft. above the level of the sea.—Also a mountain on the newly discovered Antarctic continent, in S lat. 64° 45', W long. 53° 51'.

**MOUNT-SHANNON**, a village in the p. of Inniscitra, co. Galway, on the road from Scariff to Portumna, 4 m. NE by E of Scariff, on the shore of Lough Derg, nearly opposite Inniscitra island, and at the base of Knockeven, whose summit soars to the alt. of 1,242 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 202.

**MOUNT-SIDNEY**, a village of Augusta co., in the state of Virginia, 127 m. WNW of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 200.

**MOUNT-SORREL**, a chapelry and market-town, partly in Rothley p., but chiefly in that of Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire, 7 m. N by W of Leicester,

a little to the W of the Midland Counties railway. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,233; in 1831, 1,602; in 1851, 1,597. The town is situated on a steep hill rising from the river Soar, over which there is here a bridge. Many of the houses are built of a remarkably hard stone found in the vicinity, the quarrying of which affords employment to a number of the inhabitants. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in hosiery and frame-work knitting.

**MOUNT-STERLING**, a village of Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 177.—Also a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Kentucky, 59 m. E of Frankfort, on a small branch of the S fork of Licking river. Pop. 585.—Also a village of Brown co., in the state of Illinois, 77 m. W by N of Springfield, on a small branch of Crooked creek.—Also a township of Pettis co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 1,246.—Also a village of Washington co., in the state of Alabama, 109 m. SSW of Tuscaloosa, on the N side of Schuckeba river.

**MOUNT-TABOR**, a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 36 m. NE of Bennington. It is situated in the Green mountain range, but has some good soil. Pop. in 1840, 227.—Also a village of Monroe co., in the state of Indiana, 45 m. SSW of Indianapolis, on the N side of Bean-Blossom creek.

**MOUNT-TALBOT**, a village in the p. of Tisrara, co. Roscommon, on the river Suck, 2½ m. SSW of Athleague. The Suck is here about 240 ft. broad, and is spanned by a bridge of 12 arches.

**MOUNT-TOM**, a summit of the state of Massachusetts, U. S., a little to the W of Connecticut river.

**MOUNT-UPTON**, a village of Guilford township, Chenango co., in the state of New York, U. S., 99 m. W of Albany, on the W side of Unadilla river. Pop. 225.

**MOUNT-VERNON**, a township of Kennebec co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 15 m. NW of Augusta. Pop. 1,471.—Also a township of Hillsboro co., in the state of New Hampshire, 32 m. SSW of Concord. It has an elevated surface, and is drained by a branch of Souhegan river. Pop. 720.—Also a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Georgia, 112 m. SE by S of Milledgeville.—Also a v. of Mobile co., in the state of Alabama, 184 m. S by W of Tuscaloosa, and 3 m. W of the Mobile river.—Also a v. of St. Francis co., in the state of Arkansas.—Also a v. of Rock Castle co., in the state of Kentucky, 75 m. SSE of Frankfort.—Also a v. of Knox co., in the state of Ohio, 51 m. NE of Columbus, on Vernon river, or Owl creek. Pop. 2,362.—Also a v. of Posey co., in the state of Indiana, 188 m. SW by S of Indianapolis, on a high bank on a bend in the Ohio river. Pop. 900.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Illinois, 129 m. SSE of Springfield. Pop. 200.

**MOUNTVILLE**, a village of London co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 139 m. N of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 86.

**MOUNT-VISION**, a village of Laurens township, Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 79 m. W of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 20.

**MOUNT-WASHINGTON**, a township of Berks co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S. It is intersected by the Tazhkanic range, the principal summit of which has an alt. of 8,000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 438.—Also a v. of Bullet co., in the state of Kentucky, 59 m. WSW of Frankfort, 2 m. NE of Salt river. Pop. about 300.—Also a v. of Copiah co., in the state of Mississippi, 43 m. SSW of Jackson, on a branch of Bayou Pierre river.

**MOUNT-WEDGE**, a summit of Tasmania, at the head of the river Boyd, in S lat. 42° 48', E long. 146° 22'.

**MOUNT-WILLING**, a village of Edgefield district, in the state of South Carolina, U. S., 41 m. W of Columbia, on a branch of Little Saluda river.—Also a v. of Lowndes co., in the state of Alabama, 120 m. SSE of Tuscaloosa, on Cedar creek.

**MOUNT-WINGEN**, a burning mountain of Australia, on the SE side of the dividing range between Hunter's river and the Liverpool plains, in S lat. 31° 54', E long. 150° 56'.

**MOUNT ZION**, a village of Hancock co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 30 m. NE of Milledgeville. Pop. in 1840, 100.

**MOUR**, a village of Nubia, 180 m. W of Syene.

**MOURA**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, near the l. bank of the Guadiana, 34 m. SSE of Evora. Pop. 4,000. It has a strong castle. Its public buildings are two parish churches, several convents, and an hospital.

**MOURAFIA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 52 m. N of Jampol.

**MOURAO**, a fortified town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, near the Guadiana, 18 m. NNE of Moura, 29 m. SE of Evora. It stands on a hill, in a rugged but fertile district.

**MOURASHKMO**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. SE of Nijni-Novgorod. Pop. 6,000. It has manufactories of soap, gloves, and jewellery.

**MOURI**, a town on the Gold coast of Africa, 5 m. NE of Cape Coast castle.—Also a village of Futa-Dialon, in W. Africa, 66 m. W of Labbe.

**MOURIES**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 6 m. SSE of St. Remy. Pop. 1,850.

**MOURNE**, a river of co. Tyrone, formed by the confluence of the Moyle and the Strule. It runs 8 m. NNW to unite with the Finn in forming the Foyle at Lifford. It receives the Derg on its l. bank, 2 m. below Newtown-Stewart.—Also a grand congeries of mountains in co. Down, occupying an area of 11½ m. from E to W, by 9½ m. from N to S. On the E side they immediately and stupendously overhang the Irish sea, and on the S sublimely screen the N side of Lough Strangford. One road runs round their seabase from Rostrevor to Newcastle, a distance of 18 m.; and two run across them from Hilltown to respectively Kilkeel and Rostrevor. Their principal summits, together with their respective alts. above sea-level, are, in an order from N to S, Slievenaman, 1,053; Hen mountain, 1,187; Cock mountain, 1,667; Butter mountain, 2,137; Slievebeg, 2,384; Slievemore, 2,443; Slieve-Donard, 2,796; Pigeon rock, 1,735; Slievemuck, 2,198; Slievenaglogh, 1,450; Slieve-Bingan, 2,449; Eagle mountain, 2,081; Finlieve, 1,868; a height behind Kilkeel, 1,013; and Slievebane, 1,595 ft. See articles ROSTREVOR, CARLINGFORD, and DOWN.—Also a lake in the p. and co. of Carrickfergus, 3 m. N of the town of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, on the summit of an eminence about 500 ft. above the level of the sea. It is about 1 m. in diam.—Also a lake in co. Donegal, about 1½ m. in length, 1½ m. NNE of the Gap of Barnesmore.

**MOURNE-ABBEY**, or **TEMPLE-MICHAEL**, a parish of co. Cork, 3 m. S by W of Mallow. Area 11,436 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,148; in 1851, 2,462.

**MOURNEBEG**, a rivulet of co. Donegal, issuing from Lough Mourne, a little N of the Gap of Barnesmore, and running in an ESE course of 9½ m. to the river Derg, at a point 1½ m. above the v. of Castle-Derg.

**MOUROM**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 72 m. ESE of Vladimir, on the l. bank of the Oka. It is an ancient town; and has a cathedral, and several public edifices, besides a Kremlin or citadel. It carries on a considerable commerce by means of the Oka, which connects it with the Volga.

**MOURON**, a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, 21 m. SE of Clamecy.

**MOUROUX**, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 2 m. WNW of Coulommiers, on the r. bank of the Grand-Morin. Pop. 2,200.

**MOURTASA**, a lake of Russia, in the prov. of Bessarabia, 36 m. SW of Akermann. It discharges itself, by a stream issuing from its SW side, into Lake Sasik.

**MOURZUK**, or **MURZUK**, the capital of the African state of Fezzan, in N lat.  $25^{\circ} 54'$ , E long.  $14^{\circ} 12'$ . Pop. 3,500. It is one of the greatest seats of the inland commerce of the African continent, and the rendezvous of most of the caravan-intercourse which takes place between its northern and eastern regions. It keeps up the communication of Egypt and Tripoli on the one hand; with Bornu and Cassina on the other. A caravan occupies from 24 to 30 days between M. and Tripoli. M. is surrounded with a high wall, making a circuit of 3 m., but constructed less for purposes of defence than for levying duties upon all commodities which enter the city: these duties forming a large part of the revenue of the sovereign. The town itself chiefly consists of one large broad street, and several smaller narrow ones. On the W side is the castle of the bashaw, consisting of several buildings, court-yards, and barracks. The garrison consists of 550 men, officered by Turks. M. appears to have been anciently built of stone, and still retains the appellation of a Christian town. It presents to the eye a strange and grotesque medley of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, with cottages of earth and sand, or of sun-dried bricks, which form the miserable dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants. A small river passes its walls, and it is well supplied with water from numerous springs. The suburbs present considerable cultivation: wheat, barley, flax, and dates are the principal articles of cultivation. Intermittent fever and ague prevail in and around it. Richardson pronounces it to be "a sink of vice and disease within, and sere foliage of palms and vegetation without, overhung with an ever-forbidding sky of dull red haziness."

**MOUSA**, one of the smaller Shetland isles, in N lat.  $60^{\circ} 24'$ .

**MOUSAC**, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, near Castel-Sarrasin.

**MOUSAR**, a village of Laristan, in Persia, 48 m. NW of Lar.

**MOUSE**, a small river of Lanarkshire, which, after a circuitous course, falls into the Clyde at Lanark bridge.

**MOUSE-HARBOUR**, a harbour on the E coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

**MOUSEWALD**, a parish of Dumfries-shire, between 4 and 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. Pop. 686.

**MOUSH**. See **MUSH**.

**MOUSSAC-SUR-VIENNE**, a village of France, in the dep. of La-Vienne, 15 m. SW of Montmorillon. Pop. 1,050.

**MOUSSYRE**. See **EGATKO**.

**MOUSTER**, a village of France, in the dep. of La-Vienne.

**MOUTA**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 12 m. N of Setubal. Pop. 1,300.

**MOUTAHORA**, a small lofty island in the Pacific ocean, near the E coast of the Middle island, New Zealand, in S lat.  $37^{\circ} 59'$ .

**MOUTERHAUSEN**, a village of France, in the dep. of La-Moselle, cant. and 4 m. S of Biche, on

the Moder. It is the seat of very extensive iron-works.

**MOUTHE**, a town of France, dep. of the Doubs, on the Bief, 13 m. SW of Pontarlier. Pop. 1,044.

**MOUTHER-MALIARD**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. of Bounat, 18 m. N of Guéret. Pop. 1,797.

**MOUTIERS**, or **MOUSTIERS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 15 m. S of Digne. It has celebrated manufactories of porcelain.—Also a village of France, dep. of Doubs, cant. of Ornans, 22 m. SE of Besançon.

**MOUTIERS-AU-PERCHE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Remalard, 16 m. ESE of Mortagne-sur-Huine. Pop. 1,589.

**MOUTIERS-EN-TARANTAISE**, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, the chief place of the district of Tarantaise. It is situated on the Isère, where it is joined by the small river Doron, at an alt. of 643 yds. above sea-level, 28 m. SE of Chambery; and though not fortified, the approaches to it are extremely difficult, the road passing through narrow defiles on the sides of precipices. Pop. 2,000. Near the town there is a considerable salt-work, supplied by springs of the temp. of  $99^{\circ}$ , which rise at the bottom of a limestone-rock in the deep gorge of the Doron; salt is dug also from the neighbouring mountains.

**MOUTIER-VENTADOUR** (Lk.), a village of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Egletons. Pop. 725.

**MOUTNI**, a deltoid branch of the Sata branch of the Indus.

**MOUTZA**, a town of Ava, 22 m. NW of Umerapura, in N lat.  $22^{\circ} 3'$ .

**MOUVAUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, 6 m. NE of Lille. Pop. 1,500.

**MOUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. and 7 m. SE of Montsauche. Pop. 1,370.

**MOUY**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, 12 m. SE of Beauvais. Pop. 2,600. It has considerable manufactures of serge.

**MOUZANGAIE**, a town on the W coast of Madagascar, under the dominion of the Seclaves. It conducts a considerable commerce, chiefly by Arab settlers.

**MOUZON**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, on the r. bank of the Meuse, 14 m. NW of Montmedy. Pop. 2,400.

**MOVIDDY**, a parish in co. Cork,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Bandon. Area 6,133 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,718; in 1851, 1,547. The surface is drained by the upper part of the river Bride.

**MOVILLE**, a town in the p. of Lower Moville, co. Donegal, on the shore of Lough Foyle,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Innishowen-head. Pop. in 1851, 776.

**MOVILLE** (Lower), a parish in co. Donegal, containing the small town of Moville. Area 15,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,785; in 1851, 5,806. The coast extends from the town of M., round Innishowen-head, to the head of Tramore-bay. Craignamaddy, near the centre, is the highest ground, and has an alt. of 1,054 ft. above sea-level.

**MOVILLE** (Upper), a parish on the coast of co. Donegal. Area 19,081 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,902; in 1851, 4,413. It contains the village of Carrowkeel, on the shore of Lough-Foyle; and extends thence to the immediate vicinity of the town of Moville.

**MOW**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 53 m. NE of Benares.—Also a town in the prov. of Malwah, 10 m. S of Indore, in N lat.  $22^{\circ} 38'$ , E long.  $75^{\circ} 50'$ , at an alt. of 2,009 ft. above sea-level. It is a military cantonment of importance.—Also a town in the prov. of Allahabad, on the W



bank of the Surjew river, celebrated for its manufacture of cottons.

**MOWAH**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 37 m. E of Patna.—Also a town of the Birman empire, in the prov. of Ava, on the N bank of the Irawaddy.

**MOWEE**. See MAUL.

**MOWNA-ROA**. See MONA-ROA.

**MOWNEY**, or MAWNEY, a parish of co. Tipperary,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Killenaule. Area 1,521 acres. Pop. in 1851, 360.

**MOXHE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Meuse. Pop. 617.

**MOXHERONT**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Moxhe. Pop. 249.

**MOXHRY**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Avin. Pop. 232.

**MOXOS**, a subdivision of Bolivia, in the dep. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, extending between  $12^{\circ}$  and  $18^{\circ}$  S lat., and between  $63^{\circ}$  and  $71^{\circ}$  W long., bounded on the N by Peru and Brazil, on the E by Brazil, on the S by the dep. of Chiquitos and Cochabamba, and on the W by the dep. of La Paz, and comprising an area 540 m. in length from E to W, and 240 m. in medium breadth. It is intersected in the S by ramifications of the Andes; in the N it consists chiefly of marshy plains. The principal rivers are the Mamore, which runs N, and joins the Guapore on the confines of Brazil, and forms for some distance the boundary-line between that country and Bolivia, the Ubahy, Magdalena, Brano or San Miguel, on the W, and the Beni. Near the NW confines is Lake Rogualo. The chief productions of the soil are rice, cotton, cacao, cinnamon, vanilla, &c.; cedar and almond-trees are common. The climate is warm, damp, and unhealthy. The interior is inhabited chiefly by Indians, from a tribe of whom the territory derives its name.

**MOXOTO**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, which has its source in the Serra-Araripe; runs S; and, after a course of about 150 m., throws itself into the l. bank of the São-Francisco.

**MOY**, a river of the cos. of Sligo and Mayo, rising on the S side of the watershed of the Ox mountains. It runs 3 m. ESE, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW, within the co. of Sligo, receiving in its progress the tributaries of the Mad river, the Owenaher, and the Lough Talt river; and then proceeds  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW, and 15 m. N, to the head of Killala bay. It washes the town of Foxford, and divides the town of Ballina from its suburb of Ardnaree. Its tributaries within Mayo are the Yellow river on the r. bank, and the Sonnah, the Spaddagh, the Guishden, the Clonlee, and the Lough Conn river on the l.; and its chief tributary from the co. of Sligo is the Benree. It is tidal to Ballina, and navigable to within 1 m. of that town.—Also a market-town in co. Tyrone, on the river Blackwater,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE of Benburb. It forms strictly one town with Charlemont, being separated from it only by the Blackwater, and communicating with it by a stone-bridge. Pop. in 1851, 833.

**MOY**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and arrond. of Saint-Quentin. The cant. comprises 19 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,741; in 1841, 13,536. The town is 8 m. SSE of Saint-Quentin, and 20 m. NW of Laon. Pop. in 1841, 2,693. It has extensive manufactories of linen and carpets, and has also an active trade in flax, which is cultivated in the environs.

**MOY AND DALAROSSIE**, a parish forming the district of Strathdearn, partly in Nairn-shire, but, as to far the greater part of its extent, in Inverness-shire. Its length from NE to SW is about 30 m.; and its mean breadth is about 5 m. It entirely con-

sists of two glens,—that of the upper part of the river Findhorn, extending from end to end of the p., and constituting its main body,—and that of Loch Moy, and the rivulet Funtack, opening into the S part of the former, and coming down upon it from the NNW. Loch Moy is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. The mountain-ranges have tame outlines, and nowhere rise more than 2,500 ft. above sea-level. They consist almost wholly of gneiss and granite. Upwards of 90,000 imperial acres on these heights are either waste ground or sheep-pasture; and about one-fourth of that area is held in common by the tenants of different farms. All the land subject to the plough measures considerably less than 3,000 imperial acres, and probably not more than one-third of this area is under constant or regular tillage. Birch, aspen, and mountain-ash, are indigenous over the whole p., and at one time covered its hills and glens with a continuous sheet of forest. Pop. in 1851, 1,018.

**MOYA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 48 m. E of Cuenca, and partido of Canete, on a hill. Pop. 1,396. It is the cap. of a marquissate of the same name, and is enclosed by an old wall. It has also the remains of a fort, and contains 6 parish-churches, 3 convents, an hospital, and a public granary. It has manufactories of common woollen fabrics. In the environs are mines of copper and silver.—Also a town of Catalonia, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Barcelona, and partido of Manresa, on a height. Pop. 2,649. It has a parish-church, a convent, and a custom-house; and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, a cotton spinning-mill, and distilleries of brandy. This place, the *Mediolanum* of the ancients, was formerly fortified.

**MOYACOMB**, or CLONEGAL, a parish, partly in co. Carlow, partly in co. Wexford, and partly in co. Wicklow. The Carlow section contains the v. of Clonegal, and the Wexford section contains the v. of Watch-house. Area of the Carlow section 5,945 acres; of the Wexford section 5,810 acres; of the Wicklow section 5,678 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 4,877; in 1851, 3,616.

**MOYAGHER**, a parish in co. Meath, 3 m. NE of Athboy. Area 1,362 acres.

**MOYALIFFE**, or MIDLIFF, a parish in co. Tipperary, 5 m. SW of Thurles. Area 8,021 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,459.

**MOYALLEN**, a village in the p. of Tullylish, co. Down, on the river Bann,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Gilford.

**MOYAMENSING**, a township of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 14,573. See PHILADELPHIA.

**MOYANNA**, a parish in Queen's co.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE of the town of Stradbally. Area 6,824 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,659; in 1851, 1,358.

**MOYARTA**, or MOYFERTA, a parish in co. Clare, containing the villages of Carrigaholt, Bellina, Doonaha, and Lisheen. Area 15,613 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,441; in 1851, 927. The Atlantic coast includes the small headlands of Castle-point and Foo-hagh-point; the Shannon coast, the headlands of Kilcredann-point and Queerinn-point.

**MOYAUUR**, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the Western Ghauts, between Malabar and Coimbatour, and joins the Bhavani near the v. of Pungaur.

**MOYAUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 8 m. ENE of Lisieux. Pop. 1,250.

**MOYBOLOGUE**, a parish in co. Cavan,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Bailieborough. Area 6,760 acres. Pop. 2,104.

**MOYCARKEY**, a parish in co. Tipperary,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE of Thurles. Area 3,835 acres. Pop. 750.

**MOYCULLEN**, a parish in co. Galway,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Galway. Area 35,824 acres, of which 3,258 acres are in Lough Corrib. Pop. in 1831, 5,695; in

1851, 5,067. Lough Corrib lies on the E boundary; Lough Ross on the N boundary; and Loughs Ballycuerke and Knocka, and a large number of loughlets and ponds, in the interior. The surface-elevation of Lough Corrib above sea-level is 28 ft.; of Ballycuerke lake, 18 ft.; and of Knocka lake, 325 ft.

MOYDART, a territorial district and a marine loch in the SW extremity of Inverness-shire. Its greatest length from E to W is 18 m.; its mean breadth, 7 m. Its coast-line, everywhere irregular, is very deeply indented by pieces of the sea, particularly by Lochs Ailort, Na Nua, and M. Loch M. is situated on the S boundary, and continues the narrow communication from Loch Shiel outward to the sea. It penetrates 5 m. into the land, but over two-thirds of its length it is split into two channels by the island of Shona.

MOYDOE, or MOYDOW, a parish in co. Longford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Ardagh. Area 4,626 acres. Pop. 1,213.

MOYEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, and cant. of Gerbeviller, 10 m. SSE of Lunéville. Pop. 1,185.—Also a com. of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Izel. Pop. 362.

MOYENMOUTIER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 4 m. SW of Senones, and 8 m. N of Saint Die, on the l. bank of the Rarodoch. Pop. 2,249.

MOYENVIC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Vic, and 4 m. SE of Chateau-Salins, on the l. bank of the Seille. Pop. 1,252. This town was formerly a place of considerable importance. It was ceded to France in 1648 by the treaty of Munster. Its fortifications were dismantled by Louis XIV. At the distance of about 3 m. from the town are extensive salt-works.

MOYENVILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and arrond. of Abbeville. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,504; in 1841, 10,536. The town is 5 m. W of Abbeville, and 30 m. NW of Amiens. Pop. 1,025.

MOYEUVE - LA - GRANDE, or MODEREN-GROES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 11 m. SW of Thionville, at the confluence of the Courroy and Ornes. Pop. in 1841, 1,578. It has 2 blast-furnaces, 3 fineries, saw-mills, &c. In the vicinity are several iron-mines.

MOYGLARE, a parish in co. Meath,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Kilcock. Area 4,558 acres. Pop. in 1851, 299.

MOYLAGH, or MOYLOUGH, a parish in co. Meath, 3 m. S by W of Oldcastle. Area 7,457 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,401; in 1851, 1,938.

MOYLARY, or MULLARY, a parish in co. Louth, 2 m. S of Dunleer. Area 3,635 acres. Pop. 865.

MOYLE, a river of co. Tyrone, identical with the last  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. of the Monterlony rivulet, or with the portion of that stream which intervenes between the influx of the Glenelly rivulet, and the formation of the Mourne at the confluence of the Struel.

MOYLGROVE, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 4 m. W of Cardigan. Pop. in 1851, 453.

MOYLSKER, or MOYLSKAR, a parish in co. Westmeath,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Mullingar. Area 2,183 acres, of which 457 acres are in Loch Ennel. Pop. in 1831, 255; in 1851, 250.

MOYLOUGH, a parish in co. Galway, containing the villages of Mount-Bellew and Newton-Bellew. Area 23,386 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,149.

MOYMET, a parish in co. Meath,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Trim. Area 3,255 acres. Pop. in 1851, 490.

MOYNALTY, or OWENABOE, a rivulet of cos. Cavan and Meath. It rises in the vicinity of Bailieborough, and flows SE to the Blackwater at a point 3 m. below the town of Kells. Its length of course is about 13 m.

MOYNALTY, a parish, containing a village of the

same name, in co. Meath. Area 12,673 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,917; in 1851, 3,757. Pop. of the v. in 1831, 220; in 1851, 115.

MOYNALVY, a village in the p. of Kilmore, co. Meath, 2 m. E of Summerhill.

MOYNE, a rivulet in co. Galway, formed by the confluence of the Abbert river with other streams, a little above the celebrated ruin of Abbeyknockmoy. It is noted for performing part of its course below ground; and it runs about 4 m. W to Turloughmore, or the great periodical expansion of the Clare river, at a point 5 m. S of Tuam.—Also one of a series of three bogs, situated on the E side of the Abbert river. Area of bogs, 4,449 acres; height above high-water level of Galway bay,  $173\frac{1}{2}$  ft.—Also a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Tipperary,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Thurles. Area 9,514 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,224; in 1851, 1,758. The v., near the centre of the p., had a pop. in 1851 of 162.—Also a parish in co. Wicklow, 4 m. E of Hacketstown, Leinster. Area 8,461 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,175; in 1851, 772. Lugnaquilla lifts its soaring summit on the N boundary; and two summits of respectively 1,754 and 1,186 ft. above sea-level, are situated in the interior.

MOYNOE, a parish in co. Clare,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by N of Scariff. Area 9,848 acres, of which 388 acres are in Lough Derg, and 132 acres in Lough Atorick. Pop. in 1831, 1,268; in 1851, 1,055. Lough Atorick, with a surface-elevation of 450 ft. above sea-level, lies on the N boundary; the Corra river rises on the E boundary at an alt. of 837 ft. above sea-level.

MOYNTAGHS, MOINTAGHS, or MONTAGHS-AND-ISLANDS, a parish in co. Armagh,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Lurgan, containing the village of Charlestown, and including a large section of the S part of Lough Neagh. Area 18,098 acres, of which 12,178 acres are in Lough Neagh. Pop. in 1831, 2,891; in 1851, 3,581. The surface is all low and flat, and requires to be protected by an embankment from the overflowing of the Bann.

MOYOBAMBA, a river of Peru, in the intendancy of Truxillo, which has its source 45 m. ENE of San Juan-de-la-Frontera; runs first S, then E; passes Lamas; and 15 m. from that town joins the Huallaga, on the l. bank, and after a course of about 120 m.—Also a town in the intendancy and 210 m. ENE of Truxillo, and prov. of Chacapoyas, 75 m. SE of San Juan-de-la-Frontera, on a steep plateau, the base of which is washed by the river of the same name. Pop. 5,000. The manufacture of a coarse species of calico, locally named *tucuya*, forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

MOYON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 4 m. NW of Tessy, and 9 m. S of St. Lo. Pop. 1,469.

MOYRAZES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 12 m. W of Rodez, on the l. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 2,118.

MOYRUS, a parish in co. Galway, containing the v. of Roundstone. Area 101,510 acres, of which 528 acres are in Lough Ina, and 5,942 acres in small lakes. Pop. in 1851, 8,558. Both the interior and the coast contain the larger portion of the most characteristic districts of Connemara. All the summits, and most of the declivities of the alpine group of Binabola, are within the N district. Loughs Ina, Derryclare, and Ballinahinch unitedly form a demisemicircular sweep of lacustrine water round the E and S sides of Binabola; and almost innumerable lakes chequer the other districts of the parish. The principal headlands are Gorteen-point, Earawalla-point, Mace-head, and Ardmore-point; and the principal islands, exclusive of those in Kilkerran bay, are Innamuskerry, Birmore, Birbeg, Horse-rocks,

Finish, Muinish, Mason-Island, Innistraghonmore, Whierroon, Illanamorlaght, St. Macdara's-Island, Croaghnaekeela, Illaunnacroaghmore, Illaunnacroaghbeg, Innisbigger, Freaghillaun, Innislackan, Illaungorn, Illaunagragnut, Seal-Island, Innisnee, Mutton-Island, and Snotaun.

MOYS, a village in the p. of Tamlaghtfinlagan, co. Londonderry. Pop. in 1851, 154.

MOYUMBUB, a village of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Ravi, 35 m. SSW of Kott-Kumalia.

MOYVILLY, a rivulet of co. Connaught, which rises 2 or 3 m. S of Monivea, and runs 12 m. SE past Clarenbridge, to the middle of the head of Galway bay.

MOYVORE, or TEMPLEPATRICK, a parish in co. Westmeath, 3½ m. NNE of Ballymore. Area 2,151 acres. Pop. in 1831, 765; in 1851, 365.

MOZ, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 8 m. E of Torre-de-Moncorvo. Pop. 555. In its vicinity are mines of iron.

MOZABAD, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Multan, bounded on the NW by the Gharra river, which is here navigable. Its principal town is Mozgarah.

MOZABIS, a people of North Africa, who inhabit the district of Bled-el-Jerrid, near the S frontiers of Algeria. They have light complexions, are very intelligent, and exhibit considerable skill in some species of industry and in commerce. Their religion differs considerably from Islamism, and it is only from prudential motives that they are occasionally found professing Mahomedanism. They speak a peculiar dialect.

MOZAMBIQUE, MOSAMBIQUE, or MOZAMBICO, an island on the E coast of Africa, containing the capital of the Portuguese settlements in that quarter. Its form resembles a crescent, with the hollow part towards the sea, measuring about 1½ m. in length, and a ¼ m. in breadth. Its substratum is madrepore; and the ground on which the city of M. is built rises from 20 to 50 ft. above sea-level. It is situated, with two other islets, in the mouth of a bay nearly 5½ m. broad, and 6 m. long, which furnishes a safe and convenient haven for shipping. On the NE extremity of the island is a fort of an octagonal form, furnished with 6 bastions, containing 80 pieces of cannon, besides a large howitzer capable of casting stones of 100 lbs. weight. The SW battery is in S lat. 15° 02', E long. 40° 58'. The SW point of the bay, Cape Sunkul, is in S lat. 15° 4', E long. 40° 44'. The anchorage is on the NW side of the island, on a flat level sand well-protected from the sea, and within musket-shot of the shore. Immediately opposite to the anchorage lies the town, occupying the central part of the island, and presenting in the appearance of its buildings and inhabitants a strange mixture of Indian, Arabian, and European costume. The governor's palace is an extensive stone-building, and there are 3 churches, and an hospital, besides prisons, tanks, and storehouses. The streets are narrow; the houses generally lofty and well-constructed. The soil of the island is sandy, and tolerably fertile, yielding rice, millet, pulse, and roots; but the settlement depends for its supplies on the peninsula of Cabaceiro, a tract of land about 11 m. long, and 4 m. broad, connected with the continent by an isthmus. On this peninsula are several villages and plantations. The principal trees are the cocoa-nut, cashew, mango, papaw, and orange; the chief article of cultivation is the manioc root; a small quantity of excellent coffee is also grown. A great part of the land still remains uncultivated; but numerous herds of cattle and vast droves of swine are reared.—The climate of M., from its oppressive heat and heavy atmosphere, is extremely unhealthy, especially in the months of September, October, and November; and would be more so but for the heavy rains which occasionally fall, and sweep into the sea the

accumulated filth.—With the exception of the governor and his staff, the greater part of the European settlers are culprits who have been sentenced to banishment. A few years ago there were only 7 white women in the colony. Another class consists of the descendants of the old Arab settlers, most of whom are engaged in a seafaring life, and Banian traders and artisans. The remainder of the inhabitants is composed of the free blacks and native soldiers. The whole pop. is calculated at little more than 3,000, of which the last-mentioned class composes one-half, and the two other classes about one-fourth each. The slave-merchants of M. used formerly to supply the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France, and Batavia, with almost the whole of their slaves; besides sending a considerable number to the East and West Indies. Many of the existing residents at M. have amassed their fortunes in this trade. To the Portuguese colonies in India it sent annually four or five vessels loaded with gold, ivory, and slaves, which brought back cottons, teas, and other kinds of eastern produce. The Arab ships bring from Surat piece-goods and rice; and their returns are ivory, gold-dust, rhinoceros' horns, and dollars. A few years ago, a duty of 25 per cent. was levied upon all imports at M. Vegetables, fruits, pigs, and goats can be obtained here. The garrison amounts to 200 men, either black or creole sepoys.—The natives who occupy the country behind Mozambique are the Makua or Makwana, comprising a number of powerful tribes, extending N as far as Melinda; S to the mouth of the Zambeze; and in a SW direction almost to the neighbourhood of the Caffres. They are an athletic race of people, of ferocious aspect, and savage disposition. Messengers have occasionally been despatched from M. across the country to Angola, and other settlements on the opposite coast; "But we were informed," say the officers of Captain Owen's expedition, "that these Mercuries were always of the sable description, as the inhabitants of the interior would, on no account, admit white persons within their dominions. This," they add, "was recently confirmed to us at Angola, though it appears that the custom has more than once been departed from." The Portuguese and African slave-merchants have often conducted convoys of negroes from Angola to Sena, and from Sena to Angola. The two ports of Pedras-Negras in the interior of Angola, and Chicova in the interior of Monomotapa, are the respective points of departure. The distance is said to be 325 leagues, and its performance occupies a whole season. Wandering hordes are frequently encountered; and elevated plateaus are crossed where gold-dust is collected.

[History.] This coast had been known to the Arabs, and its ports frequented by their traders, for centuries before its discovery by Europeans: all the information possessed by the latter on the subject, was chiefly drawn from the vague accounts of Ptolemy and the Periplus of the Erythraean sea. When first visited by the Portuguese in 1497, the whole coast was in the possession of the Arabs; but the fame of its gold mines, and the convenience of its ports, as resting-places for the Indian trade, led them to attempt the expulsion of the original settlers. This was easily accomplished; and in 1508 they had conquered Quiloa, gained a footing in Sofala, and built the fort which still stands on the island of M. In 1570, Francis Baretto, governor-general of M., penetrated the country of Monomotapa, and burnt its capital; but, after losing a number of men, was obliged to retreat with no other fruit of victory than permission to pass through the territories of Monomotapa upon condition of paying an annual tribute of 200 pieces of cloth. Another attempt was soon after made to penetrate through the country of the Mongas, or Monjou; and, after a hard fought battle with the natives, the armament passed the forest of Lupata, and marching eastward along the line of the Zambeze, made every exertion to reach the silver mines of Chicova; but their efforts proved fruitless. Since this event the Portuguese have contented themselves with acting on the defensive, occupying the coast along the line of the river Zambeze, and maintaining their influence in the country by exciting the native powers against one another. The value of this colony to Portugal has always been overrated, but was probably greater



in former times than it can be at present. It furnished large supplies of gold and ivory, and enriched at least a number of private individuals, whose wealth ultimately proved beneficial to the state. It likewise afforded, in the earlier voyages to the East, an important resting-place, and supplied most of the Portuguese colonies with slaves. The M. territory is understood to extend from Cape Delgado to Delagoa bay, an extent of coastline of 1,400 m. The Portuguese jurisdiction, however, does not extend 10 m. in any direction: beyond these limits, the natives are in nowise subject to their government or control except in the actual presence of a detachment from the garrison of M. To the S of Makenke, and almost to the N shores of the Zambeze, the natives are decidedly inimical to the Portuguese authority. The slave-trade, it is to be feared, is still actively carried on from the M. portion of the E coast of Africa, and with the connivance, in most instances, of the Portuguese officials. In 1846, Governor Abreu de Madeira was relieved from Quillemane, for this reason: his successor abandoned his post, and escaped in a slave-ship with a large cargo of slaves. Two governors of Ibo were also disgraced. In 1847, Governor-general de Lima was superseded at M. for malpractices, although an old officer, who had formerly been attached to the English army under Marshal Beresford. To the increased integrity, then, of the Portuguese governors alone we must look for any material means of suppressing the slave-trade from the E coast. Another subject involved in the consideration of the suppression of the slave-trade on this coast, is the encouragement of lawful trade thereon. The E coast of Africa abounds with eligible rivers for trade; and articles of commerce are not less wanting. The beds of the rivers abound with hippopotami which yield the finest ivory; their shores are washed with gold dust, and even now render good supplies; the vast plains in the interior abound with elephants, lions, and other wild animals, from which ivory of the choicest kind, and skins of value, may be obtained. Large tracts of this country are also under cultivation, yielding rice in abundance; and the forests supply woods of the most beautiful colours and texture. Yet, by the provisions of the treaty of the triple alliance, all these advantages are monopolized by the Portuguese, who have not the ability of availing themselves of them.

**MOZDOK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, on the l. bank of the Terek, 8 m. E of Ekaterinograd, and 168 m. SE of Stavropol. Pop. 5,000, chiefly Armenians, Georgians, and baptized Circassians. They manufacture Morocco leather, wines, and brandy, and grow silk, but their principal commerce is with the mountaineers of Caucasus.

**MOZE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Ponts-de-Ce. Pop. 1,620.

**MOZGURRAH**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Multan, district of Mozabad.

**MOZINGEN**, a town of Wurtemberg, 5 m. NNE of Reutlingen. Pop. 900.

**MOZYR**, an ancient town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Minsk, on the l. bank of the Pripiet, 150 m. SSE of Minsk. It has some trade through the medium of that river, which is navigable.

**MRAKOLIN**, a small town of Moravia, 15 m. SSW of Igau.

**MRI**, a village of Lower Egypt, on the W branch of the Nile, 7 m. S of Fush.

**MRIN**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. S of Chernigov, on the r. bank of the Oster.

**MROCZEN**, or **MORSZA**, a small town of Prussian Poland, 17 m. W by N of Bromberg. Pop. 1,380.

**MRZEC**, a river of Russian Lithuania, which flows into the Niemen, 4 m. NW of Grodno.

**MRZYGLÓD**, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the l. bank of the Sanok, 6 m. NNW of Sanok.—Also a town in the woivode of Cracovia, 21 m. N of Olkusz.

**MSCHENO**, a town of Bohemia, 11 m. W of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,814.

**MSTA**, a navigable river of the N of Russia, which rises in Lake Mstino, in the gov. of Tver; flows N and W through the govts. of Tver and Novgorod; and, after a course of 250 m., runs into Lake Ilmen, near Lipinskoi. A canal, dug in the reign of Peter the Great, joined it to the Tvertza; and a second canal, finished in 1894, connected it with the Volkhov.

**MSISSLAVL**, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. and 54 m. ENE of Mohilev, on the r. bank

of the Vekhra, a river which falls here into the larger stream of the Sej or Sosha. It contains 4,300 inhabitants; and has a Jesuits' college, a monastery, 6 Greek churches, and a synagogue of Jews. It was formerly the cap. of a palatinate.

**MSTOV**, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 45 m. SE of Wielun.

**MSZANICE**, a village of Austrian Poland, in the circle of Sambor.

**MSZCZONOW**, a small town of the central part of Poland, 23 m. SW of Warsaw.

**MTKVARI**. See **KUR**.

**MTSKHETHA**, a town of Russian Georgia, on the l. bank of the Kur, near the confluence of the Aragvi, 15 m. N of Tiflis. It was in remote ages the cap. of Georgia, but was laid in ashes by Timur, and is now a mere heap of ruins.

**MTZENSK**, a town of the interior of European Russia, in the gov. and 32 m. NNE of Orel. Pop. 4,000. It is situated on two small branches of the Oka. It is tolerably well-built, and presents an imposing display of gaudily painted churches and monasteries, but the houses are mostly of wood. The environs are productive in hemp and corn, which give rise to a considerable traffic.

**MUAKISIN**, a village of Diyarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 10 m. W of Kerkeseh.

**MUAR**, a small state to the S of the Malacca territory, from which it is divided towards the coast by the Kessang river, and interiorly by a line drawn between Bankon, Choudong, and Mount Ophir. The Seriting river separates it from Pahang; Parit Siput from the tract of Dattu-Kaya-Padang; and the Murbowe-sa-ratus from Johole.—The interior is generally termed Segamet. The pop. is stated not to exceed 2,400, which appears extremely small compared with the extent of territory, and is probably due to the misgovernment and apathy of the feudal sovereign, the sultan of Johore. The whole country appears to be one almost uninterrupted mass of jungle and swamp, with the exception of a few straggling villages and clearings. The once cultivated rice-grounds have degenerated into barren marshes; an enormous forest, abounding with wild elephants, overthrows a soil naturally rich and prolific; while the gaunt rhinoceros and uncouth tapir stalk unmolested over spots which, if tradition beles them not, were once the sites of large and populous towns.—The principal villages are Bokko, Langkat, Gressik, Ring, Segamet, Pagoh, and Pangkalang-Kota, the residence of the chief, on the river.—The produce of the country consists of rice, sago, ivory, ebony, gold-dust, tin, wax, aloe-wood, gum-benzoin, camphor, ratans of the kinds batru and jagga, Dammer-battu, Dammer-miniak, jaggery, and Lakka wood. M. is under the sway of a chief bearing the title of *tumungong*, a vassal of Johore. The M. river, at the mouth has an apparent width of about 600 yds.; at Gressik, 18 m. up the stream, it is about 100 yds. broad, and 7 fath. deep. The soundings on the bar vary from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 4 fath. at low water. It has its rise, according to the natives, among the mountains of Jellabu, and falls into the sea about 30 m. SE of Malacca. The general direction of the river, from its mouth to Gressik, is NE. Its course is tortuous, and the banks are for the most part low, muddy, and covered, with the exception of the vicinity of villages and a few clearings, with dense jungle. By this river there is a communication, almost all the way by water, with the E coast of the peninsula, which is frequently adopted by the Pahang traders. In former days the mouth of the river was a noted place of rendezvous for the fleets of the Siamese, and in later times of the Malay princes in their attacks on Malacca during the Portuguese and Dutch administrations. Gold-dust

is found a short distance from the l. bank of the river.—*Newbold*.

**MUCARE**, a village of Hedjas, in Arabia, 80 m. SW of Mecca.

**MUCARES**, a small island of the Bahamas, surrounded with rocky shoals, in N. lat. 22° 13'.

**MUCCULLAH**. See **MACULA**.

**MUCHACHOS** (**PICO-DE-LOS**), a mountain in the island of Palma, in the Canary group. Alt. 1,195 toises = 2,547 yds. above sea-level.

**MUCHAMIEL**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. NNE of Alicante, on the r. bank of the Castalca. Pop. 4,000. Excellent wine is made.

**MUCHELN**, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 9 m. WSW of Merseburg.

**MUCHELNEY**, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. SSE of Langport. Area 1,566 acres. Pop. 340.

**MUCHNI**, a ferry in Afghanistan, over the Cabul river, on the Abkhana route, and to the N of the Tattara and Khyber passes. The river, which runs here with great impetuosity, is crossed on inflated skins.

**MUCHO-MA**. See **MOEN**.

**MUCHUNDERGUR**, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, on a mountain at some distance from the l. bank of the Krishna, and 45 m. SSE of Satara.

**MUCIDAN**. See **MUSSIDAN**.

**MUCIENTES**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 6 m. N of Valladolid, and partido of Vitoria, on a height near the Pisuerga. Pop. 973. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary. The manufacture of linen and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry.

**MUCK**, an island of Argyshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of the island of Eigg, about 2 m. in length, and less than 1 m. in breadth. Its surface is undulated, and presents in every part the rocky faces of the basaltic terraces which occasion its undulations. Near the W extremity it attains an alt. of about 600 ft. Pop. 53. The fishing of cod and ling is a chief occupation, and very productive. On the N side of the island lies Eilan-nan-each, or 'the Island of horses,' an islet of inconsiderable extent, but swathed in excellent pasture.—Also an islet of co. Antrim,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Point-Skeenaghan.

**MUCKAIRN**, a parish in the N part of Mid-Lorn, Argyshire, on the S shore of Loch Etive. A large proportion of the pop. is segregated in the v. of Bunawe. Pop. 788.

**MUCKALEE**, a parish in co. Kilkenny,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Castlecomer. Area 3,706 acres. Pop. 815.

**MUCKART**, a parish in the SE division of Perthshire, 4,500 acres in superficial extent. A spur of the Ochil hills, in the N extremity, terminates in a conical summit called Seamab, rising 1,350 ft. above sea-level. Two little villages, called the Pool and the Yetts of M., have jointly, with a hamlet or two, about 220 inhabitants. Pop. in 1851, 685.

**MUCKENBERG**, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and reg. of Merseburg, circle and 18 m. ESE of Liebenwerda, and 32 m. N of Dresden. Pop. 560. It has manufactories of cloth and of linen, and iron-works.

**MUCKENSTURM**, a village of the duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail, and 3 m. NE of Rastadt, and 10 m. SSW of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,425.

**MUCKERN**, a village of Saxony, in the circle and bail, and 11 m. SSE of Leipzig.

**MUCKING**, a parish in Essex, 5 m. N by E of Gravesend. Area 2,631 acres. Pop. in 1851, 239.

**MUCKISH**, a mountain in the p. of Clondorky, co. Donegal,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Dunfanaghy. Its summit appears at a distance to be acute and linear, but

comprises a tableau of several acres, situated at an alt. of 2,190 ft. above sea-level. The white siliceous rock of which the upper portion of the mountain is formed, is in some places disintegrated by the action of the elements into fine sand, capable of being manufactured into crown and plate glass.

**MUCKLESTON**, a parish in the co. of Stafford, 4 m. NE of Market-Drayton. Area 8,531 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,854; in 1851, 1,736.

**MUCKLOO**. See **AGHOR**.

**MUCKNO**, a lake in co. Monaghan, adjacent to the E side of Castle-Blaney. Its extreme length is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  m.; extreme breadth,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. Area 1,013 acres. Surface-elevation above sea-level 302 ft. Its softly swelling shores are, in general, richly wooded; and their numerous peninsula, jointly with pretty isles and islets, dis sever the sheet of water into an intricate texture of very beautiful landscape.—Also a parish in co. Monaghan, containing the town of Castle-Blaney. Area 17,194 acres, of which 577 acres are in Lough M. Pop. in 1831, 9,716; in 1851, 8,800. Mullash, the highest ground, has an alt. above sea-level of 1,034 ft.

**MUCKROSS**, or **MUCKRUSS**, a peninsula in co. Kerry, projecting W between the Middle and the Lower lakes of Killarney. On the N side of the isthmus of the peninsula, or on the SE shore of the Lower lake, immediately S of the village of Cloghreen, stand the ruins of an abbey, founded in 1440 for Conventual Franciscans, and re-edified in 1602, but soon after permitted to go to ruin; but it is still so entire that were it more so the ruin would be less pleasing.

**MUCKSA** (**CAPE**), a headland of Beluchistan, in Mekran, 30 m. ESE of Cape Jask.

**MUCKUNDGUNG**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Bahar, district and 21 m. NNW of Ranghur, and 96 m. S of Bahar. In its vicinity is a lead mine.

**MUCKUNDRA**, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, district and 28 m. SSE of Kota, in a valley nearly circular in shape, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile in diameter, enclosed by steep hills, and accessible only by a defile which crosses the mountains from N to S, either extremity of which is defended by a gate, and which forms the only place within many miles through the mountain-ridge which separates Malwah from Haruti.

**MUCKWANPUR**, a district and fortress of Northern Hindostan, belonging to the Nepalese. The district, which was formerly much more extensive, is now limited to the tract immediately S of the Nepal valley, and of the San Cosi river. The soil is generally good, but is to a great extent uncultivated. The hills which bound the level portion of the district are covered with pines. The inhabitants consist chiefly of the Tharu, Demivar, and Murmi tribes. The latter are found chiefly on the hills. A class of Rajputs named Khas, Magars, and Kirants are found in considerable numbers in the forts. Of these the principal are Muckwanpur, Harriapur, Seedly, Cheesapany, and Chaynpur. The customs are collected at Hethaura, Seedly, and Beechiaco, but the district contains no town of importance. The fortress of M. is on a high hill about 17 m. S of Katmandu. It commands a large portion of the Terriani, and is a place of considerable strength.

**MUCOANHOCAS**, a people of Lower Guinea, who inhabit the W part of the kingdom of Benguela, between the Rio-dos-Mortes and the Quianheena, and to the S of the territory of the Mocorocas.

**MUCUAMBUNDOS**, a people of Lower Guinea, in the S part of the kingdom of Benguela, between the Cobal and Bamba-rogue.

**MUCUIXES**, a people of South Africa, who, with the Macasses, inhabit the territory to the N of Hottentotia, and to the S of Benguela. They are still but little known.

**MUCURI**, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the E part of the prov. of Minas-Geraes; flows thence into the prov. of Porto-Segura; and after a course, in a generally E direction, of about 150 m., throws itself into the Atlantic at Portalegre. Its principal affluent is the Todos-os-Santos, which it receives on the r.

**MUD**, a village of Sinde, near the l. bank of the Indus, 22 m. NE of Roree, on the road thence to Mittun-Kote.

**MUD**, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool Plains, near the river Namboy.

**MUDA**, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Belluno, on the river Cordevole, 12 m. N of Feltre.

**MUDAMANU**. See **BIRD'S ISLAND**.

**MUDARIE**, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Indus, 7 m. S of Attock.

**MUDAU**, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. and 5 m. W. of Buchen, and 29 m. E of Mannheim, on the Mudbach, and at an alt. of 1,602 ft. above sea-level. Pop. (Cath.) 1,329.

**MUDANIA**. See **MOUDANIA**.

**MUD-CREEK**, a river of Ontario co., in the state of New York, U. S., which joins the Canandaigua after a course of 40 m.

**MUD-ISLAND**, a fortified island in the Delaware, U. S., 6 m. below Philadelphia.

**MUD-LAKE**, a lake of Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., SE of Crooked lake.

**MUDDI**, a fortified town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, situated near the morass called the Ran, in N lat. 22° 5'. The soil is good in the vicinity.

**MUDDUNGUR**, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, and district of Concan, 80 m. SSE of Bombay.

**MUDDY-CREEK**, a town of Butler co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,998.—Also a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna.—Also a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware a little above Easton.—Also a river of Green co., Pennsylvania, which runs into the Monongahela.—Also a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio.—Also a village of Preston co., in Virginia.

**MUDDY-LAKE**, a lake of Upper Canada, between Lake George and Lake Huron.—Also a lake or marsh, 15 m. in circuit, through which the Mississippi runs, shortly after issuing from Leech lake.

**MUDDY-POINT**, a cape on the W coast of Africa, in S lat. 11° 40'.

**MUDDY-POND**, a river of Kentucky, which runs NE into Green river, below Vienna.

**MUDDY RIVER**, a river of Louisiana, which empties itself into the Missouri, 115 m. W of the Mississippi.

**MUDDY-RIVER (Rio)**, a river of Illinois, U. S., which runs SW into the Mississippi, about 25 m. above Cape Girardeau. It is navigable for boats 40 m.—The Little M. is a branch of it.

**MUDEENGUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, 30 m. NNE of Belaspur, and at an alt. of 6,165 ft. above sea-level.

**MUDEN**, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 110 m. NW of Zareng.

**MUDFORD**, a parish of Somersetshire, 3 m. NNE of Yeovil. Area 2,035 acres. Pop. 439.

**MUDGE (Point)**, a projecting cape in the SE extremity of an island in the gulf of Georgia, on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 50°.

**MUDGE**, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Wellington, on the Cudgegong river, 150 m. from Sydney. Pop. 131.—Also a police district, embracing the whole of the county of Phillip, and the N portion of the co. of Wellington. Pop. 955.

**MUDGUL**, or **MUGDALA**, a small district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, to the S of the Krishna. It has an undulating surface, and possesses little cultivation. The inhabitants live in walled villages; the principal of these, also named Mudgul, is 55 m. N of Bijanagur. This town, and a considerable portion of the district, will belong to the Nizam.

**MUDGUNGOMAR**, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Argyle.

**MUDIE**, a mountain of Western Australia, in the co. of York, near the river Avon, and to the NW of York.

**MUDIK-YOU-MTHSO**, a lake of Tibet, in the N part of the prov. of Wei, and the ESE of the Bouka-Nor. The Mudik-dzangbo or Kartchja issues from its S extremity; runs SSW; and throws itself into the Galdjao, an affluent of the Tsampou or Yarou-dzangbo.

**MUDKI**, a large village of Lahore, 16 m. from Bhoga-Purana, and 13 m. from Sultan-Khan-Walla. It contains about 600 houses, and 4,000 inhabitants, Sikhs, Mahomedans, and Hindus.

**MUDMESUR**, a temple of Northern Hindostan, 32 m. NE of Serinagar.

**MUDNISKA**, a village of Irkutsk, in Asiatic Russia, on the Lena, 22 m. NE of Kirensk.

**MUDUDA**, a village of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Raree river, and 50 m. SW of Lahore.

**MUDUEX**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 23 m. NE of Guadalajara, and partido of Brihuega, in the valley of Iruaga, on the Vadiel. Pop. 353.

**MUEL**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 16 m. SSW of Zaragoza, and partido of Almonia-de-Dona-Godina, on the Huerba. Pop. 1,109. It has an hospital, and possesses some manufactories of pottery.

**MUELAS**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido of Zamora, and 17 m. ENE of La Puebla-di-Sanabria, on the r. bank of the Vega. Pop. 108. In the vicinity is a mine of iron.

**MUESA**. See **MOESA**.

**MUFF**, a parish of co. Donegal, 6 m. NE of Londonderry. Area 15,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,009; in 1851, 3,259.—Also a village in the p. of Inniskeen, in co. Cavan, 2 m. W of Kingscourt.—Also a v. in the p. of Tanghanvale, co. Londonderry, 2 m. S of Lough Foyle, and 5½ m. ENE of Londonderry. Pop. in 1831, 192; in 1851, 121.

**MUFFETO**, a mountain of Lombardy, in the N of the prov. of Brescia, a ramification of the Rhaetian Alps, rising to an alt. of 1,100 toises = 2,244 yds., above sea-level. It is rich in metals of various kinds.

**MUGA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Girona, on the l. bank of a small stream of the same name. Pop. 1,200.

**MUGARDOZ (SAN-JULIAN-DI)**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Cornuna, on the S coast of the bay of Ferrol. Pop. 2,000.

**MUGE**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 9 m. S of Santarem, on the l. bank of a stream of the same name, which flows into the Tagus. Pop. 876. Rice is cultivated in the vicinity, which is marshy and unhealthy.

**MUGELN**, a town of Saxony, 30 m. ENE of Leipzig. Pop. 1,200.

**MUGERES**, or **MOHAIR KAY**, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan, in N lat. 21° 18'.

**MUGGA**, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Enderta, between Dexan and Antalo.

**MUGGENDORF**, a village of Bavarian Franco-



nia, on the river Wiesent, and 18 m. SE of Bamberg. Pop. 400. It stands in a deep valley.

MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a small town of Austrian Illyria, on the Adriatic, 2 m. N of Capo-d'Istria. Pop. 1,100. It has a castle, and a small harbour.—Muggia Vecchia lies 2 m. E of it.

MUGGIO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, 9 m. SE of Lugano. Pop. in 1850, 591.

MUGGREBINES. See MOGREBINES.

MUGI-DAS-CRUZES, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 36 m. E of São Paulo.

MUGIMIRIM, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 72 m. NW of São Paulo.

MUGIQUICABA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which issues from the E side of the Lagoa-do-Braco, and flows into Concha bay.

MUGLEY, a celebrated pass of Southern Hindostan, in the mountains which divide Mysore from the Carnatic, 95 m. from Madras, in N lat. 13° 10'.

MUGLITZ, a small river of Saxony, which rises on the borders of Bohemia, and flows NE to the Elbe, which it joins, after a course of 30 m., below Pirna.

MUGLITZ, or MOHELNICE, a small town of Moravia, 19 m. NNW of Olmutz, on the r. bank of the March. Pop. 3,000.

MUGNAO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 6 m. E of Noles. Pop. 3,060.—Also a v. 4 m. NNW of Naples.

MUGRON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, 15 m. SW of Mont-de-Marsan, near the l. bank of the Adour. Pop. 2,600. It has a considerable trade in wines and brandy. Pop. of cant. 10,088.

MUGRU, a village of Northern India, in the prov. of Lahore, 27 m. ENE of Bilaspur.

MUGUL, a village of Senaar, 50 m. S of Senaar.

MUHALITSH, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, which has its source in the sanjak of Kutaya, on the N side of Ak-Dagh; flows first NNE, passing the ruins of the ancient *Aezani* at the modern village of Chauver; then bends NW, and, skirting the SW base of the Keshish-Dagh or *Olympus*, sweeps into the SW side of Lake Bullionte, the ancient *Apoloniatis*—*ad-Rhyndacum*; issuing thence at the NW extremity, and a little to the NE of Ulubad, it runs a distance of about 5 m., when it is joined by the *Susuglerli-su* or *Maecetus*, and the *Kara-Dero-su*; the latter flowing from Lake Maniyyas. It now exchanges the name of Edrenos, which it bears in the previous part of its course, for that of Muhalitsh, and, taking a NNE direction, falls into the sea of Marmora, opposite the island of Kaldimno, the ancient *Desbicus*. At its mouth is a small port, which has a considerable export trade with Constantinople in grain and fruit. This river is the *Rhyndacus* of the ancients.—Also a town, a little above the junction of the *Susuglerli-su* with the Edrenos, 5 m. W of Ulubad, on Lake Bullionte, and 67 m. SW of Constantinople.

MUHAR, a village of the Punjab, in N lat. 31°, 10 m. from the l. bank of the Chenab.

MUHDUPUR, a village of the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Jelum, 12 m. above its confluence with the Ghara.

MUHL, a circle or one of the four divisions of Upper Austria, comprising that part which lies between the Danube and Bohemia, and taking its name from the Upper and the Lower Muhl rivers. Area 57.5 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 203,633. In the S and E, the soil is productive of corn; in the N, which is mountainous, the common occupation of the inhabitants is the culture and manufacture of flax and hemp. Its cap. is Freystadt.

MUHL, a river of Austria, which rises in Mount Pleckenstein, on the confines of Bohemia, flows S,

passing Haslach and Neufelden; and falls into the Danube, near Neuhaus. It consists of two streams, the Upper and Lower Muhl, which unite near Haslach.

MUHLBACH, a small town of Tyrol, in the circle of Botzen, on the Rienz, 15 m. W of Prunneken.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 38 m. ESE of Frankfurt. Pop. 400.

MUHLBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the principality and 12 m. SW of Erfurt. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of vitriol, alum, and indigo, and in the vicinity is a coal mine.

MUHLBERG, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, on the E side of the Elbe, 34 m. NNW of Dresden. Pop. 2,650. The adjoining country is fertile, but is liable to be overflowed by the Elbe. Near this place, on the heath of Leckau, the elector John Frederic of Saxony was defeated and taken prisoner, in 1547, by Charles V.

MUHLBURG, a village of the grand duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle-Rhine, bail, and 1½ m. W of Karlsruhe, at an alt. of 410 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 920. It has manufactories of linen, of chicory, and of vinegar, and several breweries.

MUHLDORE, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 48 m. W of Vienna, on the l. bank of the Danube.—Also a town of Bavaria, capital of a landgericht-bezirk of the same name, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 17 m. WNW of Burghausen, and 45 m. ENE of Munich, on the l. bank of the Inn. Pop. in 1838, 1,590. It is enclosed by a wall, and has 2 suburbs and an hospital. It has a mineral spring and a brewery, and carries on a considerable trade. The culture of hops, hemp, and corn, form important branches of local industry.

MUHLEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg, on the Muhlen-see, to the SE of Osterode.

MUHLNBACH, MULHENBACH, or SZASZ-SEBES, a town of Transylvania, on the Muhlbach, 12 m. S of Alba Julia. It contains nearly 4,200 inhabitants of very mixed origin, comprising individuals of most of the tribes that inhabit Transylvania. The chief employment is brewing for the adjacent country.—The district of M. is enclosed by the districts of Reismarkt and Broos, and the county of Lower Weissenburg. It has an area of 115 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 20,787.

MUHLNBACH, a village of Baden, 2 m. SSE of Haslach. Pop. 1,363.

MUHLNBERG, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, 4 m. SSE of Holzminden.

MUHLNBURG, a county in the E part of Kentucky, U. S. Area 490 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 6,964; in 1850, 9,808. Its cap. is Greenville.—Also a v. in Luzerne co., in Pennsylvania.—Also a township in Pickaway co., in Ohio, 12 m. NW of Circleville. Pop. 650.

MUHLHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Erfurt, at the confluence of the Unstrut and the Schwemmotte, in N lat. 51° 12' 59". Pop. in 1837, 12,051. It is surrounded by high walls flanked with towers, and presents every mark of antiquity. It has breweries, distilleries, manufactories of linen and woollen cloth and yarn, and extensive dye works and fulling-mills. Leather, starch, and oil are also made here in considerable quantities; and in the vicinity are mines of copper and iron. M. was one of the oldest free towns of Germany. Its inhabitants boasted that their town had preserved the democratic form until 1802, when it shared the fate of other free cities, the town and territory being ceded to Prussia, and in 1814 definitively confirmed to that power.—Also a small town

of East Prussia, in the gov. of Königsberg, on the Donne, 13 m. E by N of Elbing. Pop. 1,172.

**MUHLHAUSEN**, or **MILIRZKO**, a small town of Bohemia, 46 m. S of Prague. Pop. 870.—Also a v. of Bavaria, 6 m. NNW of Hochstadt.

**MUHLHAUSEN**. See **MULHAUSEN**.

**MUHLHEIM**. See **MULHEIM**.

**MUHLINGEN** (GROSS), a village of the principality of Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Elbe, 12 m. N of Bernburg.

**MUHLSTURZ-HORN**, a mountain of Upper Austria, in the circle of Salzburg, one of the Noric Alps. It attains an alt. of 7,000 ft. above the sea.

**MUHLTROF**, a town of Saxony, in the Voigtland, on the river Golsch, 10 m. W by N of Plauen. Pop. 1,200, whose chief employment is cotton-weaving.

**MUHOTAL**, a village of the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Jelum, 25 m. below the junction of the Ravi.

**MUHR**, or **MUR**, a river of Austria, which rises in the N flank of the Noric Alps, and flows through Styria and Hungary to the Drave, which it joins on the l. bank near Legrad, after an E and SE course of 230 m. Its principal affluents are the Tassing, the Mürz, and the Lendra, on the l.; and the Sulm on the r.

**MUHRAU**, a town of Styria, 30 m. WSW of Judenburg, on the Muhr, at an alt. of 984 yds. above sea-level, in N lat. 47° 4' 11".

**MUIDEN**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 6 m. ESE of Amsterdam, at the influx of the Vecht into the Zuyder-zee. Pop. 1,000. It has a small harbour.

**MUIDERBERG**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 13 m. E of Amsterdam, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Weesp, on the Zuyder-zee.

**MUIREA**, a lofty mountain on the N side of the lower part of Killary harbour, in the p. of Kilgeever, co. Mayo. It has an alt. of 2,688 ft. above sea-level.

**MUIRAVONSIDE**, a parish of Stirlingshire, 5 m. ESE of Falkirk, intersected by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Area 14½ sq. m. Pop. 2,647.

**MUIRKIRK**, a parish and village of Ayrshire, 25½ m. NE by E of Ayr, with which it is connected by railway; 43 m. NNW of Dumfries; and 30 m. SE by S of Glasgow. Area of p. 58 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 2,816; in 1851, 3,423. The v. is of modern date, and was brought into existence and nursed by the discovery and smelting of iron-ores. It at present numbers about 2,000 inhabitants, all dependent on the iron-works established here, which comprise 3 large blast-furnaces for making pig-iron, an extensive forge for making bar-iron, a foundry, works for the manufacture of British or coal-tar, and extensive works for tiles and lime.

**MUJA** (SANTA-MARIA-DE), or **MEGIA**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 53 m. WNW of La Coruña, and partido of San-Marcos-de-Corubion, 12 m. N of Cape Finistere, on a peninsula. Pop. 600. It has a small fishing-port, and contains a church and several other ancient edifices. Lace forms the chief article of local manufacture.

**MEJAS**, a people of Central Africa, who inhabit the district to the NW of the prov. of Mozambique, and to the SE of Mulona, to which state they are tributary.

**MUKADEM**, a nomadic tribe in Persia, who inhabit the S part of the Azerbaidjan. They speak the Turkish language, and are remarkable for their bravery.

**MUKALI**, a range of hills in the delta of Sind, extending a distance of about 20 m. from the vicinity of Tattah on the N, to Pir-Putta on the S. They consist of coral or limestone, and do not exceed 100 ft. in height.

**MUKAM**, a station in the Pishin valley, Afghanistan, on the road from Candahar to Quetta.

**MUKATTEB**. See **MOKATTEB**.

**MUKER**, a chapelry in Grinton p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 17 m. W by S of Richmond, on the Swale. Area 30,262 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,321.

**MUKHMAS**, a village of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, 7 m. NNE of Jerusalem. It is large and populous, and is surrounded by extensive fig and olive-plantations. It is supposed to be the *Mickmah* of Scripture.

**MUKKUD**, a town of the Punjab, on the E bank of the Indus, and near the base of the Salt range.

**MUKLU**, or **HINGOL**, a river of Beluchistan, which has its source on the confines of Jhalavan; runs SSW; and flows into the sea of Oman, 18 m. E of Arbu-Humara, after a course of about 120 m. It bears in the upper part of its course the name of Noundru.

**MUKRAN**. See **MEKRAN**.

**MUKTAN**, a tribe of Bedouins in Algeria, who inhabit the prov. of Titter, and the vicinity of the lake of that name.

**MUKTUL**, a town and military station of Hindostan, in the prov. and 88 m. SW of Hyderabad, to the N of the Kistna. It is a place of considerable importance, but stands in an unhealthy locality.

**MULA**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Murcia. The partido comprises 12 pueblos. The town is 21 m. E of Murcia, and 29 m. NNE of Lorca, at the base of a group of hills nearly surrounded by water, and on one of which are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 6,228. It contains 2 parish-churches, 2 convents, an hospital, and a public granary, and has several manufactories of pottery, numerous oil-mills and distilleries, a paper-mill, and 3 brick-kilns. In the environs are several thermal springs and baths.

**MULA**, a river of Beluchistan, which rises to the S of Kelat; flows SE, NE, and E; and ultimately disappears in the Rann or desert of Shikarpur, after a course of about 140 m.—A pass descends along the upper part of the course of this river from the elevated plateau of Kelat to Cutch-Gundava, the descent being 4,650 ft. in 100 m. Masson says that, in a military point of view, this pass, presenting a succession of open spaces connected by narrow defiles, is very defensible, and at the same time affords convenient spots for encampment.

**MULAHACEN**. See **MULHACEN**.

**MULATAS**, an archipelago of islands, kays, shoals, and reefs, in the Caribbean sea, near the isthmus of Darien, skirting the coast from the Isla-de-Pinos to Punta-de-San-Blas.

**MULATRE (POINT)**, a cape of the island of Hayti, on the E coast, in N lat. 15° 25'.

**MULAYNE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, in N lat. 27° 4', E long. 80° 10'.

**MULAZZANO**, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Mondovi, 18 m. S by E of Alba. Pop. 2,250.

**MULBERRY**, a river of Alabama, U. S., the main branch of the Tuscaloosa.—Also a village in Clermont co., Ohio, 108 m. SW of Columbus.—Also a v. in Wilkes co., in N. Carolina.—Also a township in Franklin co., in Arkansas. Pop. 614.—Also a township in Johnson co., in Arkansas. Pop. 242.

**MULDAU**. See **MOLDAU**.

**MULDE**, or **MULDA**, two considerable rivers of Saxony. The Freyburg-M. rises among the Sudetic mountains, near Neustadt; passes through the circle of the Erzgebirge; and joins the Schneeberg-M. near Colditz. The Schneeberg or Zwickau-M. rises also in the Sudetic chain, to the S of the former; runs through part of the Voigtland, the circle of Leipzig, and the Prussian gov. of Merseburg; and joins the Elbe, in the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, between Dessau and Zerbst, after a course of 72 m.

**MULDONICH**, one of the Barra islands, at the S end of the Hebridean archipelago, 1½ m. S of the

mainland of Barra, and 2 m. W of Vatersa. It measures only about 2½ m. in circumf., is composed wholly of gneiss, and consists of a single hill, which rises 600 or 700 ft. above sea-level.

MULGOA, a village and parish in Cumberland co., New South Wales, skirted by the Nepean river on the W and S.

MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO, the general appellation given to the various groups of islands in the Pacific, lying between the parallels of 3° S and 12° N, and the meridians of 160° and 177° E; and comprising the Radak, Rajik, Scarborough, and Kingsmill groups.

MULGRAVE (FORT), a military position on the river Derwent, in Van Diemen's Land, on the S point of Sullivan cove, in S lat. 42° 53' 35".

MULGRAVE (POINT), a point on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 67° 50', W long. 165°.

MULGRAVE (POND), an inlet on the coast of Behring's bay, in Russian America, in N lat. 59° 36', W long. 139° 20'.

MULHACEN, the highest summit in the Sierra Nevada, in Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Granada. It attains an alt. of 2,127 toises = 4,534 yds. above sea-level.

MULHARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, in N lat. 25°.

MULHAUSEN, MUHLHAUSEN, or MULHOUSE, a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, between two arms of the river Ill, on the railway line from Strasburg to Basle, by which it is 19½ m. distant from Basle, 27 m. from Colmar, and 70 m. from Strasburg. It is situated in a plain, which is productive of corn, wine, and fruit. Its pop., amounting to 28,715 in 1846, is partly French, but chiefly German, and almost all Protestants. The town is surrounded with walls, and is in general old and irregularly built, but contains several public edifices worth notice, such as the hotel-de-ville, the arsenal, the hospital, and the churches. The manufactures of the town and neighbourhood are very considerable, comprising printed cottons, woollens, linen, silk, leather, stained hanging papers, watchwork, beet-root sugar, chemical substances, soap, and machinery. The cotton-prints and muslins of M. are second only, for the perfection and variety of their patterns, to the silkgoods of Lyons. There is a branch-railroad from M. to Thann, 13 m. in length.—M. was formerly a free town, in alliance with the Swiss confederacy, but was united to France in 1798.

MULHEGAN, a river of Vermont, U. S., which runs into the Connecticut at Brunswick.

MULHEIM, or MUHLHEIM-AM-RUHR, a town of the Prussian prov. of Cleves-Berg, 15 m. NNE of Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr, or Roer, which becomes navigable here. Pop. 8,172 in 1837. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, and of paper. In the neighbourhood is a coal-mine.

MULHEIM-AM-RHEIN, a town of the Prussian duchy of Berg, 3 m. N of Cologne, situated at the influx of the Strunderbach into the Rhine, across which there is here a flying bridge. Pop. in 1837, 4,843. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, velvet, silk, leather, soap, and tobacco, and carries on an active inland trade.

MULHEIM, or MULLHEIM, a market-town of Baden, 3 m. W of Badenweiler, in a pleasant and fruitful district. Pop. 2,542.—Also a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, bail. of Steinheim, on the Rodanbach, an affluent of the Rhine. Pop. 1,233.—Also a village of Wurtemberg, 4 m. NE of Tuttlingen. Pop. 320.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 6 m. NE of Frauenfeld.

MULGRACH, the most northerly of the Summer islands, lying between the promontory of Ru-

mone and the entrance of Loch-Broom, on the W coast of Cromartyshire. It has a circumf. of probably not more than 2½ m.

MULL, a large island of Argyshire, the third in magnitude of all the Hebrides, separated from Ardnamurchan on the N, by the lower part of Loch-Suinart; from Morven on the NE by the Sound of Mull; and from Lorn on the W by the lower part of Loch-Linnhe; and washed on all other sides either by the main body of the Deucealedonian sea, or by brief sounds flanked on the outer side by islands of inconsiderable size. So much is M. indented by bays and marine lochs, that, though measuring, in extreme diam., not more than 35 m., it possesses a circumf. along sinuosities of its coast of upwards of 300 m. Its greatest length WSW from the point of Dowart, opposite the S extremity of Lismore, to the small headlands on the sound of Icolmkill, is about 30 m.; its greatest breadth, in a line from the N extremity over the summit of Benmore, to a point in the Ross of Mull, is about 25 m.; and its superficial extent, as estimated by Mr. McDonald, is 420 sq. m., or 210,000 Scottish acres.—M. may be summarily characterized as having a boisterous coast, a wet and stormy climate, and a rough, unpromising, and trackless surface, redeemed only by fine spots 'few and far between' in sheltered valleys, or more frequently at the head of bays and the bolder inlets of the sea. "Of an alt. exceeding 3,000 ft., the central group of mountains—among which Benmore rises supreme—vie in height with the Cuchullins of Skye, and, like that chain, bring down immense volumes of rain and vapour on the island." The various modifications of trap rocks which prevail over the island, give place, in the Benmore region, to syenite and a blue claystone; and elsewhere have interspersed among them, in positions of much distortedness, beds of limestone and sandstone belonging to the lias and oolitic series. A fine red granite is found at the promontory of Ross. Excepting on the small rocky district at the point of the Ross, and on a few of the summits in the mountainous tract, the soil is both deep and fertile, and bears a considerably larger crop of pasture in a given space than that of Skye; yet M., of all the Hebrides, is least adapted for the cultivation of grain. Both proprietors and tenants have, for a considerable series of years, occupied themselves principally as graziers.—Of several fresh-water lakes, the largest are Loch-Erison in the N, Loch-Uisk in the S, and Loch-Ba near the head of Loch-na-Keal. The island contains three interesting examples of the semi-ancient fortalice,—the castle of Aros, overhanging the sound of Mull in the vicinity of the cognominal hamlet,—Duart-castle, looking up Loch-Linnhe, and garrisoned till lately by a detachment from Fort-William,—and the castle of Moy standing in the vicinity of the modern mansion at the head of Loch-Buy. The only town is TOBERMORY; which see. M., together with the adjacent small islands of Gometra, Ulva, Iona, Staffa, and some others, is divided into the three parishes of Kilfinichen, Kilninian, and Torosay. Pop. of Mull, including all the territory within its parishes, in 1801, 8,367; in 1831, 10,538; in 1841, 10,064; in 1851, 8,369.

MULL (SOURCE OF), a long band of sea between the island of Mull and the continent of Scotland. It is identified at its N end with the lower part of Loch-Suinart, and on the S with the lower part of Loch-Linnhe, and is uniform in designation only between the headlands at Bloody-bay and Duart-castle,—a distance of about 19 m. As thus limited, it measures from 11 fms. to 24 m. in breadth, and possesses five or six islets, all of them quite inconsiderable. But regarded as including the whole band of sea which divides Mull from the continent, it may be viewed as commencing on the S between the headland at Loch-Buy and Macmarqueas point in Seil island, and cannot measure less than 36 m. in length, while it has occasionally a breadth of from 8 to 10 m., and possesses the large island of Kerrera, besides various



minor islands. It has depth enough to bear vessels of the largest burden.

**MULL OF GALLOWAY.** See GALLOWAY.

**MULL OF KINTYRE.** See KINTYRE.

**MULLA**, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn at Castle-Dolven.

**MULLACREW**, a village in the parish and co. of Louth, 1 m. S of Louth, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Dundalk. Pop. in 1831, 596; in 1851, 243.

**MULLA GHAT**, a pass in the Syhadri range, in Hindostan, 9 m. S of Kumburli ghat, leading from Kurar to Makjun, in the Concan. The ghat itself is about 3 m. in extent.

**MULLAGH**, a village in the parish of Kilmurry, co. Clare,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S of Milltown-Malbay. Pop. in 1831, 96; in 1851, 189.—Also a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Cavan, 5 m. ESE of Virginia. Area 12,872 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,960; in 1851, 4,427.

**MULLAGHBRAK**, a parish in co. Armagh, containing the village of Hamilton's-Bawn, and part of the town of Market-hill. Area 11,557 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,490; in 1851, 6,744.

**MULLAGHCARN**, a mountain of co. Tyrone,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE by N of Omagh. It has an alt. of 1,778 ft. above sea-level.

**MULLAGHERG**, a lake in the p. of Templecroone, from 4 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Dunglo, co. Donegal. It is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and lies very near the sea-shore.

**MULLAGHMORE**, a peninsula of  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in mean breadth, projecting northward into Donegal bay, in co. Sligo. Its N part has an extreme alt. above sea-level of 209 ft.

**MULLAHIDDART**, or MALAHIDERT, a parish in co. Dublin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by W of Dublin. Area 4,067 acres. Pop. in 1831, 471; in 1851, 535.

**MULLAHPORE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, on the SW side of the river Gogra, in N lat. 27° 40'.

**MULBUY**, or MILBUY, a broad-based ridgy hill in that district on the E coast of Ross and Cromarty which is called Ardmeanach, or 'the Black isle.' The hill—though only about 500 ft. high—extends from the moor of Ord to the town of Cromarty, a distance of about 16 m., and forms the spine of the peninsula between Beaulie frith and all the upper part of the frith of Cromarty.

**MULLET**, a double peninsula in co. Mayo, connected with the mainland by the isthmus on which stands the small town of Belmullet. It extends from Erris head on the N, to the entrance of Blacksod bay on the S, and is very nearly identical with the p. of Kilmore-Erris.

**MULLEKOVEN**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cohn, circle of Sieg. Pop. 316.

**MULLENBACH**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Cothem. Pop. 552.

**MULLENBORN**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, circle of Daun. Pop. 203.

**MULLEN'S ISLAND**, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of East Florida, in N lat. 28° 1'.

**MULLICA**, a township of Atlantic co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S. Pop. 1,056.

**MULLICAS**, a river of New Jersey, U. S., which runs E into Little-Egg harbour, 4 m. E of Leeds. It is navigable 20 m. for vessels of 60 tons.

**MULLICO-HILL**, a village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, U. S.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Trenton.

**MULLINACUFF**, a parish in co. Wicklow, 3 m. W by S of Tinahely. Area 6,616 acres. Pop. 1,320.

**MULLINAHONE**, a town in the p. of Kilvenmon, co. Tipperary, Munster,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Callan. Pop. in 1831, 1,175; in 1851, 1,011.

**MULLINAVAT**, a village in the p. of Kilbeacon, co. Kilkenny, on the rivulet Blackwater,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by E of Lukeswell. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1851, 552.

**MULLINGAR**, a parish of co. Westmeath. Area 22,322 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,845; in 1851, 11,499. The post and market town of M., the capital of Westmeath, and formerly a parl. borough, stands on the river Brosna, on the summit-line of the Royal canal, and on the Midland Great Western railway from Dublin to Galway, by which it is 50 m. WNW of Dublin. A considerable proportion of the houses in the N outskirts, and a few in the E and the SW, are mere cabins; but most of the houses in all other parts of the main body of the town are built of stone and covered with slate. The parish church is a handsome structure, with a neat tower and spire. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large and imposing pile, with a considerably enriched exterior. The co. court-house is a handsome and quite modern edifice. The infantry barracks are a large series of buildings, constructed upon three sides of a square of about 150 yds. in width, and constitute M. an important military station. The market-house is a neat and commodious building in the centre of the town. The county jail is a large and commodious semicircular pile, built on the improved system of prison-construction. The infirmary contains 32 beds. M. enjoys great advantages for inland trade, in being so large a military station, and in commanding so great an extent of rich surrounding country, besides facilitating communicating with Dublin and the W by the Royal canal. It also possesses wool, horse, and cattle fairs, inferior in greatness and celebrity only to those of Ballinasloe. Pop. in 1831, 4,295; in 1851, 4,789. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 240; in manufactures and trade, 492; dependent chiefly on property and professions, 44.—The ancient family of Le Petit formerly bore the title of Barons of M., in the palatinate of Meath; and Count Mainhard de Schomberg was created by William III. Duke of Leinster and Baron of M.

**MULLINS** (Sr.), a parish partly in co. Wexford, but chiefly in co. Carlow, containing the villages of Tinnahinch and Ballymurphy. Area 21,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,452; in 1851, 5,076. A large portion of the surface consists of summits and masses of the Blackstairs mountains. The principal summits belonging to the parish are all on the co. boundary line, and, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Blackstairs—proper, 2,409 ft.; White-mountain, 1,679 ft.; and Carriglead, 1,053 ft.

**MULLION**, a parish of Cornwall, 6 m. S by E of Helstone. Area 4,450 acres. Pop. in 1841, 808.

**MULLOCHMEEN** and **MULLOCHMORE**, two hills in co. Westmeath, screening the SE side of the basin of Lough Sheelin, and constituting a remarkable feature in the midst of a bleak and boggy plain. The loftiest summit has an alt. of 849 ft. above sea-level.

**MULLROSE**, or **MUHLOSE**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 11 m. SW of Frankfurt, circle and 15 m. SSW of Lebus, on the S bank of a canal of the same name, and between two small lakes through which the Schlaube flows. Pop. 1,890. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics.

**MULLUBA PLAINS**, a level tract in the district of Liverpool plains, New South Wales, in the valley lying between the Maule and Mulnerinde rivers.

**MULLYASH**, a small group of lofty hills, in co. Monaghan. The loftiest summit is situated  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NE of Castle-Blaney, and has an alt. of 1,034 ft. above sea-level.

**MULMEN**, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 564.

**MULMUR**, a township of Upper Canada, in the Simcoe district. Pop. in 1842, 218.

**MULOFSKY**, a headland of Japan, on the E coast of the island of Saghalien, in N lat. 47° 57' 45".

**MULRANKIN**, or **MULKANCAN**, a parish in co. Wexford, 6½ m. SSW of Wexford. Area 2,433 acres. Pop. in 1831, 996; in 1851, 1,285.

**MULROY BAY**, a long, intricate, and ramified sea-loch, in co. Donegal. It enters between Pointahomash on the W, and Ballyroosky-point on the E; penetrates the land in three successive sweeps; sends off, about midway between Carrickart and Carrowkeel an arm ½ m. N.; and while possessing sinuous shorelines, numerous coves and anchoring-grounds, and a great variety of coast-character, it nowhere has a breadth of more than 1½ m.

**MULSEN**, a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, and seignory of Schöburg, 3 m. S of Glauchau. Pop. 1,000. It has extensive manufactures of linen.

**MULSUM**, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 11 m. SW of Stade, duchy and 41 m. NE of Bremen, and bail. of Harzefeld.

**MULTAN**, a city of India, in the Punjab, in a fertile plain 3 m. from the l. bank of the Chenab, in N lat. 30° 8', E long. 71° 28'. It is built upon a mound of considerable height, formed of the accumulated debris of successive cities which have occupied the same site. Its bazaars are extensive; silks, cottons, brocades, and tunics are manufactured here; and the position of the town is highly favourable to the mercantile and industrial spirit of its inhabitants, whose numbers were estimated, previous to its recent capture, at 80,000. It is famous for its silks and carpets, made in imitation of those of Persia. The fort or citadel is an irregular hexagon, constructed on a considerable eminence, and encompassed by a ditch 25 ft. deep, and 40 ft. wide. The city surrounds the hill on which the citadel is built on its S side only, so that on the N the defences of the fort are exposed to immediate attack, though their strength has of course been calculated accordingly. The city itself is admirably fortified throughout the whole circuit of its walls, which are pierced by six gates; two on the N, close to the junction of the defences of the town with those of the fort, two on the S, and two on the E and W sides, called the Delhi and the Buhur gates respectively. The streets leading from these several gates converge upon a central street, terminating with the single gate called the Dowlut gate, which leads from the town across the moat into the citadel. Outside the walls of the town are populous suburbs. The citadel was stormed in 1818 by Runjit Singh, with a severe loss of men; and on the 2d of January, 1849, after having been battered and bombarded by nearly 150 guns for a week, the city and citadel were captured by the British troops. On this occasion immense depots of merchandise, grain, and arms were found in M. In the month of August, 1849, an inundation of the Chenab river nearly completed the ruin of the citadel.—M. is supposed to be the *Malli* of Alexander. Of its Hindu history we have no information; but it was taken by the Arabs in 712. It is thus described by Ibn Haukal, who travelled in the middle of the 10th cent.: "The city of M. is about half the size of Mansureh-Buckhur, and is called the Golden-house; for there is in this city a certain idol, to which the natives of the country come on a religious pilgrimage every year, and bring great riches with them. This temple is situated in the middle of the city; and over the centre of the temple there is a great cupola or dome. All around this building are various houses, in which the servants and attendants of the idol reside. The idol is made in the form of a man sitting upon a square throne, the hands resting on the knees. All the riches which are brought to this idol are taken by the amir, who distributes a portion among

the servants of the temple. Whenever the Indians come against M. in a hostile manner, the amir threatens to destroy the idol, which causes them to desist. This amir is a Coreishy Arab, and a descendant of Sam, who first conquered M." In 1010 M. was taken by Mahmud of Ghizni. It was subsequently recovered by the Afghans, and again captured by Mahomed Ghorri in 1176. From that period it was subject to the kings of Delhi till 1398, when it was captured by Timur. After his retreat from Hindostan, it became the cap. of an independent dynasty, and continued so till the middle of the 16th cent., when they were subdued by the Mogul emperor Homayun.

**MULTIFARNHAM**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Westmeath. Area 4,895 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,473; in 1851, 1,080.—The village of M. is situated 1½ m. S of Lough Derravaragh, and 6 m. NNW of Mullingar. Pop. 241.

**MULTNOMAH**. See WILLAMETTE.

**MULTONA SPRINGS**, a watering-place in Attala co., in the state of Mississippi, U. S., 13 m. N of Kosciusko.

**MULUERINDE**, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool Plains, which joins Peel river, near Wallumburra.

**MULWAREE**, a river of New South Wales, which has its source in the co. of Murray, to the E of Lake George, flows N into the co. of Argyle, and joins the Wollondilly.

**MULWIA**, or **SOURD-OU-HEER**, a river of Marocco, which has its sources in the Great Atlas, in about N lat. 31° 57', and W long. 4° 18'; runs NE; and throws itself into the Mediterranean in the gulf of Melillah, near the confines of Algeria, after a course of upwards of 800 m. Its principal affluents are the Muloulo on the r., and on the l. the Tha or Enza. In winter it possesses a large volume of water, but in summer it becomes almost dry, and is consequently commonly designated the Bahr-bilama. Its waters are reddish and muddy, but when filtered become pure and wholesome.

**MUMBACA**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of São-João-do-Príncipe, on the Banabuihu. It contains a mixed population of whites, Indians, and half-cast, who find their chief employment in the culture of cotton and of ordinary articles of provision, and in the rearing of cattle.

**MUMBARAK**. See MIRZA-MOMBAROK.

**MUMBOS**, a people of Central Africa, who inhabit the territory on the frontier of the prov. of Mozambique, to the N of the Monomotapa, and to the l. of the Zambeze.

**MUMEL-SEE**, or **MUMMEL-SEE**, a lake of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 8 m. SE of Achern, and 17 m. NE of Offenburg, on the Seekopf, a mountain of the Schwarzwald. It is about 1½ m. in circumf., and is of great depth. It is supposed to be the *Lacus Mirabilis* of the Romans.

**MUMLING**, a river of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, which issues from the Odenwald; runs first SE, then N, and afterwards ESE; and joins the Main, in Bavaria, on the l. bank, 15 m. SSE of Aschaffenburg, and after a course of 30 m. Erbach and Michelstadt are the chief places on its banks.

**MUMLISWYL**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. NNE of Soleure, bail. and 3 m. N of Ballstale. Pop. 800. It has a paper-mill, and is noted for its cheese.

**MUMPELGARD**. See MONTRELIARD.

**MUMSDORF**, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, SW of Lucka. Pop. 220.

**MUNAAR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of

Malabar, and district of Valatra, 57 m. ESE of Calicut, and at the foot of the Western Ghats.

**MUNASSA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 26 m. SSE of Ruttunghur, and at an alt. of 1,440 ft. above sea-level. It consisted in 1820 of 1,030 houses.

**MUNCHBERG**, a town of Bavaria, capital of a landgericht-bezirk, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 23 m. NNE of Bayreuth, on the Palsnitz, and on the Neumarkt and Hof railway. Pop. 2,260. It is enclosed by walls, and has an hospital, numerous breweries, and manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics.

**MUNCHEBERG**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 23 m. NW of Frankfurt, circle and 19 m. WNW of Lebus, between two small lakes. Pop. 1,580. It has manufactories of silk and woollen fabrics, established by the French refugees after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1815.

**MUNCHEHOFE**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Teltow. Pop. 271.—Also a v. in the circle of Nieder-Barnim. Pop. 126.

**MUNCHEN**. See **MUNICH**.

**MUNCHENBERNSDORF**, a town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality of Weimar, circle and 13 m. ENE of Neustadt, and 8 m. WSW of Gera. Pop. 1,833. It has manufactories of silk and woollen fabrics and of sail-cloth.

**MUNCHEBUCHSEE**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. N of Berne, bail. and 6 m. SSW of Fraubrunnen. Pop. 2,216. It has a normal school, and in the vicinity is the agricultural establishment of Hofweil.

**MUNCHEGRATZ**, or **HRADISTEN - AD - CIZERAU**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 8 m. NNE of Jung-Bunzlau, on the l. bank of the Isar. Pop. 3,000. It has a castle, with a chapel in which is the tomb of Wallenstein, and a theatre and park; and possesses manufactories of printed calico.

**MUNCHESTEIN**. See **MONCHESTEIN**.

**MUNCHEHOLZEN**, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, to the W of Weimar. Pop. 211.

**MUNCHEHOFEN**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 7 m. NNE of Elbogen, and 19 m. WSW of Schlackenworth. It has manufactories of vitriol and alum.

**MUNCHICAR (RAS-EL)**. See **SERRAT**.

**MUNCHINGEN**, a market-town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 6 m. NE of Leonberg, and 8 m. NW of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,428.

**MUNCHWYLER**. See **VILLARS-AUX-MOINES**.

**MUNCSEL (Kis)**, or **MUNCSEL-MIK**, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Hunyad, 8 m. SSE of Dobra, and 11 m. WNW of Vajda-Hunyad.

**MUNCY**, a town of Muncy-creek township, Lycoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 85 m. N of Harrisburg, about a mile E of the Susquehanna river, and 1 m. S of Muncy-creek. Pop. in 1840, 662.—Also a township of Lycoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 13 m. NE of Williamsport. It has a mountainous surface, and considerable diversity of soil; and is watered by Mercy and Loyalsok creeks. Pop. 912.

**MUNCY-CREEK**, a township of Lycoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 13 m. SE of Williamsport. It has a hilly surface; and is drained by Big and Little Muncy creeks, affluents of the W branch of Susquehanna river.

**MUNCYTOWN**, a village of Delaware co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 58 m. NE of Indianapolis, on the S bank of White river. Pop. in 1840, 400.

**MUNDA**, a town of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, 230 m. ENE of San-Felipe-de-Benguela.

**MUNDAÇA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Bilbao, on the l. bank and at the embouchure of a stream of the same name. Pop. 2,000, chiefly fishermen.

**MUNDATAFAL**, or **MUNDATTA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, on a small island formed by the Nerbudda river, in N lat. 22° 15'.

**MUNDAWUL**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 17 m. NW of Mahidpur, in N lat. 23° 35'.

**MUNDELLSVILLE**, a village of Shenandoa co., Virginia, U. S.

**MUNDELSHEIM**, a small town of Württemberg, in the bail. and 5 m. N of Marbach. Pop. 1,782.

**MUNDEN**, a parish of Hertfordshire, 3 m. WNW of Puckeridge. Area 3,352 acres. Pop. 554.

**MUNDEN (LITTLE)**, a parish of Hertfordshire, 1 m. NNE of Hertford. Area 2,204 acres. Pop. 628.

**MUNDEN**, a town of Hanover, at the confluence of the Werra and the Fulda, whose united streams take here the name of Weser, 15 m. WSW of Göttingen. Pop. 4,500. It has one Calvinist and two Lutheran churches, an hospital, and a pro-gymnasium. Its position gives it a brisk carrying-trade, both by land and by water. Numerous barges or lighters arrive by the Weser, the Werra, and the Fulda; while with Hanaü, Frankfurt, and Mentz there is active land-communication. The value of the linen annually sold here is computed at £100,000. Tobacco, soap, leather, and stoneware are manufactured. This place was taken and plundered by Count Tilly in 1626, and occupied by the French in the war of 1756, and again in 1805.

**MUNDER**, a small town of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg, on the river Hameln, 18 m. SW of Hanover. Pop. 1,500. It has coal mines and a salt-work in its neighbourhood. It suffered greatly in the war preceding the treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

**MUNDERAR**, a district and town of Cabul, in N lat. 34° 11', E long. 70° 35'.

**MUNDERKINGEN**, a town of Württemberg, 20 m. WSW of Ulm, on the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,600.

**MUNDESLEY**, a parish of Norfolk, 5 m. NNE of North Walsham. Area 674 acres. Pop. 451.

**MUNDESSOR**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, situated principally between the 24th and 25th parallels of N lat., and intersected by the river Chumbul. Its principal town, of the same name, is 80 m. NW of Ujein.

**MUNDFORD**, a parish of Norfolk, 5 m. NNE of Brandon. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. 385.

**MUNDI**, a town of the Punjab, 120 m. E of Amritsir, near the Beas.

**MUNDLAH**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, on the Nerbudda river, 152 m. NNE of Nagpur. It was formerly the capital of the prov., and is well fortified.

**MUNDLEYSIR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 5 m. E of Mishwar, in N lat. 22° 10'. It is a populous town, with good bazaars.

**MUNDO**, an island at the entrance of Lake Alexandrina, in S. Australia.

**MUNDON**, a parish of Essex, 4 m. SSE of Maldon. Area 4,295 acres. Pop. 487.

**MUNDRA**, a port of Cutch, in N lat. 22° 47', E long. 69° 55'.

**MUNDRUCANIA**, a district of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, skirted by the Amazon river on the N, and by the Madeira on the W.

**MUNDHAM**, a parish of Norfolk, 5 m. N of Bungay. Area 1,547 acres. Pop. 293.

**MUNDHAM (NORTH)**, a parish of Sussex, 2 m. SSE of Chichester. Area 1,882 acres. Pop. 444.



**MUNDY**, a township of Genesee co., in Michigan, U. S. Pop. 440.

**MUNEBREGA**, a village of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Zaragoza, partido and 8 m. SW of Calatayud, on the brow of a hill. Pop. 1,280. It has a handsome church.

**MUNEIARA**, a village of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Ravee, 20 m. SW of Lahore.

**MUNERA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Albacete, and partido of Roda, 29 m. N of Alcaraz. Pop. 2,690. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of linen.

**MUNEVILLE-LE-BINGARD**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 3 m. E of Saint-Sauveur-Lendelin, near the Ay. Pop. 1,502.

**MUNFORDSVILLE**, a village of Hart co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 111 m. SW of Frankfort, on the N bank of Green river. Pop. in 1840, 274.

**MUNG-CHING**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Ying-chu-fu, in N lat. 33° 22' 50", and E long. 116° 37' 30".

**MUNGDU**, a town of India-beyond-the-Ganges, in the prov. and 65 m. WNW of Aracan, on the bay of Bengal, at the embouchure of the Naaf river.

**MUNGKUANUM**, a tribe of the island of Sumatra, in the district of Pasmamah Lebar. They are governed by 4 pasiraha collectively sovereigns of the locality.

**MUNGRETT**, a parish in co. Limerick, 3 m. SW of the city of Limerick. Pop. in 1831, 3,475; in 1851, 2,178.

**MUNG-SZE**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Lin-gan-fu, in N lat. 25° 24', and E long. 103° 36' 10".

**MUNG-TSIN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Ho-nan-fu, in N lat. 34° 52', and E long. 112° 38'.

**MUNGUI**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Bilbao and partido of Bermeo. Pop. 1,303. It has several churches.

**MUNGUIA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 11 m. NE of Bilbao, and partido of Bermeo, in a plain, on the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 1,868. It has several churches and convents. The river has a course of about 9 m. In the vicinity are several flour-mills and iron-works.

**MUNGULGHERI**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the Northern Circars, district and 15 m. NE of Guntur, and 45 m. NW of Musilipatam, at some distance from the l. bank of the Kistna. The principal street is capacious, and the houses generally are neatly built. On an adjacent hill is a pagoda of great reputed sanctity, and at its base is a temple with a lofty gateway.

**MUNGULHAUT**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, district and 21 m. NNE of Rungpur, near the r. bank of the Darlah, and opposite Cutch-Babar. This is a large and flourishing place; the streets are spacious, and the houses, which are of bamboo, well-built and commodious. It is noted for its manufacture of coarse cotton fabrics; and carries on active trade with Butan. The caravan from that prov. to Rungpur periodically passing through Mungulhaut.

**MUNGULWARRA**, or **MANGALAVARA**, a fortified town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 60 m. NNW of Bejapur. It has a well-stocked-bazaar, and possesses an active trade. The environs are stony, and generally uncultivated.

**MUNG-WHA**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, 150 m. W of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 25° 18', and E long. 100° 30' 5". The locality is noted for its musk.

**MUNG-YIN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of E-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 50', and E long. 118° 10'. It is enclosed by

walls, and has a fort in the centre. The town itself is of small extent, but it has a large suburb.

**MUNICH**, in German **MÜNCHEN**, the capital of the kingdom of Bavaria, situated on the W bank of the Isar or Iser, which touches the city on the S side, and flows close along its E boundary from S to N. It stands in a plain, 225 m. W of Vienna, in N lat. 48° 8' 20", E long. 11° 34' 42", at an alt. of 1,690 ft. above sea-level, and was until recently surrounded with a rampart. Three-fourths of the buildings were within the circuit of this rampart; the remainder, on the outside, constituting the suburbs. Within the last 35 years, from a small crowded city, mostly of old buildings, M. has risen to an eminence that may fairly vie with the most celebrated cities of Europe, magnitude only excepted. The old city forms nearly a circle of 1 m. diam.; and contains several irregular *platzen* or open places. The streets of M. are in general broad and straight; the houses are high, and of good appearance, and the public edifices are numerous. It is divided into four quarters, by two broad streets which cross in the principal square called the Haupt-Platz; and contains 22 churches, 2 or 3 theatres, all the public offices, 3 or 4 splendid barracks, and several public granaries. Among the public buildings, the old palace holds the first rank. It is a large edifice, consisting of various irregularly disposed buildings, plain on the outside, but in its interior magnificent. Its most remarkable apartment is the kaiser-saal or emperor's hall, one of the noblest apartments in Germany, about 100 ft. in length by 60 ft. The treasury contains a large collection of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other costly articles. The royal chapel has also precious deposits, and the cabinet is remarkable for the value of its miniatures. The apartments now appropriated to state purposes occupy a modern edifice on the S side of the old one; their S front forming the N side of Max. Joseph's square. At the back of the palace is the Hof-garten. The old electoral palace, and that once inhabited by Eugene Beauharnois, formerly viceroy of Italy, are fine buildings. The Koenigsbau or new palace, in imitation of the Palazzo Pitti, is a fine modern building. Next come the landhaus where the states hold their meetings, the council-house, the arsenal, and the new opera-house. Among the churches, the principal is that of Notre-Dame, which contains 30 altars, and a monument of Louis IV., who was of the house of Bavaria. It is a large massive structure with two high towers. The church of the Theatines; the church belonging formerly to the Jesuits, remarkable for its wide roof unsupported by pillars; the modern church of All-Saints; the churches of the Augustines; of the knights of Malta and St. Peter; and that called the Basilica, founded in 1835 and completed in 1850, are among the chief ecclesiastical buildings. The latter edifice is a revival of the basilicas of the 5th and 6th cents. It is built of dark red brick. Its interior is divided into 5 naves by 64 columns of grey marble, and richly ornamented with frescoes, while the interior walls are covered with a rich mosaic of marbles. The college occupied by the Jesuits before their expulsion, was one of the richest establishments of that order in Europe. The other buildings that deserve notice are the palace of Maximilian, the barracks, a large hospital, the workhouse, new mint, and the mansions of several Bavarian noblemen.—In the Caroline Platz is a lofty quadrangular obelisk of yellow bronze, erected to the memory of the 30,000 Bavarian soldiers who fell in the Russian campaign.—The splendour of M. consists mainly in its new city, which has risen up in the suburbs, converting three-fourths of them, chiefly on the NW and NE of the old city, into a cluster of magnificent edifices, palaces, private villas, and public gardens.

**Institutions.]** The scientific and literary establishments of this city are numerous. The Bibliothek or national library, for which a splendid edifice has recently been erected, has been enriched of late years by the addition of collections from suppressed monasteries, and now contains upwards of 600,000 vols., and 18,600 manuscripts. The academy of sciences, erected in 1759, has an extensive collection of specimens of natural history, models, and instruments. The schools are numerous, and on a good footing. Those of a higher class are the military academy, the lyceum, the gymnasium, the veterinary and surgical schools, and the seminary for training teachers. The university, removed from Landshut to M. in 1826, has 4 faculties, with 20 regular professors, and 1,300 students, and a library of 200,000 vols. The other establishments of a scientific nature are the antiquarium, the observatory, the cabinet of medals, the Pinakothek or picture gallery, a modern building in the Baier-strasse, calculated to contain 1,500 large pictures, and the botanical garden. The court-theatre is in the royal palace; it is a miniature of the Odeon at Paris, and its interior is richly decorated. The Glyptothek, in the König's-Platz, is an unrivalled museum of sculptural antiquities. The edifice itself, built in 1816-30, is a quadrangular building covering 3 acres.—The charitable institutions are numerous and liberal. They were rendered effectual for the abolition of mendicity, not only here, but throughout the Bavarian states, by the exertions of the well known Count Rumford. The Krankenhaus or town's-hospital, on the outside of the Sendlingen-Thor, is a vast edifice, with 50 sales or wards.

**Environ.]** The environs of M. are pleasant, and enlivened by gardens and a variety of places of public resort. The Engländer Garten, or English garden, in the NE suburbs, is a park from 3 to 4 m. in extent, on the banks of the Isar. The Begräbniss Platz or necropolis, in many parts resembles a fine garden. A mile from the city is a royal country seat with fine gardens, known as the Nymphenburg. The suites of rooms in this vast semilunar shaped chateau are very splendid, and the park has a circuit of 8 m.

**Population, &c.]** The pop. of M. in 1840 was 106,537, inclusive of the military; in 1846 it was returned at 94,890, exclusive of military. It is the seat of the higher courts of justice, and of the government offices; also the place of meeting of the Bavarian parliament. It is to these establishments, to the expenditure of the court, and to the residence of a number of landed proprietors, that the inhabitants chiefly owe their support; for the trade of M. is very limited. The manufactures of M., though diversified, are of small extent, and not likely to increase, as the raw materials must be brought by a long land-carriage. The chief articles made are furniture, tapestry, wine, piano-fortes, telescopes, mathematical and surgical instruments, stained glass, cards, pencils, snuff, cloth, leather, and hardware. The art of lithography owes its origin to M.; but the inventor, Sennefelder, removed to Paris, where the art received its chief improvements. M. possesses none of the extensive manufacturing establishments which we find in other cities of Germany. Its fame rests upon its works in modern art, and these are of a transcendent order. The royal foundry has produced greater works than any similar establishment, as the twelve statues of the throne-room, the monument of Maximilian, the statue of Schiller at Stuttgart, that of Goethe at Frankfurt, of Mozart at Salzburg, besides a host of others, and finally, the crowning work, the great 'Bavaria.' At the government works in glass painting at M. the art is carried to a high degree of excellence and minute finish. The articles of furniture manufactured

in inlaid work at M. are extensively known and highly appreciated.

**History.]** M. was founded in 962. In 1632 M. surrendered to the Swedes and German Protestants, under Gustavus Adolphus. In the war of 1704, between the Austrians and Bavarians, it fell into the hands of the former after the battle of Blenheim. It shared likewise in the vicissitudes of the war of 1741, when the elector made his unfortunate attempt to attain the imperial crown. In 1796, the French under Moreau approached the city, and obliged the elector to make a separate treaty. In 1800 Moreau again occupied Bavaria, and secured his superiority by the victory of Hohenlinden. From that time to 1813 Bavaria remained in alliance with France.

**MUNILLA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 29 m. SE of Logrono. Pop. 1,817. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses extensive manufactories of common cloth.

**MUNIPUR**, or **MOUNNAPURA**, a town of India, in the Cassay territory, in N lat. 24° 20', E long. 94° 30', 230 m. NW of Ava. The town and territory are under British protection.

**MUNKACS**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Beregh, 78 m. ESE of Kaschau, and 48 m. N of Szathmar, on the l. bank of the Latorcza. Pop. 3,223. It has a strong fortress, situated on a steep rock and now used as a state-prison, a Greek, a Catholic, and a Calvinist church, and possesses manufactories of hosiery, and saltpetre and alum works. In the environs are mines of iron, and of a species of rock crystal locally named Hungarian diamonds. The fortress was built in 1360 by Theodore Keriatowitsh, duke of Munkacs.

**MUNKHOLM**, a small island of Norway, in the Trondhjem fiord, opposite the town of Trondhjem or Dronheim, about 1 m. from the shore. It has an ancient castle upon it.

**MUNMURRA**, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Bligh, an affluent of the Goulburn.

**MUNNERSTADT**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 48 m. NW of Bamberg, and 39 m. N of Wurtzburg, on the Lauer. Pop. 1,400. The vine and hops are extensively cultivated in the environs.

**MUNO**, a department and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Arlon, 15 m. SW of Neufchateau, on the French frontier. Pop. of dep. 1,487; of com. 938.

**MUNOTELLO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Avila, and partido of Piedrahita, on the r. bank of the Adaja, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 823.

**MUNOZ**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 32 m. WNW of Salamanca, partido and 27 m. NE of Ciudad-Rodrigo, in a valley near the Guebra. Pop. 485.

**MUNSINGEN**, a bailiwick and town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, 8 m. SE of Urach, and 26 m. W of Ulm. Pop. in 1840, 1,527. It has manufactories of linen, plain and damask, hosiery, and pottery.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 7 m. SE of Berne, and bail. of Konolfingen, 1½ m. S of the Aar.

**MUNSLEY**, a parish of Herefordshire, 4 m. NW by W of Ledbury. Area 1,228 acres. Pop. in 1831, 178; in 1851, 188.

**MUNSLow**, a parish of Salop, 8 m. N by E of Ludlow. Area 3,504 acres. Pop. in 1851, 767.

**MUNSON**, a township of Geauga co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 166 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 1,263.

**MUNSTER**, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the N by Connaught; on the E by Leinster; and on the S and W by the Atlantic. Its greatest length, westward, in a straight line from Credan-head in Waterford-harbour to Dunmore-head at the extremity of Corkaguiney peninsula, is 112½ m.; its greatest breadth, southward, in a straight

line from Black-head on Galway-bay to the E side of the entrance of Baltimore harbour, is 1034 m. The area of the whole prov. comprises 3,874,613 acres of arable land, 1,893,477 of uncultivated land, 130,415 of plantations, 14,693 of towns, and 151,381 of water,—in all, 6,064,579 acres. The surface is much more diversified than that of any of the other three provs.—The coast of all the SW of the prov., or of the greater part of both Cork and Kerry, is rendered intricate by a multiplicity of aggregately long and ramified sea-loughs and bays. The coast of the other portions of the prov. is, for the most part, little indented, and free from curvature.—M. possesses a large proportion of both the natural inland navigation, and the river and lake beauty of Ireland. It shares the navigation of the Suir with Leinster; commands the navigation of the Barrow, possesses all the navigation of the Blackwater, the Bride, the Lee, the Bandon, the Hen, and the lower Shannon, partly possesses and partly commands the navigation of the middle Shannon, and commands the navigation of both the upper Shannon and its far-extending, artificial ramifications. The known mineral wealth of M. is both varied and comparatively great.—The only canals in M. are the brief one from Tralee harbour to the town of Tralee, and various short stretches upon the line of the Middle-Shannon navigation. The railways of M. are the Great Southern and Western main-trunk, from Dublin, passing Thurles, Holycross, Dundrum, Kilmallock, and Mallow, to Cork; a line from the preceding to Limerick, and another to Tipperary; a line from the city of Cork to Bandon; and a line from Mallow to Killarney.—The extent of roads in M. under the care of county-surveyors, in 1842—exclusive, however, of the county of Waterford—was 9,151 m.

M. is divided into the counties of Clare, in the NW; Tipperary, in the NE and E; Waterford, in the SE; Cork, in the S; Kerry, in the SW; and Limerick, in the centre.—The political prov. of M. is nearly identical with the ecclesiastical prov. of Cashel, now included within the archiepiscopal jurisdiction of Dublin. Pop. in 1792, 1,068,000; in 1821, 1,935,612; in 1831, 2,227,152; in 1841, 2,396,161; in 1851, 1,831,817. Houses in 1792, 184,546; in 1821, 306,995; in 1831, 330,444; in 1841, 364,637; in 1851, 285,726. First-class inhabited houses, in 1841, 10,392; second-class, 65,024; third-class, 125,108; fourth-class, 164,113. Families residing in first-class houses, 16,262; in second-class houses, 86,187; in third-class houses, 137,185; in fourth-class houses, 175,477. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, in 1841, 292,989; in manufactures and trade, 78,989; in other pursuits, 43,182. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9,816; on the directing of labour, 132,674; on their own manual labour, 259,903; on means not specified, 12,761. Of 1,013 agrarian outrages in Ireland in 1851, 251 were committed in the prov. of Munster.

*History.* The aboriginal tribes who inhabited the various parts of what now constitutes M., were the *Felabry*, the *Uterini*, the *Fedici*, the *Coriandri*, the *Iberni*, and the *Lucenti*. The Irish kingdoms or principalities which existed within the prov. prior to the Anglo-Norman conquest, were of fluctuating extent and uncertain stability; and a considerable time previous to the actual descent of the Anglo-Normans, all became consolidated into the two kingdoms of North M. and South M.,—the former not much extended beyond its former limits or the present co. of Clare, and the latter including the greater part of the other five cos. of the present prov. of Munster. During several centuries, beginning in the eighth, the Danes or Osthmen, with various fortune, harassed the most fertile parts of Munster, but were often encountered by the natives with distinguished bravery. In the 11th cent. the celebrated Brian Boromh, king of North M., seized the sovereignty of Ireland, which had been previously possessed by the kings of Meath; but both Brian Boromh's descendants, and the MacCarthy, kings of S. Munster, acknowledged the sovereign ascendancy of Roderic O'Connor, king of Connaught. Brief

notices of subsequent history will be found in the articles CLARE, CORK, KERRY, LIMERICK, WATERFORD, DESMOND, and KILMALLOCK: which see. In the reign of Elizabeth, upwards of 574,000 acres of M. were forfeited to the Crown by rebellion, a special governor was appointed over the prov., subordinate to the Lord lieutenant of Ireland, and called the President of Munster, and a strenuous but futile attempt was made to alter the social tone of the prov., and to ameliorate its condition, by an extensive scheme of English colonization.

**MUNSTER**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and arrond. of Colmar. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,816; in 1841, 15,805. The town is 12 m. W of Colmar, in a valley of the same name, at the foot of the Monchsberg, on the Ficht, and at an alt. of 1,266 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 3,350. It has a Lutheran consistorial church, and possesses manufactories of plain and printed calico, muslin, and paper, several dye-works, tanneries, and a brewery. The trade consists chiefly in *kirchenwässer*, cheese, butter, and cattle. This town owes its origin and name to a Benedictine abbey founded here in the 7th cent. It was destroyed by fire in 1354, and suffered severely during the 30 years' war. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648.—Also a village in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 3 m. SE of Albestroff, and 21 m. ENE of Chateau-Salins. Pop. 585. It has a church remarkable for its architecture.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, and jurisdiction of Münsterthal, 48 m. SE of Coire, and 4 m. NE of Santa-Maria, near the l. bank of the Rham. Pop. (Cath.) 500.

**MUNSTER**, a regency or government of Prussia, comprising the NW portion of the prov. of Westphalia. Its area is 132.17 German sq. m. It is divided into the 10 circles of M., Tecklenburg, Warendorf, Beckum, Lüdinghausen, Koesfeld, Recklinghausen, Borken, Ahaus, and Steinfurt. The soil is not in general productive of corn; but flax and hemp are much cultivated. Linen is the chief manufacture. Many of the lower classes go to Holland in summer, in search of employment, returning in winter to their homes; in a few places even females adopt this plan. The chief rivers are the Lippe, which forms the greater part of the S boundary, and the Ems, which flows through the NE part of the gov. A canal of considerable length goes from the city of M. to the Vechta.—The pop. in 1837 was 402,144; in 1849, 421,935.—The greater part of this gov. is composed of the ancient bishopric of the same name, founded by Charlemagne in 802. On the secularization and partition of church-property in 1802, the duke of Oldenburg had 1,000 sq. m. of the bishopric; Prussia had the capital, with 1,485 sq. m. of territory; the rest was divided among different princes, but ultimately was obtained by Prussia in 1815.

**MUNSTER**, the capital of the above prov., is situated on both sides of the small river Aa, an affluent of the Ems, and about 6 m. from the latter river. It stands in a fertile plain, and was surrounded with a double mound and a moat until 1765, when the moat was drained off, and the mounds laid out in public walks and gardens; the citadel was also demolished at that time, and the materials applied to the erection of an episcopal palace. The houses are lofty but irregular, with painted roofs; and the streets, in some instances, have arcaded walks. The façade of the Rath-haus is very fine. Of the churches the most entitled to notice are the cathedral, the church of St. Lambert and the Liebfrauen-kirche. The bishop's palace is a neat building, with extensive and beautiful gardens. M. had a university, which was suppressed when the new university of Bonn was established in 1818. It is now, however, the seat of a Roman Catholic university, with 10 professors in ordinary, and about 250



students. It has also a Catholic gymnasium, several normal schools, a school of surgery, a deaf-and-dumb school, a school of design, and a botanical garden, with 3 gymnasia for education in its earlier stages. The pop. in 1837 was 19,763. The manufactures of M. have never been considerable; but there are some establishments for weaving coarse linen, and the traffic consists in linen, woollen, wine, refined sugar, and a few other commodities.—John Bockels of Leyden, having the command of a band of fanatics, in 1536 penetrated into Westphalia, announcing himself as a messenger from heaven to reform mankind, and obtained possession of M., where he established his headquarters. The bishop having collected troops, laid siege to the town, which was at last taken by assault, when John of Leyden, as he is called, with two of his chief accomplices, were tortured to death with red hot pincers, and their bodies hung up in three iron cages on the steeple of the church of St. Lambert. In 1648, M. was remarkable for the conclusion of the treaty which put an end to the Thirty years' war. In 1756, M. was besieged first by the French, and afterwards by the Hanoverians.

**MUNSTER**, a village of Alleghany township, Cambria co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 133 m. W by N of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, about 150.

**MUNSTER**, **MUNSTER-IN-AARGAU**, or **BERO-MUNSTER**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 13 m. NNW of Lucerne, amt and 5 m. NE of Sursee, near the l. bank of the Wisna or Winnen. Pop. 1,600. It was here that the printing-press was first established in Switzerland.

**MUNSTERBERG**, a walled town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, cap. of a circle of the same name, in the reg. and 38 m. S of Breslau, and 23 m. E of Glatz, on the r. bank of the Ohlau. Pop. in 1837, 3,776. It is ill-built, and, with the exception of the churches, of which there are 2 Catholic and 3 Lutheran, it contains no edifices worthy of note. It has several breweries and distilleries. Pop. of circle 25,594.

**MUNSTERBILSEN**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres, watered by the Demer. Pop. 904. It has several breweries.

**MUNSTERDORF**, a parish of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, district and 1½ m. SE of Itzehoe, and 33 m. NW of Hamburg.

**MUNSTEREIFEL**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 29 m. SSW of Cologne, circle and 10 m. WSW of Rheinbach, on the Erft, at the foot of the Eifelberg. Pop. 1,800. It has a gymnasium, and possesses manufactories of cloth and potash.

**MUNSTERHAUSEN**, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Spabia, 23 m. W of Augsburg, on the r. bank of the Mundel. Pop. 1,033.

**MUNSTERMAYFELD**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 14 m. SW of Coblenz, circle and 9 m. SE of Mayence. Pop. 1,650.

**MUNSTERTHAL**, a valley of Switzerland, at the SE extremity of the cant. of the Grisons, watered by the Thal, a head-stream of the Adige.—Also a district and town of the grand-duchy of Baden, on the confines of the Schwarzwaldes. Pop. 1,175.

**MUNSTERWALDE**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and to the W of Marienwerder, near the Weichsel. Pop. 240.

**MUNSUR**, a village of the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Chenab, 5 m. W of Doda.

**MUNSUR-KARIZ**, a group of hamlets in Afghanistan, on the W shore of Lake Ab-istada, and 83 m. S of Ghuzni, on the road from that town to Shawl.

**MUNSUR-KHAN-GUNDI**, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Dori, 20 m. S of Candahar.

**MUNTENDAM**, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Groningen, arrond. and 8 m. W of Winschoten. Pop. 1,050.

**MUNTER-CONNAUGHT**, a parish in co. Cavan, 4½ m. SW of Virginia. Area 7,432 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,969; in 1861, 2,214.

**MUNTOK**. See **MINTOW**.

**MUNTZBACH**, a town of Austria, in the reg. and 18 m. E of Linz, and circle of the Muhl, 19 m. SSE of Freystadt. It has a Dominican convent and an hospital.

**MUNZENBERG**, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 5 m. E of Butzbach, and 11 m. S of Giessen, near the l. bank of the Wetter. Pop. 825. On an adjacent mountain of the same name are the ruins of a fortress.—Also a mountain of Styria, in the circle of Bruck, near Leoben.

**MUNZESHEIM**, a market-town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 6 m. N of Bretten, on the Kraichbach, at an alt. of 17 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,145.

**MUNZINGEN**, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and SW of Freyburg. Pop. 830. It has a castle and baths.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and to the SE of Berne.

**MUNZTHAL-SAINT-LOUIS**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 7 m. SW of Bitche, com. and 2 m. SW of Lemberg. It has a large glass-work.

**MUONIO**, a river which has its source in Lake Kilpis, in N lat. 69°, E long. 20° 40'; runs first SE along the confines of Sweden and Russia, between the prefecture of N. Bothnia and the grand-duchy of Finland to Muoniska, where it forms the cataract of Eianpaika; thence directs its course to the S; and, after a total course of about 180 m., throws itself into the Tornea on the l. bank, at Paialokengis, and 120 m. N of Tornea. It bears in the upper part of its course the name of Koengnaernae-cM.

**MUONISKA**, a village of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. and 225 m. N of Uleaborg, on the l. bank of the Muonio, which here forms the cataract of Eianpaika.

**MUOTTA**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. ESE of Schwytz, in the upper valley, and on the r. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of Lake Waldsetten. It has a convent and a saw-mill. An engagement took place here in 1799, between the French and the Russians under Suwarrow.

**MUPPERG**, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, S of Sonneberg. Pop. 317.

**MUR**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Loudesac. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,797; in 1841, 5,653. The town is 11 m. WNW of Loudesac, and 26 m. SSW of St. Briene, near the l. bank of the Blavet. Pop. in 1841, 5,653.—Also a village in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 11 m. NNE of Selles-sur-Cher. Pop. 730.

**MUR**. See **MURH**.

**MURACH**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Regen, presidial and 6 m. N of Neuburg, and 24 m. E of Amberg.

**MURAD-SHAH**. See **EUPHRATES**.

**MURAFU**, a market-town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Podolia, 37 m. N of Jampol. Pop. 1,800.

**MURA-KOZ**, or **MURAKÖS**, a district of Lower Hungary, of a triangular form; having the Muhr on the N; the Drave on the S; and its SE angle formed by the confluence of these rivers. On the W it adjoins Styria. It is about 30 m. in its greatest length. Pop. 50,000.

**MURAMUR**, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, an affluent of the Belubula.

**MURANGULLA**, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, an affluent of the Belubula.

**MURANO**, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Venice, on the N side of an island of the same name. Pop. 4,000. It possesses extensive manufactories of glass, beads, &c. The pop. of the island in the 15th cent. is said to have been 30,000.—In the vicinity is another island named Santo-Michiolo-di-Murano, with a fine church, and formerly noted for its abbey.

**MURANY-VAR**, a village and fortress of Hungary, in the comitat of Gosmöre, 25 m. WNW of Rosenau, and 22 m. ESE of Briesen, near the sources of the Jolsva. It has manufactories of hardware, a paper-mill, and iron-mines. Little now remains of its vast castle, except some of the outer walls and a few dilapidated towers. Hemp is extensively cultivated in the environs.

**MURAS**, a tribe of Indians, who inhabit a large village on the r. bank of the Madeira, in the prov. of Para, Brazil, above the town of Borba. The men adorn their arms and legs with feathers, and wear, in incisions which they make in the nose, ears, and lips, shells or the teeth of animals. Some of them allow the beard to grow, and cover their bodies with paintings of different figures. Polygamy is practised by the chiefs only.

**MURASSON**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 5 m. S of Belmont, and 17 m. SSW of Saint-Affrique. Pop. 2,631.

**MURAT**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cantal. The arrond. comprises an area of 84,101 hect., and contains 3 cant. Pop. in 1831, 35,364; in 1841, 35,676. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1841, 13,657. The town is 26 m. NW of Aurillac, and 14 m. NW of St. Flour, at the foot of the Cantal, near the l. bank of the Alagnon. Pop. in 1789, 1,910; in 1846, 2,394. This town is one of considerable antiquity, but is small and ill-built. It is commanded by a conical-shaped basaltic hill, on the summit of which was the castle of Bonnievie, demolished by order of Louis IX. It has manufactories of lace, coarse cloth, several saw-mills and lime-kilns, and has some trade in cattle, horses, and cheese. In the environs are several slate-quarries.—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Castres. The cant. comprises 2 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,224; in 1841, 4,384. The town is 35 m. E of Castres, near the Viaur, an affluent of the Agout. Pop. 2,942. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, and of cheese. The trade consists chiefly in cattle and poultry.

**MURAT-LE-GUAYRE**, or **MURAT-DE-GUAIRE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 8 m. SSW of Rochefort, near the r. bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 1,023.

**MURATO**, a canton, commune, and town of Corsica, and arrond. of Bastia. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 1,653; in 1841, 1,972. The town is 12 m. SW of Bastia. Pop. 673. It has an oil-mill.

**MURAU**, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the lghb. of Gratz, circle and 24 m. W of Judenberg, on the Muhr. Pop. 1,000. It is noted for its iron and steel-works, and has a fine castle belonging to the prince of Schwarzenberg.

**MURAVERA**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo-Cagliari, prov. and 36 m. S of Lanusei, and 36 m. NE of Cagliari. Pop. 1,825.

**MURAZ (LA)**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy, and prov. of Carouge, mand. and 4 m. W of Reignier, and 7 m. S of Geneva. Pop. 1,109. It has a tile work.

**MURAZZANO**, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of

Coni, capital of a mandemento, prov. and 14 m. NE of Mondovì, and 18 m. S of Alba. Pop. 2,257.

**MURCA-DI-PANOYAS**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 15 m. ENE of Villa-Real, and 84 m. NW of Torre-de-Moncorvo, in a mountainous locality, watered by the Tinhela. Pop. 887. It has several churches, a convent, and a palace, and possesses an active trade in charcoal.

**MURCHEBOLUC**, a parish of Australia-Felix, in the co. of Grant, bounded on the S by the Barwon river.

**MURCHISON**, a river of Western Australia, in the co. of Victoria, which flows into Gantheaume bay.—Also a mountain of New South Wales, in S lat.  $21^{\circ} 25'$ , E long.  $143^{\circ} 25'$ .

**MURCHISON'S STRAIT**, a strait at the head of Baffin's bay, the entrance of which has long been known to navigators as Whale sound, but which Captain Ingfield, in his recent voyage to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin, has discovered to be an entrance into the Polar basin, thus apparently defining Greenland as an island. At the entrance of this strait is a cluster of islands, to the principal of which Capt. Ingfield gave the name Northumberland island. Leaving this sound, as it had hitherto been termed, he sailed N in the direction of Smith sound, and there found a great extent of sea stretching far before him. On the 27th of Aug. he attained the lat. of  $78^{\circ} 35'$ , nearly 120 m. farther N than any former voyagers. He was then in a great sea, the entrance of which was 35 m. across, only partially encumbered with ice, and which upon the E shore seemed perfectly navigable. He had thus entered the great Polar basin; and he believed that he would have pushed through in the direction of Behring strait had not a gale arisen which fairly blew him out of it and defied his utmost efforts, for the small high-pressure engine with which the *Isabel* was fitted was only equal to pushing the vessel in calms or light winds. Captain Ingfield, taking into consideration the strong current which he found setting from the S into the Polar basin and through M. strait, could not but feel sure that he had discovered and entered that Polar basin, and that probably this strait and Smith sound were both entrances into that basin. The formation of the land and other circumstances induced him to believe that Baffin bay could no longer be considered as a mere bay, but rather as an arm of communication, and that the Polar sea might be said to commence from Lancaster sound on the W, and from Whale sound on the E.

**MURCIA**, a province in the SE of Spain, bounded on the N and NW by Castile; on the E by Valencia; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by Andalusia; and now divided into the two provs. of M. and Albacete. It is 130 m. long and above 60 m. broad, with a total area of 7,877 sq. m., and a pop. in 1833 of 474,315, of whom 288,540 belonged to the new prov. of M. Its aspect is in general mountainous. Its mountains are almost all branches of the *Montes Orespedani* of the Romans. The most remarkable are the Sierras-de-Penas, de-Chinchilla, d'Orhuela, d'Almanza, and de-Carascosy. The prov. is watered by the rivers Segura, Guadalentin, Benamor, and Guardavar. The climate is delicious, but the soil is in general light and sandy. The Huerta, or tract watered by the Segura, is highly fertile; in the Campos, it is of equal fertility, but not so well-watered. The little farms in these districts look clean and thriving; the corn raised in them is excellent, but silk is the great staple. Wheat, barley, hemp, rice, vines, olives, mulberries, saffron, citrons, pomegranates, and almonds, are freely grown in this quarter of Spain. The mountains contain good pastures, but are neglected and wild; and in some parts infested by wild boars and wolves. Among the mineral productions are lead, copper, sulphur, nitre, alum, crystal, and marble; but there is little or no mining industry. The only fabrics manufactured in the prov. are a few coarse cloths and silk stuffs in the town of Murcia; mats made from the *esparto* rush, and some earthenware, soap, and cutlery, in other parts of the prov. The extent of coast is considerable, and presents Carthagena, one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean; but the roads leading to the interior are bad. The exports are cutlery, hemp, silk, ribbons, wine, corn, soda, saffron, and bassweed. The inland trade is

promoted by three great fairs held in the month of September, at Murcia in the centre, at Lorca in the S. and Albacete in the N. The chief towns are Carthagena, Murcia, Lorca, Chinchilla, Albacete, Villena, and Almanza.—The inhabitants of this prov. are proverbial, even in Spain, for indolence and apathy. An exception to this remark, however, is found in one town, Carthagena, the majority of whose inhabitants are of French, English, or Italian descent. It is also asserted that more deeds of violence are committed in this prov. and in Valencia than in any other part of Spain. M. formed part of the caliphate of Cordova till 1144, when it was united to the kingdom of Granada, with which it remained incorporated till 1266.

MURCIA, the cap. of the above prov., is situated on the N bank of the Segura, 250 m. SE of Madrid, and 28 m. NNW of Carthagena, at an alt. of 446 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1845, 43,488. It is built in the midst of a large and beautiful valley, bounded at the distance of nearly 4 m. to the E by lofty and naked mountains. The town was formerly surrounded with walls, but is now open. It is divided into the Old and New towns, and on the S side of the river is a suburb. It is ill-built throughout; the streets are irregular, crooked, and so narrow that there are hardly three or four in which two carriages could pass. The only good square is that in which the bull-fights are exhibited, which is spacious, and surrounded by neat houses; the two best streets, the Plateria and the Traperia, and the quays along the Segura, are the only parts of the city that present any degree of animation. M. has 11 parish-churches, 10 monasteries, 9 convents, 3 colleges for seculars, and 3 hospitals. There are two public libraries, consisting almost entirely of old books on scholastic theology. The bishopric of Carthagena was transferred hither in 1291. The dio. comprehends almost the whole prov. of M., and the bishop's revenue is said to exceed £20,000 a year. The only public buildings deserving notice are the churches, and in particular the cathedral, which stands in the same square as the episcopal palace, with a number of columns, statues, and other decorations; the interior has at the entrance a large dome, beyond which are three aisles separated by enormous pillars formed of groups of slender columns. The churches of Santa Olalla and San Juan are on the same plan, but in better taste; those of La Caridad and St. Peter, and the Franciscan and Dominican convents, are all richly decorated. The manufactures of M. are trifling. The working of basswood employs a number of hands, and furnishes mazz for export. There is here a refinery of saltpetre, and at the distance of 4 m. from the town are several powder-mills worked for account of government. An establishment for twisting silk supplies the weavers of Granada, Talavera, and other places; but the manufacture of silks in M. does not now employ above 200 hands.—M. is first mentioned in history in 713, when it was taken by the Moors after a desperate resistance. In 1286 it became the capital of a separate kingdom belonging to the Moors. In 1265 it was taken by Alphonso X. of Castile, who fortified it and peopled it with Catalans, Aragonese, and emigrants from France. In the beginning of the 18th cent. M. declared for the Bourbon branch.

MURCHILAGOS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the banks of the Rio de los Enganos, an affluent of the Yagura, in the SE part of New Granada.

MUR-DE-BARREZ, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, 25 m. N of Espalion, on the r. bank of the Pleaux. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactures of caddis and of several kinds of cloth.

MURDER-KILL, a hundred of Kent co., in the state of Delaware, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 4,768.

MURE (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isere, and arrond. of Grenoble. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,220; in 1841, 12,241. The town is 24 m. S of Grenoble. Pop. in 1841, 3,106. It has manufactures of sailcloth, nails, and leather, and several tile-works. In the vicinity are the thermal baths of La-Motte-Saint-Martin.

MURE (LA), or MURE-SUR-AZERGUES (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 2 m. SSE of St. Nizier, and 13 m. WNW of Villefranche. Pop. 1,111.

MURECK, a town of Styria, in the ldbg. and circle and 33 m. SSE of Graz, and 15 m. NE of Marburg, on the l. bank of the Muhr. Pop. 845.

MURELAGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 26 m. ENE of Bilbao, partido and 6 m. W of Marquina. Pop. 1,107. It has a parish-church, a convent, and sulphureous baths.

MURET, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne. The arrond. comprises an area of 155,484 hect., and contains 10 cant. Pop. in 1831, 86,709; in 1841, 89,082.—The town is 12 m. SW of Toulouse, on the l. bank of the Garonne, at the confluence of the Longe, and at an alt. of 168 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 3,000; in 1821, 2,316; in 1831, 3,787; in 1841, 4,000; and in 1846, 2,320. It occupies a pleasant situation in a fine valley, and is tolerably well built. The manufacture of a few coarse woollen fabrics, earthenware, and leather, a distillery of brandy, and a tile-work, form the chief branches of local industry. The Garonne is here crossed by a fine bridge. This town is noted for the battle which took place under its walls in 1213 between the Count de Montfort and the king of Aragon, in which the latter was killed and his army put to the rout.

MURFJELD, a mountain of Norway, in the prefecture of N. Trondheim, on the confines of Sweden.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a village of Hertford co., in the state of North Carolina, U. S., 142 m. ENE of Raleigh, on the S side of Chowan river.—Also a village of Rutherford co., in the state of Tennessee, 34 m. SE of Nashville, on a branch of Stone creek. Pop. 1,500. This village was formerly cap. of the state.

MURG, a river which has its source in Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, near the Kniepass defile; passes Freudenstadt; runs N; enters the grand-duchy of Baden; bends NW past Gernsbach and Rastadt; and 5 m. from the latter town, throws itself into the Rhine, on the r. bank, and after a course of 48 m.—Also a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 85 m. S of Friburg, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,006.—Also a river of Switzerland, which has its source on the SE confines of the cant. of Thurgau, in the Hornli, and flows NNW; passes Frauenfeld; and 3 m. below that town joins the Thur.

MURGADOS, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 11 m. WSW of La Corunna, and 3 m. SSE of Ferrol, between the bay of that name and Sada bay.

MURGAIN, or COW-BAY, a bay on the E coast of Cape Breton, near Nova Scotia, a little to the N of Miramir bay, and 15 m. E of Sydney. It is 6 m. in length from E to W, and 1½ m. in medium breadth.

MURGHAN, a village of Afghanistan, on the l. bank of the Turunk, 23 m. E of Candahar.

MURGHAB, a river of Afghanistan, which has its source in the Hazareh country; runs W through a district of the same name; then curves WNW; passes Merochak or Meru-Rud; enters Turkin; and is lost in the sands of the desert of Kharasm or Khiva, after a total course of 250 m.



**MURGIAN**, a town of Persia, in the prov. and 51 m. NNW of Kirman.

**MURGORE**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, and prov. of Bejapur, 21 m. N of Darwur. It is enclosed by a brick wall and deep ditch, and is a place of considerable importance.

**MURGUIA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido and 12 m. E of Orduna, and 11 m. NW of Vittoria, in a marshy but fertile locality. Pop. 208.

**MURHIR**, a parish in co. Kerry, 4 m. NE by N of Listowel, containing the village of Newtown-Sands: which see. Area 10,699 acres. Pop. 2,425.

**MURI**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 17 m. SE of Aarau, and 12 m. SW of Zurich, on the Bänz. Pop. 1,000. It has a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in the 11th cent., the abbot of which bore the title of a prince of the empire, containing a fine library, and possesses manufactories of silk fabrics.—Also a village in the cant. and bail. and 3 m. SE of Berne, on the road from that town to Thun.

**MURIAHE**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serro-do-Pico; runs SE; and joins the Parahiba, on the l. bank, near San Antonio, and after a course of about 45 m. Its principal affluent is the Morto. On its bank are numerous sugar-manufactories.

**MURIALDO**, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Genoa, prov. and 17 m. W of Savona, mandemento and 5 m. WSW of Millesimo, on the l. bank of the Bormedo. Pop. 2,500.

**MURIAS-DE-PAREDES**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Leon. The partido comprises 160 pueblos. Pop. of town 252.

**MURIBICA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Espírito-Santo, and district of Itapé-Mirim. It has a church, and possesses a sugar-house and a distillery of rum. See also BORRACHA and CARAPTANA.

**MURICHOM**, a village of Butan, 60 m. S of Tassindon, on a mountain near the r. bank of the Tehintchieu river. In 1783 it consisted of only 24 houses, of two stories, built of stone cemented with clay, and roofed with planks of fir. The lower story is appropriated to the use of cattle and other animals. The surrounding district is well-cultivated, and produces different kinds of grain. The slopes of the hill are formed into terraces on which *tzipaut* or native cinnamon, peaches, raspberries, and strawberries, are grown in great abundance.—Turner.

**MURIEL-DE-LA-FUENTE**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. W of Soria, partido and 17 m. ENE of El-Burgo-de-Osma, on the r. bank of the Tajala. Pop. 258. It contains a palace, and a fine fountain from which it derives its name.

**MURIELVIEJO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 29 m. W of Soria, and partido of El-Burgo-de-Osma, near Muriel-de-la-Fuente. Pop. 200. It has a considerable trade in wood.

**MURILLO-DE-GALLEGO**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 42 m. N of Zaragoza, and partido of Egea-de-los-Caballeros, on the l. bank of the Gallego, at the foot of a steep mountain. Pop. 857.

**MURILLO-DE-RIOLEZA**, or **MURILLO-DE-RIO-LIEZA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 8 m. SE of Logrono. Pop. 1,146. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

**MURILLO-EL-CUENDE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, and partido of Tafalla, 21 m. SSE of Pamplona, on the r. bank of the Cidaco-de-Navarra. Pop. 189. It is supposed to occupy the place of an ancient fortress.

**MURILLO-EL-FRUTO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, and partido of Tafalla, 22 m. SE

of Pamplona, in a plain, on the r. bank of the Aragon. Pop. 696. It has an hospital, and possesses 2 oil-mills and a distillery of brandy.

**MURIMBULA**, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Mozambique, to the N of Sena, between the Zambese and Shire.

**MURIZ**, or **MURITZ**, a lake of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 19 m. in length from N to S, and connected on the S with Lake Flesen. It is formed by the Elde, and is the largest lake in the N of Germany.

**MURLIN**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 9 m. ENE of La Charité. Pop. 324. It has a nail-manufactory and several forges.

**MURMUR**, a village of Nigritia, in Haoussa, 15 m. WSW of Katagum, near the l. bank of the Shashum.

**MURNAU**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, ldgr. and 12 m. SSW of Weilheim, and 38 m. SSW of Munich, between lakes Staffell and Rieg. Pop. 1,500. It has a large slate-work.

**MURO**, a town of the island of Majorca, and partido of Luca, 27 m. NE of Palma, in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,300.—Also a town of Valencia, in the prov. and partido of Alicante. Pop. 3,654. It has a parish-church, an hospital, an elementary school, and a custom-house.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Basilicate, district and 18 m. SW of Melfi, and 17 m. NW of Potenza. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, dist. and 21 m. ENE of Gallipoli, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Maglie. Pop. 1,600.

**MURO-DE-AMBAS-AGUAS**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. SE of Logrono, and partido of Cervera-del-Rio-Alhama, in a fine fertile plain. Pop. 660. It has 2 churches and an hospital, and possesses a fulling and a spinning-mill.

**MURO-DE-CAMERAS**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. SSE of Logrono, and partido of Torrecilla-de-Cameros, on a height. Pop. 295. It contains 2 churches and an hospital, and has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, and in the environs are quarries of fine stone.

**MUROL**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 5 m. N of Besse, and 15 m. W of Issoire. Pop. 600.

**MURON**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Tonnyay-Charente, and 10 m. NE of Rochefort-sur-Mer. Pop. 1,094.

**MUROS (SAN-PEDRO-DE)**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of La Corunna. The partido comprises 35 parishes. The town is 60 m. SW of La Corunna, and 38 m. W of Santiago, on the W side of a small bay of the Atlantic of the same name. Pop. 3,912. It contains 2 churches, numerous chapels, and a custom-house. The houses are old, and many of them greatly dilapidated. The harbour is small, and capable of receiving small vessels only, but it is defended by a good fort. Fishing and navigation form the chief employments of the inhabitants.

**MUROWANE**, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 14 m. W of Sabor, and 8 m. ESE of Dobromil, on the r. bank of the Striviaz.

**MURPHY**, a village of Cherokee co., in the state of N. Carolina, U. S., 367 m. W by S of Raleigh, at the junction of the Hiawasse and Valley rivers.

**MURR**, a river of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, which has its source in the district of Murrhard, and flows into the Neckar.

**MURR**. See **MURR**.

**MURRA**, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 15 m. NW of Zebid, and 102 m. SW of Sana, in a plain. It contains some handsome tombs, and a large caravanseral.

**MURRAGH**, or **MORAGH**, a parish  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. WNW of Randon, co. Cork. Area 8,755 acres. Pop. 1,854.

**MURRAIE**, a mountain-torrent of Sind, which has its source in the Kiriar range, and after a course, in a generally E direction, of about 25 m., falls into the Dhurwal, an affluent of the Sind.

**MURRA-KAIL**, a village of Afghanistan, 55 m. E of Cabul.

**MURRAY**, a harbour of the Yellow sea, on the coast of one of the principal islands of the Amherst group, in the Korean archipelago. It affords good anchorage.

**MURRAY**, a county of Western Australia, bounded on the N by the co. of Perth; on the E by that of Grantham; on the S by the co. of Wellington; and on the W by the Indian ocean. It is intersected from N to S by the Darling range, and traversed by several rivers, the principal of which, bearing the same name, is formed by the confluence of the Hotham and William rivers, in the NW corner of Wicklow co., and flows through Peel inlet into the ocean. Its highest summit, Mount William, has an alt. of 3,500 ft. above sea-level. The chief town is Peel, situated at the extremity of the peninsula, by which Peel inlet is enclosed on the W.—Also a co. of New South Wales, bounded on the N by the co. of King, from which it is separated by the Yass river; on the E by the cos. of Argyle and St. Vincent; on the S by the district of Murrumbidgee; and on the W by the Murrumbidgee. It is 78 m. in length, and 44 m. in breadth, and comprises an area of 1,458,080 acres. Pop. in 1846, 2,721. Its chief town is Queanbeyan, on a river of the same name. In the NE is Lake George.—Also a district of Australia Felix, bounded on the S and W by the Goulburn to its junction with the Murray; on the N and NE by the Murray and its tributaries; and on the SE by the Australian Alps. It comprises an area of about 8,000,000 of acres, and 1,558 inhabitants.—Also a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Murrumbidgee, near Oranpal.

**MURRAY**, the largest known river of the Australian mainland, formed by the union of the Darling, the Murrumbidgee, and the Hume or Murray, and draining, by means of their great head-branches, a vast extent of country, probably exceeding 550,000 sq. m. The united stream, or Lower Murray, flows first W to the meridian of  $139^{\circ} 42'$ , and then turns S, and after forming a large lagoon called Lake Alexandrina, discharges itself by several mouths into Encounter bay, to the SE of Adelaide, in about S lat.  $35^{\circ} 20'$ , E long.  $139^{\circ}$ . The Murray or Hume rises on the N flanks of the Australian Alps, in Manes creek, descending from Mount Tamburambu, Swampy and Inde rivers descending from Mount Kosciusko, and Kurriog creek flowing N to unite with these streams in about S lat.  $26^{\circ} 15'$ , E long.  $148^{\circ} 10'$ . The Murray then flows in a prevailing W course, with an inclination northwards, to the meridian of  $145^{\circ}$  E, where it receives the Goulburn coming from the S, and then turns NE; receives the Logan coming from the E, under the parallel of  $24^{\circ} 50'$  S, and in  $143^{\circ} 20'$  E long.; and about 25 m. below the junction of that river, receives on its r. bank the Murrumbidgee, coming from the E, and bearing with it the tribute of its large affluent the Lachlan. The Upper M. or Hume appears to have a perennial supply of water, maintaining the constancy of its stream against all casualties of climate; but the Murrumbidgee has been known to cease running during seasons of long-continued drought. At the junction of the latter river, the M. has an average breadth of from 300 to 400 ft.; and it pursues a NW course, through a country covered with dense scrub, to the meridian of  $142^{\circ}$  E, where it receives the Darling coming from the NE.

Below the junction of this great river, which, when seen by Sturt in January 1831, had a width of 100 yds., and depth of 12 ft., at its point of influx, the M. expands to a breadth of 600 or 700 yds., and flows in a prevailing W course under the parallel of  $34^{\circ}$  S, to its great South bend, in  $139^{\circ} 42'$  E long. The scenery of this great river is of a varied character; now it traverses low and monotonous plains, sweeping between steep cliffs and with occasional rapids; again it winds amidst undulating grassy banks and picturesque hills, beneath which lie rich alluvial flats, subject to frequent and sudden inundations. In 1813, after a lapse of 25 years from the first settlement in Australia, Mr. Evans, a government-surveyor, laid open to our knowledge the country to the W of the Blue mountains, when the Lachlan and the Macquarie were supposed to flow into an extensive inland sea. In 1828, the discovery of the river Murray, and the connection with it of its great affluent the Darling, gave immortality to the enterprise, the fortitude, and the sagacity of the courageous and humane Sturt. The swamp in which the Lachlan and the Macquarie have hitherto been known to flow, had now disappeared under severe drought, and the track of the Macquarie was followed until it united with the Darling. "It is not easy," says Sir Charles Napier, "to express the anxiety with which we read of the determination taken by Sturt to retrace his steps, and return by the sources of the M. and Murrumbidgee. One thousand miles had he floated down these rivers encompassed by many dangers; he had at last reached the sea, with the strength and the provisions of his party nearly exhausted; they were also surrounded by tribes threatening hostility. In this fearful crisis Sturt formed the hazardous resolution to remount the river. If to descend with the current was an enterprise of difficulty, what must have been the labour of ascending? It was descended in the full enjoyment of physical strength and ample supplies of food; it was ascended with the increased difficulty of an opposing current, under severe privations, and with exhausted muscular power. The sufferings which these men experienced produced temporary insanity in one of them, and blindness in Capt. Sturt himself. Eighty-eight days were expended in the execution of this arduous and successful achievement." In 1850—another epoch of 25 years—hastening to completion from the date of his own great discovery—Sturt, being now colonial secretary of S. Australia, affixed his official signature to an announcement that the legislature of the colony offered a premium from the local treasury of £2,000 to each of the first and second iron steamers of 40 horse power, not drawing more than 2 ft. of water, which shall, from and after October 1851, successfully navigate the Murray, from the Goolwa, near the sea, to the junction of the Darling in the colony of New South Wales. In the months of September and October 1850, Lieutenant-governor Sir Henry Young, by personal examination, established the practicability of this great river for steam-navigation for at least 700 m. From the Rufus creek, flowing from Lake Victoria into the Murray at a point 150 m. above Munduli, and 240 m. from Adelaide, seventy soundings were taken to the mouth of the Darling; the deepest 34 fathoms, the shallowest 8 feet. The soundings for the most part gave 2 fathoms. At the Darling the flood-mark on the trees was 11 ft. high; at its junction with the Murray it was 100 yds. wide, and 2 fath. deep. The Murray at the Darling was 290 yds. wide, and this width was reported to be not materially altered onwards to the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan. The Rufus creek rose 10 inches in 7 days. The flood-mark on the trees

was 9 ft. high. The creek itself is 9 m. in length, with a depth varying from 8 to 2 ft., the water shallowing near its entrance into lake Victoria. This lake is about 14 m. by 6 m., with 3 ft. water in the middle. Lake Alexandrina from Point-Pomond to Point-Sturt is 25 m. across, with a channel of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fath. From Point-Sturt to the Goolwa the distance is 15 m., with a breadth of water generally exceeding a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., a channel of 300 yds., and a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fath. Close to the Goolwa, alongside of a limestone formation projecting into the water, 19 ft. of water are obtained. This is a good site for a contemplated jetty; and the basin here, sheltered by Hindmarsh island, is about as spacious as the commodious harbour at the north arm of Port Adelaide creek. In September the water was observed to run out from the Rufus creek into the river; in Oct. it was running up the creek from the river. Towards the middle of October the river was rising at the rate of about 2 inches a-day. The flood usually occurs in Oct., and shows itself on the Darling earlier than in the M. Between Murundi and Reedy Creek mine, when the severest gale of wind occurred that has ever been known in S. Australia, the river rose upwards of 2 ft. in the course of the night, on October 13th, and on the Tuesday following subsided to its former level. This effect was supposed to be caused by the wind driving the waters of Lake Alexandrina up the river. In the upper part of the river shoals were visible every three or four miles; the water being, however, invariably deeper than usual opposite to them. The channel of the river, throughout its entire course, is easy to be discerned from the great difference generally between the height of the bank on either side; and of course the high bank indicates the deep channel. The distance from the Goolwa to the Darling is about 680 m., throughout which there are no falls, or rapids, or other impediments of any kind, except the insignificant ones already alluded to; and throughout the entire distance there is a channel most amply deep and wide for steamers of a greater draught of water than that of the limit prescribed by the legislature of S. Australia to the competitors for the premium for the successful navigation of the river Murray from the Goolwa to the Darling." The alluvial land from the Goolwa to the Darling varies in depth from a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to 3 m. on the border of the river. There is abundance of timber, and particularly fine above Murundi. "It may safely be conjectured," says Governor Young, "that the necessities of a denser population would soon induce a resort to expedients for preventing the inundation of the river and its tributary creeks, and for raising and retaining supplies of water for irrigation of both the alluvial and sandy land along the extensive course of this noble river." The climate on the river was sharply cold in the early morning; cool and pleasant after sunset; and fiercely hot at mid-day in the scrub and on the water. The game on the river is abundant. Black swans, various species of ducks, bitterns, and bustards are numerous; and fine cod and golden perch are caught by the natives, who supply the Barra-Barra mines with fish. The natives were seen in great numbers—unoffending, useful, and obliging. Six natives rowed from Wellington to the Darling, and from the Darling to the Goolwa, nearly 1,400 m. A tram-way is now in progress connecting Port Elliot with the elbow of the Murray at the mouth of the Goolwa. The navigation of this river has become an object of vast and pressing importance from the fact that the gold diggings, hitherto reported, are chiefly connected with the basin of the Murray. The locality of the diggings first reported is in the upper basin of the Macquarie. On the head-stream of the Fish river is

Bathurst, and to the E. of it a stream, about 40 m. long, which runs from the Bathurst road to Lewis ponds: this is the Lewis river. Its western feeder is the Summerhill creek, from which the first exports were obtained. The width of these creeks, at their junction, is reputed to be about 50 or 60 yds., and the water sometimes rises suddenly 20 ft. The diggings extend downwards all the way to the Macquarie, and are called Ophir. Gold is also reported in the feeders of the Lachlan. Besides the indications in the valleys of the Murray, on the western side of the Rocky mountains, there are reports of gold on the E. side, more particularly in several parts of the Hunter river, several of the heads of which rise close to those of the Macquarie. Gold is likewise reported at Bondi, 6 m. from Sydney, and in the neighbourhood of Melbourne.

MURRAY, a harbour of Prince Edward's island, in King's co., to the S. of George town. It receives the Murray, Fox, and South rivers, and is well-sheltered and commodious, but it is difficult of ingress.

MURRAY, a township of Upper Canada, in the Newcastle district, bounded on the S. by Lake Ontario and the bay of Quinte. Pop. in 1842, 2,765.

MURRAY, a county in the NW part of the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area of 650 sq. m., drained by Oostanaula river and its branches. The surface is mountainous, but the soil is to a great extent fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,695, of whom 798 were slaves.—Also a township of Orleans co., in the state of New York, 243 m. W by N of Albany. The surface is level, and is drained by Sandy creek, an affluent of Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1840, 2,675.

MURRAY BAY, or MALBAY, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Saguenay, extending along the St. Lawrence to the Malbay river, by which it is divided from Mount Murray. This locality is remarkable for the frequency of earthquakes.

MURRAY ISLANDS, a group of islands, 4 in number, in Torres straits, in S. lat.  $9^{\circ} 50'$ , and E. long.  $143^{\circ} 50'$ . These islands appear from a distance to be surrounded by inaccessible rocks. The largest does not exceed 3 m. in length, and is about 700 ft. high at its highest point. The whole of its lower portion is covered by cocoa-nut trees. They were discovered by Edwards in 1791, and were afterwards visited by Flinders, by whom they were found to be inhabited.

MURRAY (MOUNT), or MOUNT MURRAY, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Saguenay, extending along the St. Lawrence from Malbay river to the river Noire or Black river, and is 3 leagues in depth. It has a mountainous surface, but possesses some good soil.

MURRAYSVILLE, a village of Franklin township, Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 181 m. W of Harrisburg.

MURRHARD, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail, and 8 m. ENE of Backnang, and 26 m. NE of Stuttgart, on the l. bank of Murr. Pop. 2,400. It has a church, belonging to a Benedictine convent founded in the 9th century, and carries on a considerable trade in wood and wooden ware. This town was to a great extent destroyed by fire in 1765.

MURROES, or MURHOUSE, a parish in Forfarshire, 5 m. NE of Dundee. Pop. in 1851, 643.

MURROGHTWOHY, a hamlet in the p. of Glaninagh, co. Clare. Pop. in 1851, 123.

MURROW-KUSTUK, a village of Beluchistan, in the district of Cutch-Gundava, 30 m. E of Pulagi, in a fine plain, at the base of the Kahun mountains.

MURS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. SW of Ponts-de-Cé, on the r. bank of the Layancy. Pop. 1,704.—Also



a village in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Gordes, and 11 m. NW of Apt. Pop. 400.

**MURSHEDABAD**, a city of Hindostan, from 1704 till 1757 the capital of Bengal. Including Cossimbazar, it extends 8 m. along the E bank of the Bhagiretti river, about 120 m. above Calcutta. Most of the houses are only of one story, with tiled roofs, and built of earth mixed with chopped straw, or of mud and bricks. There are some curious old mosques; but the only public edifices of any magnitude are the Imamhara, and the new palace built for the newab or nabob of Bengal. The streets are narrow and dirty. M. is the residence of the British civil establishment, and has a judicial court of circuit. It is an open town, and was plundered by the Mahrattas in 1742; but still carries on a considerable trade, principally in silk, both raw and manufactured. Although the river is nearly dry during six months of the year, and consequently its intercourse by water is then cut off, the surrounding district during the rainy season is subject to inundation, which has frequently injured the city and rendered it unhealthy. The pop. of M. is estimated at 150,000, of whom the greater number are employed in the cultivation of rice and indigo, and the various processes of silk manufacture. It is also an important mart for cotton. About two-thirds are Mahomedans; the rest are Hindus. The lower orders speak Bengali, and the better classes Hindustani, while the language of the court is Persian. Since the British conquest the newabs of Bengal are nothing more than titular princes, who receive from the British government £160,000 annually, which, with the revenue of their private estates, amounting to about £40,000, constitutes their whole income. These sums have heretofore been almost entirely expended in maintaining the barbaric pomp and splendour characteristic of Oriental courts; but the present newab lays out large sums in relieving the poor. The late newab, who died in 1837 or 1838, was the last person on whom the Guelphic order of knighthood was conferred. His successor attained his majority 7 or 8 years ago. He has a son by each of his 3 wives, with whom he lives in his harem, about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the new palace, which is only used on *darbar* or levee days, of which there are six or eight yearly. On such occasions he is generally borne by 8 men in a palki or howdah, escorted by the principal officers of his household on foot, and followed by a numerous train mounted on elephants, camels, and horses, all gorgeously caparisoned. The natives who attend the *darbar* leave their shoes at the entrance of the reception-hall, and with head covered according to the eastern custom, advance with a series of salaams to his highness, who is surrounded by his attendants and guards, and on whose left—the place of honour in the East—is the agent for the governor-general. They then present him with a mohur—a gold coin £1 12s. in value—and if the person offering it enjoys his favour, he accepts the coin and pours a few drops of attar of roses on his handkerchief. After this ceremony it is the custom to retire backwards with a repetition of the salaams. Besides the respect and affection with which the present nazim is regarded on account of his personal qualities, he is also held in great consideration as the head of the sect of Shiahs, who are highly venerated in Lower Bengal.

**MURSLEY**, a parish of Buckinghamshire, 3 m. ENE of Winslow. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. 553.

**MURSTON**, a parish in Kent, 1 m. E of Milton. Area 1,462 acres. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1851, 191.

**MURTEN**. See MORAT.

**MURTON**, a township in the p. of Bongate, or of Appleby-St-Michael, 3 m. ENE of Appleby, on a

branch of the Eden. Pop. in 1831, 193; in 1851, 212.

**MURTON**, or **MARTON**, a township in the p. of Osbaldwick, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NE of York. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1851, 167.

**MURTON**, or **MOORTOWNS**, a township in the p. of Tynemouth, Northumberland, 3 m. NW of South Shields. Pop. in 1831, 451; in 1851, 481.—Also a township in the p. of Lamplugh, Cumberland, 8 m. ENE of Whitehaven.

**MURUSURA**, a river of Central Africa, in the Cazembes territory, which has its source in a district of the same name; runs NNE; passes the capital of the state, and joins the Zambesi. It receives the waters of a considerable lake, and forms in its course a series of small islands. The district is said to contain gold-mines.

**MURU-WURDWUN**, a narrow defile in the Punjab, watered by a river of the same name, flowing from the N, an affluent of the Chenab. It is of considerable length, extending two days' march from Muru to Wurdwun, and is enclosed by steep mountains covered with jungle and formed of gneiss and slate. It contains also a village of log-houses of the same name, opposite the Nabog-Nge pass.—*Vigne*.

**MURUZABAL**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 6 m. SW of Pamplona, in the valley of Ilzarbe, on the r. bank of the Robo. Pop. 379. The environs afford large quantities of wine.

**MURVIEDRO**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia. The partido comprises 28 pueblos. The town is 17 m. NNE of Valencia, and 12 m. S of Artana, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, on the Palencia, 3 m. above the entrance of that river into the Mediterranean. Pop. in 1845, 7,476. It is enclosed by lofty walls, flanked with small round towers, and has several gates, the greater number of which are defended by square towers. The streets are narrow, steep, and tortuous, and the houses mean-looking; but the suburbs are extensive, and, compared with the town, cheerful in aspect. The only modern buildings worthy of note are the churches and convents. It has manufactories of linen, common woollen fabrics, and hempen sandals, and several distilleries of brandy. Fruit and oil are produced in great abundance in the environs, and with brandy form the chief articles of trade. The harbour, which is at the mouth of the river, is defended by a tower and batteries. This town derives its name from the words *mure veteris*, because of its having been reared on the ruins of the ancient *Saguntum*, which, after a protracted siege, was destroyed by the Carthaginians. The Romans, by whom it was rebuilt, adorned it with numerous handsome edifices, the ruins of some of which, notwithstanding the devastations of the Moors, are still to be seen. Of these, the principal are a theatre, a circus, and a fortress. Many fine ancient sculptures are also to be found in the walls of the churches and other buildings. In the adjacent mountain are beds of marble of different colours, and a fine species of clay, for the manufacture of which into vases the early *Saguntum* was celebrated.

**MURVIEL**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and arrond. of Beziers. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,766; in 1841, 8,187. The town is 9 m. NW of Beziers, and 42 m. WSW of Montpellier, on a hill planted with olives. Pop. in 1841, 1,595. It has several distilleries of brandy.

**MURWUT**, a territory of Eastern Afghanistan, bounded on the E by the Khuttuk hills; on the S by the Buttunni hills, separating it from the Derajat; and on the W by the Buttunni and the Viziri hills. On the N it is open to Bunnu. Elphinstone, having

probably visited it in a year of drought, describes it as "composed of sandy and arid plains;" Masson, who probably saw it in a year of rain, speaks of its numerous villages marked by their several groups of trees, and the yellow tints of the ripe corn fields. Its triennial harvest of wheat, barley, and grain is overflowing abundant in good seasons. The inhabitants are a tall muscular race. The cap. is Lukki, now on the l. bank of the Gambela.—*Edwardes*.

**MURZSTEG**, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the l.dgb. of Grätz, circle and 9 m. NE of Bruck, on the Murz. In the vicinity are the iron-mines of Niederalpel, several blast furnaces, and manufactories of arms.

**MURZUK**. See **MOURZUK**.

**MURZUSCHLAG**, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the l.dgb. and 38 m. NNE of Grätz, circle and 23 m. E of Bruck, at the l. bank of the Murz, an affluent of the Muhr, and on the railway from Vienna to Cilly. Pop. 900. It has several iron-works and manufactories of hardware. The valley of the M. is noted for its pastures, which are reputed the finest in Styria.

**MUSA**, a fortified town of Arabia, in Yemen, 24 m. E of Mocha. It is ill-built. This town is the ancient sea-port of the same name, the waters of the Red sea having formerly extended to its locality.

**MUSA (WADI)**, a valley of Arabia, on the E side of the Wadi-Arabah, in about 30° 15' N lat., extending from N to S about 1,500 yds., with a breadth of 500 yds. at its N end, and 250 yds. at the S. It is traversed from E to W by a small stream, called Es-Syk, and is surrounded on all sides by nearly perpendicular rocks rising to a height of from 200 to 1,000 ft. These rocks are of the new red sandstone, and present almost every variety of colour and hue, —red, purple, yellow, azure, sky-blue, black, and white. The barriers at the N and S extremities of the valley are not so steep, but admit of the passage of camels across them, through an abrupt and somewhat difficult ravine, into the valley. A number of small recesses or side-valleys open into the principal one, but are abruptly terminated by cliffs. The ancient entrance to this valley is on the E side, through a deep narrow gorge called Wadi-Syk, varying in width from 12 to 30 ft., and bounded by overhanging cliffs of from 70 to 300 ft. in height, between which the streamlet flows in a sinuous bed encumbered with fragments of rock, and choked with a rank growth of oleanders, shrubs, and creeping plants. About 50 paces below the entrance of the Syk, on the E side of the Wadi, a bridge of one arch, about 80 ft. high, thrown over the top of the chasm, is still entire; immediately below it, on both sides, are large niches worked in the rock, destined probably for the reception of statues. The bridge appears to have been connected with an aqueduct. Continuing along the winding passage or defile of the Syk, small niches appear cut in the rock, some of which are single; in other places there are three or four together; some are mere holes, others have short pilasters on both sides; they vary in size from 10 inches to 4 or 5 ft. in height; and in some of them the bases of statues are still visible. "After proceeding for 25 minutes between the rocks, we came," says Burckhardt, "to a place where the passage opens, and where the bed of another stream coming from the S joins the Syk. On the side of the perpendicular rock, directly opposite to the issue of the main valley, an excavated mausoleum came in view, the situation and beauty of which are calculated to make an extraordinary impression upon the traveller, after having traversed for nearly half-an-hour such a gloomy and almost subterranean passage as I have described. It is one of the most elegant remains of antiquity existing in

Syria; its state of preservation resembles that of a building recently finished, and on a closer examination I found it to be a work of immense labour." The Bedouins call this monument El-Khazrah-Faraun, or 'Pharaoh's Treasury.' It was rather the sepulchre of a prince; and great must have been the opulence of a city which could dedicate such monuments to the memory of its rulers. Continuing a little farther among the sepulchres, the valley widens to about 150 yds. in breadth. Here to the left is a theatre cut entirely out of the rock, with 33 rows of benches. It may be capable of containing about 3,000 spectators: its area is now filled up with gravel, which the winter-torrent brings down. The entrance of many of the sepulchres is in like manner almost choked up. There are no remains of columns near the theatre. Following the course of the stream about 150 paces further, the rocks open, and we issue upon a plain 250 or 300 yds. across, bordered by heights of more gradual ascent than before. Here the ground is covered with heaps of hewn stones, foundations of buildings, fragments of columns, and vestiges of paved streets,—indicating that a large city once existed here. On the l. side of the river is a rising ground extending westwards for nearly a quarter of an hour, covered with similar remains. On the r. bank, where the ground is more elevated, ruins of the same description are also seen. On the S side of the Syk, near the W side of the valley, are the remains of a very sumptuous building, 34 paces square, looking towards the N, called Pharaoh's house. On both sides of the defile by which the Syk emerges from the Wadi, on its W side, are numerous excavations, obviously tombs. A short distance from the House of Pharaoh is the commencement of a rough steep ascent which leads to the temple of El-Deir, on the NW side of the valley. These ruins, thus first described by Burckhardt, are now clearly identified with those of the ancient *Petra*, the capital of Arabia Petraea, and probably the *Selah* of the Scriptures. This point is argued in the preface to Burckhardt's *Travels in Syria*, by the editor, Col. Leake, who observes that the country of the *Nabatei*, of which *Petra* was the chief town, is well characterized by Diodorus as containing some fruitful spots, but as being for the greater part desert and waterless. With equal accuracy, the combined information of Eratosthenes, Strabo, and Pliny, describes *Petra* as falling in a line, drawn from the head of the Arabian gulf to Babylon; as being at the distance of three or four days from Jericho, and of four or five from *Phenicon*, a place now called Moeleeh, on the Nabatean coast, near the entrance of the *Ælaniatic* gulf; and as situated in a valley of about 2 Roman m. in length, surrounded with deserts, enclosed within precipices, and watered by a river. The lat. of 30° 20', ascribed by Ptolemy to *Petra*, agrees more-over very accurately with that which is the result of the geographical information of Burckhardt. The vestiges of opulence, and the apparent date of the architecture at Wadi-Musa, are equally conformable with the remains of the history of *Petra* found in Strabo; from whom it appears, that previous to the reign of Augustus, or under the latter Ptolemies, a very large portion of the commerce of Arabia and India passed through *Petra* to the Mediterranean; and that armies of camels were required to convey the merchandise from *Leuce-Come* on the Red sea, through *Petra* to *Rhinocoura*, now El-Arish. But among the ancient authorities regarding *Petra*, none are more curious than those of Josephus, Eusebius, and Jerom, all persons well acquainted with these countries, and who agree in proving that the sepulchre of Aaron on Mount Hor was near *Petra*. Hence it seems evident that the present object of Mussulman devotion, un

der the name of the tomb of Harun, stands upon the same spot which has always been regarded as the burying-place of Aaron; and there remains little doubt, therefore, that the mountain to the W of *Petra* is the Mount Hor of the Scriptures, *Musa* being perhaps an Arabic corruption of *Mosera*, where Aaron is said to have died. The Crusaders gave the name *Petra* to Kerek; and thus introduced much uncertainty regarding the actual site of the ancient city.

**MUSAL**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Brusa, 15 m. SE of Yeni-Ghieul, on a torrent descending from the Ak-Daghlar of White mountains.

**MUSALA**, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gulf of Finland, off the S coast of the duchy of Finland, and co. of Kymmenegard, in N lat. 60° 27', E long. 26° 52'.

**MUSAKT**. See **MOUSSOUR**.

**MUSAY**, or **QUEEN'S ISLAND**, a small island in Shetland, probably not more than 2½ m. in circumf., about a ½ m. E of the Sandwick part of Mainland, and about 7 m. S by W of Bressay.

**MUSBURY**, a parish of Devonshire, 2 m. E by N of Colyton. Area 2,178 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1851, 406.—Also a township of Bury parish, Lancashire, 3 m. SW of Haslingden. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,231; in 1851, 1,228.

**MUSCALA**, or **MESCALA**, a village of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, on the l. bank of a large river of the same name, which, in the lower part of its course, is more generally known as the Balsas, and 10 m. below Totalsintla, at an alt. of 1,600 ft. above sea-level.

**MUSCAT**, **MASCAT**, or **MESCHET**, a city of Arabia Felix, situated on the SW side of a small semicircular bay, at the entrance of the Persian gulf, in N lat. 23° 38', E long. 59° 15'. It is the most considerable town, though not the capital of the prov. of Oman; and the authority of its imam, or prince, extends about 300 m. along the gulf, and nearly as far inland; his naval force is considerable. The town of M. is built on a level spot, between two rocky hills on which are erected several well-placed batteries, capable of making a formidable defence against any attack from the sea; but the place itself may be cut off from the interior, and easily blockaded from without. M. is one of the filthiest towns in the world. It forms one immense bazaar, inhabited by every caste of Indian merchants, who dwell in narrow alleys, partly covered by open mats of palm-leaves which admit the rain freely. The houses are in general only one story high, with flat roofs covered with earth. The sultan's palace, and the houses of the wealthier merchants, are in good style. The harbour—which resembles the figure of a horse shoe, with the entrance at the SE point—is remarkably well-sheltered from the prevailing winds, and so capacious that several hundreds of ships might ride in it with perfect safety and convenience; but N winds sometimes bring in a heavy sea. Adjoining the cove itself is the fine bay of Mutterah. About 20 sail of ships and 40 or 50 dhows belong to the port. The tide rises here from 5 to 6 ft. The Portuguese, after their expulsion from Ormus, took possession of this town in 1508, and besides strengthening its fortifications, adorned it with many public buildings. During a century and a half they here carried on a profitable trade with the Arabs for gums, drugs, hides, bees'-wax, cattle, and sheep, in exchange for which they supplied them with tobacco, coffee, India and European goods. But about the middle of the 17th cent. they were expelled by the Arabs, and all their attempts to regain the place only served to improve the military and maritime power of the natives. M. carries on a very extensive trade, and sends a number of large ships to the ports

of the Red sea and of Malabar. The goods brought from these places are again transferred to trading vessels from both sides of the Persian gulf, and from the coast of Caramania as far as the river Indus. The inhabitants also maintain a large inland trade, not only with the subjects of their own prince, but with the tribes of independent Arabs in the interior, to whom they send India piece-goods, pepper, ginger, rice, tobacco, coffee, sugar, with other kinds of India produce, besides English cutlery, cloth, and toys; and receive in return gold-dust, gums, drugs, ostrich-feathers, tamarinds, hides, sheep and lamb-skins, honey, bees'-wax, live cattle, and sheep. "The imam or sultan himself is the chief merchant, and can borrow money largely from the Bauxans, to whom he farms certain revenues. Besides the facility the sultan has in thus obtaining money, he comes into the market on much easier terms than other merchants, who are subjected to a duty of 5 per cent. on all their transactions; but, unlike most princes of his faith, he is said to be contented with this profit. The expenses of protection and government are paid by him from his possessions on the E coast of Africa, which may be considered as his private property, at least so far as their revenues, which are levied arbitrarily. The good faith of the sultan, the security he derives from his connection with the government of Bombay, and the advantageous situation of the port—at the entrance of the Persian gulf—has rendered it a sort of emporium for the coasts of Africa, Madagascar, the Red sea, the Persian gulf, and India in general; and in being so, it has rather added to than diminished the trade of Cutch, Surat, Bombay, &c. The imam employs his frigates as merchant-vessels, the officers and crews of which are Lascars of India. It does not appear that he ever uses them for hostile purposes, as he has learned that warlike equipments are not only the most expensive but the least productive; they are, therefore, engaged in collecting cowries and other articles of commerce on the E coast of Africa, at Quiloa, Zanzibar, and Lamo, with which he traffics to Calcutta and the Persian gulf. In 1824, he fitted out the Liverpool at Bombay for a voyage to Mecca, when, it is said, he presented the richest offering that had been made at the shrine of his prophet for many years. This may be inferred to have been more the effect of policy than religious zeal, for his title to dominion required the high sanction of the Porte before the name of sultan could be assumed; that of imam is conferred by the shireef of Mecca, but is never granted without the assistance of a pilgrimage and a considerable donation. Until his power had these great warrants, he was always open to intrigues and plots, while his dethronement or assassination would have been deemed less criminal." [Owen.] The inhabitants, about 10,000 in number, are described as the most liberal minded of all Mahomedans, polite in their conduct to strangers, upright in their mercantile transactions, temperate in their mode of living, chaste in their manners, and rarely guilty of crimes requiring the cognizance of the laws. Their principal food is dates and fish. Hindustani is the *lingua franca* of the place, Arabic being only spoken by the few native Arabs.—The climate of M. is extremely hot, dry, and unhealthy. The rainy season extends from November to February; heavy dews fall throughout the whole year, and supply the moisture requisite for vegetation. The mountains immediately behind the city are stony and barren, but the adjoining valleys are extremely fertile, and produce a variety of excellent fruits and grains. Wheat and barley are sown in December, and reaped in March. Oranges, lemons, grapes, apricots, and peaches, are abundant. The mango is



grown here to great perfection; but the fruit most extensively cultivated, and for which the district is most celebrated, is the date, of which large cargoes are regularly exported. A variety of excellent roots and pot-herbs, sheep, cattle, and especially fish, may be purchased here at a cheap rate.

**MUSCATINE**, a central co. of the Iowa territory, U. S., comprising an area of 440 sq. m., bordered on the SE by the Mississippi, and watered by Red Cedar river and its branches, and Pine creek. The soil on the rivers is very fertile. Pop. in 1740, 1,942; in 1850, 5,646. Its cap. is Bloomington.

**MUSCATINE SLUE**, an island formed by the Mississippi, in Muscatine co., Iowa territory, U. S. It is nearly 20 m. in length, and about 10 m. in breadth; and consists of alluvium. It is extremely fertile, and its surface, which is but little elevated above the river, is nearly a dead level. The name is a French corruption of the Indian word Mascotin or Prairie island.

**MUSCHAU**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle and 22 m. S of Brunn, near the confluence of the Iglauna and Taya. Pop. 408.

**MUSCHBACH**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, bail. and 13 m. W of Spire. Pop. 1,100.

**MUSCOGEE**, a county in the W part of the state of Georgia, comprising an area of 410 sq. m., drained by Upotot creek and its branches, tributaries of Chat-tahoochee river, by which it is bordered on the W. Pop. in 1840, 11,699, of whom 4,701 were slaves; in 1850, 12,112. Its cap. is Columbus.

**MUSCOS**, a group of small islands, in the Bay of Bengal, to the N of the Mergui archipelago, and near the coast of Tavoy, in N lat. 13° 50', and E long. 97° 45'.

**MUSCULDY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Mauléon. Pop. 600. In its vicinity are mines of iron and lead.

**MUSEROS**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. N of Valencia, and partido of Moncada, in a plain. Pop. 1,019. The streets are handsome; and it contains some good houses, a convent, an hospital, and an ancient castle now in ruins.

**MUSFEIA**. See **MOSFEIA**.

**MUSGRAVE (GREAT)**, a parish of Westmoreland, 1½ m. WSW of Brough. Area 4,080 acres. Pop. 175.

**MUSGRAVE (LITTLE)**, a township in Crosby-Garrett parish, Westmoreland, 2 m. WSW of Brough. Area 1,216 acres. Pop. in 1831, 75; in 1851, 63.

**MUSH**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Van, 120 m. NW of Van, on an affluent of the Murad-shai. It is picturesquely situated upon the side of an eminence, within a deep mountain-recess; but its streets are filthy and irregular, and a few mean stalls compose its bazaar. It has 5 mosques, 10 medressehs or colleges, and 3 schools. The pop. is estimated at 5,000, of whom one-half are Armenians. The principal mosque is the finest building in the town. One of the Armenian churches is said to be 1,300 years old. A brawling stream runs down from the mountains, through a deep gorge on the E side of the town, to the Kara-su.

**MUSHED, MESHD, or MESCHED**, the capital of the Persian prov. of Khorassan, about 12 m. from the ruins of the ancient city of Touse. Its walls enclose a circuit of nearly 7 m.; but 5 of its 12 quarters are in ruins, and its pop. does not exceed 30,000. It is distinguished by a very splendid sepulchre, in which repose the ashes of the Imam Ruza, and of the caliph Haroun Al-Raschid. The sepulchre rests under a gilded dome, with twin minarets of burnished gold; and a spacious mosque of azure blue rears a still loftier dome and minarets close to the tomb. M. is hence considered throughout Persia as a holy city.

The sacred tomb forms the centre of the city, and three streets branch out in different directions from the shrine, two of them wide and spacious, and shaded by trees. The bazaar is 3 m. in length, and is well supplied with fruits and vegetables produced in the rich and well-watered plain which surrounds the city. The houses are meanly built, and 'the ark' or palace is a poor building; indeed the city has no important buildings but its shrine. There are a few medressehs, and a spacious but unfinished caravanseray. M. carries on a considerable trade with Bokhara, Balkh, Candahar, Yezd, and Herat. Velvet of the finest quality is manufactured here; and the fur pelisses made in M. are much esteemed.—The river which passes by the city bears the same name, and falls into the Tedzen, the ancient *Ochus*.

**MUSHED, MECHID-ALI, or NEJIFF**, a town of Irak-Arabi, 90 m. S of Bagdad, supposed to be the burial-place of the caliph Ali. It is well-built; and is defended by a good wall, a deep ditch, and lofty towers. The most conspicuous object is the tomb and mosque of Ali,—a handsome structure, encircled by a high wall. The town is entirely supported by the constant influx of Persian pilgrims and devotees, who regard it with a veneration little inferior to Mecca. The environs are arid and barren, and are rendered gloomy by the number of graves which cover them, as persons of consequence are brought here for interment from the most remote parts of the Persian empire.

**MUSHED-I-SIR**, a village of Persia, the only part of Mazanderan, consisting of about 150 meanly built houses, within 1 m. of the mouth of the Baw-bil or Babul. Its trade is principally with Russia, through Astrakhan. The goods imported are iron, copper, hardware, sugar, dyewoods, glass, china, and paper. The exports are naphtha from Baku, cotton, rice, sugar, galls, dried fruits, and prints from Ispahan. The trade employs from 4 to 5 ships of from 130 to 160 tons burden, which however must remain about 2 m. distant in the offing, and land their cargoes by means of boats. There is a sturgeon fishery at the mouth of the river.

**MUSIEGE**, a mountain of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy and prov. of Carouge, to the E of the mountain of Vuache, from which it is separated by the Fornant, which here flows through a deep and narrow gorge, and forms a fine cascade. It is surmounted by an old castle.

**MUSINENS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Châtillon-de-Michaille, near the r. bank of the Rhône. Pop. 160.

**MUSKAU**, or **MUZAKOW**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 69 m. WNW of Liegnitz, circle and 21 m. NNW of Rothenburg, on the Neisse. Pop. 2,037. It is the capital of the seignory of Pukler-Musau, and has a fine palace belonging to the prince of that name. It has manufactories of pottery and of woollen fabrics, and alum-works. In the vicinity are the baths of Hermannbad.

**MUSKEGAT**, an island of the state of Massachusetts, U. S., between Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

**MUSKEGO**, a township of Milwaukee co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 130.

**MUSKHAM (NORTH)**, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 3½ m. NNW of Newark, on the Trent. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 681; in 1851, 877.

**MUSKHAM (SOUTH)**, a parish in Leicestershire, 5½ m. W by N of Grantham, on the Devon, and intersected by the Grantham canal. Area 2,631 acres. Pop. in 1831, 261; in 1851, 303.

**MUSKINGUM**, a river in the state of Ohio, U. S., formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and White